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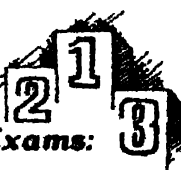
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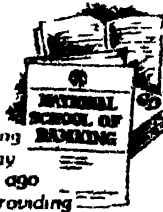
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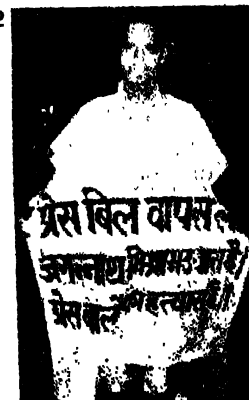
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LETTERS

Double Standards

Apropos Poland: Current Events (Dec '82). It is essential to see certain developments in their right perspective.

While it is debatable whether the Polish Government, acting in the interests of its country's economy, was justified in banning the independent trade union, Solidarity, and imposing martial law, the hue and cry raised by the Western nations hardly passes muster in the light of their inglorious voting record in the UN when it comes to condemning the atrocities committed by Israel and racist South Africa.

Were these nations able to prevent Israel from invading Lebanon in June or succeed in curbing Menachem Begin's unilateral aggression against Syria (annexation of Golan Heights) and Iraq (destroying its nuclear installation)?

Have they done anything to secure the independence of Namibia from the racist regime of South Africa, which is insisting on untenable conditions to end its unjustifiable occupation?

Further, the massive aid doled out by the US to the military regime of El Salvador and Pakistan is there for all to see. Are these regimes, by any standards, democratic?

As long as these Western nations adopt a policy of convenient silence, motivated by materialistic ends, on the violations of international law and shuffling of the rights of the people of other nations by Israel and South Africa, they cannot have any moral right to impose economic sanctions on Poland.

**1. Anindita Nagaswaran, Madurai
Best Letter: Rs 40**

Give It A Chance

While respecting the public opinion voiced against our present educational system (*Debate Results: Dec '82*), I would like to point out that the efficacy or otherwise of any system largely depends on how well it is implemented. The present system could prove its usefulness with a couple of amendments. I suggest the following measures: abolish student union elections—the union should be dominated by the teaching staff with adequate student representation; exams should be conducted under police supervision to avoid mass copying; valuation of answer books should be centralised and candidates given free access to the answer books after the results are announced.

**Vishwaroop Shukla, Raipur
Prize-winning Letter: Rs 25**

a balanced picture of the country and its progress. In the period 1913–1970 the USSR recorded an 80-fold increase in industrial production compared to eight fold in the US, five-fold in FRG, three-fold in Britain and 3.1-fold in France. And today, what the USSR is producing is comparable to the combined industrial output of Britain, France, Canada, Belgium, Holland and Japan.

Prabhas Vasal, Rajasthan

Delaying Tactics

I want to direct your attention to the statement (Assam issue, *Current Events*, Dec '82) that the opposition parties should rise above narrow and petty political considerations to help the government tide over the present crisis in Assam. The government, sir, is no less responsible for the continuing stalemate. Their policy of waiting for time to take care of the issue only helps to prolong matters and could well lead to violence in the state, as in

Punjab. It is not only the opposition parties but the students and the government alike who have to rise above selfish interests and find a solution.

Dinesh Ranjan, Patna

Two Extremes

The two *Focus* articles, *Economy: In A Recession* and *RBI Report: Optimistic?* (Dec '82) presented two extreme sides of the situation—the former predicting a "dead-end" for the economy in the near future and the latter trying to negate it. Recession and inflation in the country have been artificially created because of the government's wrong policies with regard to industry and finance.

Sanjay S. Shanbhag, North Kanara

Just One Point

With reference to the item on Akali agitation in *Current Events* (Dec '82), one of the associates of Sant Elindranwale was wrongly mentioned as Amar Singh instead of Amrik Singh.

Amar Kumar, New Delhi

Apropos the joint USSR-India space flight (*News In Brief: Last Quarter*, Dec '82), R. Malhotra is a Wing Commander and not a Squadron Leader. Again, in the *Forthcoming Exams* (Dec '82) the age limit for RBI Officers (Grade 'B') exam should have been 21–28 and not 21–26 years.

Ish Kumar Srivastava, Varanasi

Regarding *News In Brief: Last Quarter*, I.L. Latif was wrongly mentioned as the Governor of Bombay. He is the Governor of Maharashtra, of which Bombay is the capital.

Vikrant V. Jushi, Bombay

Harmony At Any Cost

With reference to the Akali agitation (*Current Events*, Dec '82), the Akali Dal should refrain from doing anything which can be harmful to India's harmony and integrity. And the Centre, in its turn, should take every step to find an early solution. It should remember that walking on the moon or orbiting the earth in spaceships or staging of mammoth games will not save us from disaster if such agitations spread.

Minal Kant Ghosal, Calcutta

The Akali agitation is rooted not so much in religion or Sikh solidarity as much as in the Akalis' desire for power. Their extremist activities in the name of religion should be condemned and the Centre praised for its concrete stand on the issue.

V.V. Deshmukh, Aurangabad

A Balanced Picture

Know The World USSR (Dec '82) gave

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Hello folks...



It was exam time. The annuals were being held in a university in western UP. Since it had been alleged that unfair means were widely used during exams, the university authorities requested the district police to help in preventing this. Those who would have 'benefited' from the 'open' exam system were naturally annoyed. A disgusted student 'leader' openly warned the police to withdraw itself from the university, failing which "the students would be compelled to resort to direct action". From next day onwards the police was absent from the scene and it was a free for all.

When results were declared the students were greatly disappointed, for the marks were much below their expectations. They decided to go to the university in a procession and *gherao* the Vice-Chancellor. Their case was that the marks had been deliberately downgraded. "How can we get such low marks when we have copied from books written by university professors?" they argued. An outright increase of 25 per cent was demanded. After a few hours of slogan shouting their demand was accepted.

This incident took place a few years back. However, it is not an isolated case. Most of the universities in India today are facing similar situations. Each year there are cases of question papers being leaked out, hostels found inhabited by criminals, students shot dead or stabbed and certain well-connected students getting favoured admission

or marking. Strikes by teachers and students are becoming a regular phenomenon. Isn't all this converting our universities—institutions meant to lead the youth from "darkness to light"—into centres of "darkness"?

An inquisitive academician wanted to find out how serious the universities were in imparting education and the students in receiving instructions. He initiated a research study in a prestigious Delhi University campus college. The study was conducted during the period 1973 to 1976. The report, recently published, has brought to light some alarming facts which should urge all of us, particularly parents and students, to do some serious thinking on the problem.

The main findings of the study are:

- Every teacher was supposed to take 540 classes during a year. However, the classes taken by a teacher ranged between 100 and 132. The cost of a lecture (calculated at minimum salary plus other benefits and amenities enjoyed by teachers), if all the 540 lectures had been delivered, would have been slightly more than Rs 40. However, since only 116 lectures were actually delivered (average of 100 and 132), one lecture cost approximately Rs 175. The actual cost of a lecture is much higher as a lot of the college teachers earn higher salaries.
- The performance of students deteriorated during their college years. It was found that out of the total students, 54 per cent joined college with over 60 per cent marks in their higher secondary exams. However, only 22 per cent could maintain their record while the remaining 78 per cent showed deterioration. The wastage rate was much higher in the social sciences group where 46 per cent of those who joined college had above 60 per cent marks at the higher secondary level. Only one per cent could maintain that percentage at the university level.
- The college building constructed with public money and costing millions of rupees, was heavily

under utilised—just 600 hours in a year.

These are also true of most educational institutions. All this should compel us to think about who is responsible for this state of affairs and who ultimately suffers. We feel parents and students should be more responsible. It is the parents who pay for the education in the form of either fees or taxes. Students suffer if the education is inadequate or improper. Both, unfortunately, do not realise their responsibility because education is not very expensive in India.

A question which should arise in the mind of every parent and student is: Do our universities prepare students for the job market? In the highly competitive market today, jobs are scarce and competition tough. The person who wants to be selected for a good position has to be head and shoulders above others. A student, who, during his stay in the college or the university, does not try to broaden his knowledge, develop his thinking, improve his expression, written or spoken, stands a very small chance of being selected in any competition or interview. The reason why a handful of excellent institutions are much in demand is that they are able to provide good education which enables their students to secure profitable jobs.

In fact, the situation in educational institutions has deteriorated to such an extent that if efforts are not made now to set things right, it would probably be too late. The initiative should come from the students themselves, who must demand their right to be educated properly, effectively and comprehensively. Only then can they think of a bright future and a satisfying career.

Shouldn't you think on these lines for a better future?

R. K. Thakur

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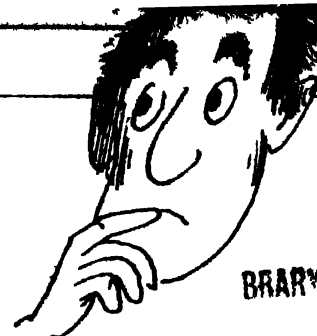
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TEST YOUR WORD POWER

BY AYCEE



Tick the word or phrase you believe is *nearest in meaning* to the key word.

1. **adequate**: A: extra B: proper C: sufficient D: heavy
2. **affront**: A: display of anger B: tribute C: insult D: burning with passion
3. **archives**: A: a place where dead bodies are kept until identified B: building for a collection of books kept there for reading C: a building in which antique objects are displayed D: a place for keeping public records
4. **capricious**: A: disrespectful B: showy C: naughty D: often changing
5. **congested**: A: uncontrollable B: overgrown C: satisfied D: overcrowded
6. **domain**: A: building B: field C: throne D: rounded roof
7. **emphasis**: A: heavy pressure B: impression C: impetus D: special stress
8. **generate**: A: to produce B: make an impact C: bring together D: burn up
9. **hinge**: A: to depend on B: delay C: impel D: endanger
10. **immune**: A: doubtful B: protected against C: motionless D: not capable of change
11. **incalculable**: A: very great B: unthinkable C: not clear D: out of bounds
12. **insight**: A: sudden inspiration B: understanding C: thorough search D: indirect reference
13. **intricate**: A: easily damaged B: complicated C: faulty D: compromising
14. **phenomenal**: A: remarkable B: magical C: long-lasting D: of great size
15. **poached**: A: eaten alive B: taken illegally C: beaten mercilessly D: massacred in cold blood
16. **predict**: A: to foretell B: decide beforehand C: favour D: fabricate
17. **prerogative**: A: higher rank B: questionable behaviour C: superior quality D: special right
18. **splendid**: A: brilliant B: jarring C: artificial D: striking
19. **stupendous**: A: amazing B: insensitive C: extremely foolish D: unconscious
20. **turmoil**: A: revolution B: violence C: fear D: agitation

(Answers on page 18)

FOREIGN WORDS

BY THE AARBES

1. **inter alia** (L): amongst other things The rate of progress will depend, *inter alia*, upon the number of qualified engineers available.
2. **inter se** (L): between or among themselves Relations of the different states of the Union *inter se* are not subject to international law
3. **in toto** (L): completely. She accepted my plan *in toto*
4. **ipso facto** (L): by the very fact or act, thereby. Training in speech is *ipso facto* training in personality
5. **jole de vivre** (Fr): feeling of healthy and keen enjoyment of life. She is full of youthfully innocent *jole de vivre*.
6. **jongleur** (Fr): an itinerant minstrel.
7. **laissez-faire** (Fr): a doctrine opposing governmental interference in economic affairs beyond the minimum necessary for the maintenance of peace and property rights. The Prime Minister tacitly supported a policy of *laissez-faire*

- towards the industrialists
 8. **leitmotiv** (Gk): theme associated throughout a piece of work with some person, situation or sentiment. Faith in the author's superhuman powers has been the *leitmotiv* of this book
 9. **lingua franca** (L): any language serving as medium among people of diverse speech. According to many scholars, Hindustani alone qualifies to be used as a *lingua franca* in India.
 10. **locus classicus** (L): best-known or most authoritative passage on a subject
 11. **locus standi** (L): recognised position, a right to intervene, appear in court, etc
 12. **magnum opus** (L): a great literary undertaking, a writer's or other artist's chief production. He has not yet got the right conditions to finish his *magnum opus*
 13. **maitre d'hotel** (Fr): head-waiter of a hotel
 14. **male fides** (L): bad faith, purpose to deceive or defraud. The *male fides* of the company has been established beyond all doubt.
 15. **mariage de convenance** (Fr): a marriage of convenience based on motives other than love
- Note. L—Latin, Fr—French Gk—Greek

QUOTABLE QUOTES



Knowledge—Zzzzpl Money—Zzzzpl—Power! That's the cycle democracy is built on!

Tennessee Williams

Bad officials are elected by good citizens who do not vote.

George Jean Nathan

If you have great talents industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities industry will supply their deficiency.

Sir Joshua Reynolds



I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.

Winston Churchill

Blessed is the man who expects nothing for he shall never be disappointed.

Alexander Pope

God gives us our relatives; thank God we can choose our friends.

Ethel Watts Mumford

History is the essence of innumerable biographies.

Thomas Carlyle

FOCUS

PUNJAB

ATROUBLED STATE

BY SAVITA PANT & G.N. DHAR

The seeds for a separate state for the Sikhs were laid during partition, when Master Tara Singh had demanded a buffer state between India and Pakistan. The idea failed to gain any mass support and consequently died down. Tara Singh then decided to change his tactics by raising the slogan of 'Punjabi Suba'. After the princely states adjoining Punjab were formally absorbed in the state, Sant Fateh Singh identified the slogan of 'Punjabi Suba' with the Punjabi-speaking people. It met with limited success—the state was reorganised in 1966. It was divided into two: Punjab comprising predominantly Punjabi-speaking areas; and Haryana made up of Hindi-speaking districts and tehsils. Chandigarh was made the combined capital of both.

Since then extremist slogans have been raised by the Akalis. However, it was only in 1971 that the first organised attempt was made to raise the slogan of Khalistan. In 1972, a working committee of 12 members formulated a comprehensive programme which was adopted as a resolution at Sri Anandpur Sahib on October 17, 1973. It was endorsed by the general house of the Akali Dal in August 1977 and by the All-India Akali Conference in 1978.

While this was happening, two major changes took place. First, in 1977, the Akalis (in coalition with the Janata Party) came to power, and second, a militant Sikh youth organisation, Dal Khalsa, championing the cause of a separate state, came into existence. Needless to say, the latter was an embarrassment to the former. This did not last long, though. In the 1980 mid-term elections, the Congress (I) came to power in the state. And the Akalis reverted back to their demand for a separate homeland.



Above: The hijacking of an Indian Airlines Boeing to Lahore by five militant Sikh youths on September 30, 1981, made headlines, gaining worldwide publicity for the Dal Khalsa. Top: Akali leaders staging a dharna outside the Prime Minister's residence.

The Akalis have ruled Punjab thrice—in 1967, 1969 and 1977. Yet, despite the affinity between the Punjab and the central governments during the 1977 Janata coalition of which the Akalis were a component, none of the issues now vociferously raised on grounds of Sikh discrimination, were brought up.

The Akali politics within Punjab today is no different from that of other political parties elsewhere in the country. The key figures in the power game of Punjab are the Big Five who seem to represent the different cross currents present within this turbulent land of five rivers. They are: Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, leader of the extremist faction. Originally a sant from Moga village, he gained

prominence during the Akali-Nirankari clash four years ago. Today, he is the most vociferous and militant champion of the Sikh cause and rides the crest of an aggressively fundamentalist wave in Punjab; Harchand Singh Longowal, President of the Akali Dal from Sangrur District, is another hardliner to the extent that he has convinced many opposition leaders of the Anandpur resolution; Gurcharan Singh Tohra, President of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC), is well-versed in the holy tenets and is more of a politician maintaining links with the Congress (I), CPI(M) and Sikh leaders abroad; Jagdev Singh Talwandi is the ex-President of the SGPC and the leader of the Amritsar faction of the Akalis;

Prakash Singh Badal, the former Chief Minister, is a moderate with a sufficiently strong mass base.

Surprisingly, on the issue of Akali demands, all the factions have come under a common front, Bhindranwale's being the most militant and popular. But given a chance, each one of them would like to exploit the factionalism within the Dal to gain politically. In fact, it is their desire to create a political base that has brought them under a common banner. Interestingly, it was this factionalism that the Congress (I) exploited in the last elections, and was therefore able to gain control in the state, with Darbara Singh as the Chief Minister.

Darbara's position today is not enviable, though. The caution he has to exercise as a chief minister is not expected of Badal or the latter's more radical comrades in arms. Hence their stir for the acceptance of the demands, which are mostly contained in the Anandpur Sahib resolution (see box). They can be classified under general, religious and political aims.

The general aims are to propagate the Sikh way of life, maintain an independent entity of the Sikh Panth and create an environment where the 'national expression' of the Sikhs can be full and satisfactory.

The major religious aims are: declaration of Amritsar as a holy city, the relay of Gurbani (text of the holy book) from the Golden Temple, renaming of the Flying Mail from the capital to Amritsar as the Golden Temple Express and enacting an All-India Gurudwara Act to ensure a more meaningful management of places of worship and community centres than at present. The Akalis also demand the withdrawal of the government order of 1980 which changed recruitment to the army on the basis of the state's population rather than on merit. This order, according to the Akalis, will decrease the Sikh representation in the army from the present 15 per cent to 1.5 per cent.

The political aims are ingrained in the 'order of the tenth Guru'.

The purpose is to achieve the pre-eminence of the Khalsa. For this, they demand autonomy to the state, whereby the state would control matters like civil aviation,

finance and others, leaving only defence, external affairs, currency and railways to the Centre. They also demand the reorganisation of the state by the inclusion of those areas in the state of Punjab which have so far been kept out (these include Dalhousie in Gurdaspur district, Chandigarh, Pinjore, Kalka, Ambala, Una tehsil, Nalagarh, Shahbad and Gulha blocks of Karnal district, Sirsa tehsil, Tohra sub-tehsil and six tehsils of Ganganagar district in Rajasthan and other contiguous Punjabi-speaking and Sikh areas); giving a larger share of the Ravi-Beas waters and Bhakra Nangal power than at present; and the authority to decide their distribution amongst the various states.

While some demand one or the other

has always been made, never has there been an atmosphere of violent militancy which attended the present stir launched by the Akalis for the acceptance of the Anandpur Sahib resolution. It began with the murder of a local editor, Lala Jagat Narain, on September 9, 1981. This was followed by Bhindranwale's arrest on September 20, resulting in the police firing on Chowk Mehta Road which brought the movement into limelight. Individual terrorism snowballed into mass terrorism. The movement assumed an extremist stance, particularly after Bhindranwale's release which made the demagogue into a hero.

After the train-bus collision at Tarn Taran towards the end of 1982 in which 34 Akalis were killed, the Akali chief announced

ANANDPUR SAHIB RESOLUTION

The working committee of the Shiromani Akali Dal constituted a 12-member sub-committee on December 11, 1972, to formulate a comprehensive policy. This was accepted through a unanimous resolution at Anandpur Sahib on October 17, 1973.

General Aims

- (1) The propagation of the Sikh way of life.
- (2) Creating an environment in which the national expression of the Sikhs can be satisfactory.
- (3) Banishing illiteracy, untouchability and social inequalities.

Religious Aims

1. Bringing about a new All-India Gurudwara law.
2. Bringing all the gurudwaras of the world under the banner of one organisation.
3. Obtaining free access and control of Sri Nankana Sahib and other sacred Sikh places.

Political Aims

1. The political aims of the Panth are ingrained in the order of tenth Guru, with the ultimate purpose of achieving the pre-eminence of the Khalsa.
2. The areas which have been intentionally kept out of Punjab should be included into Punjab so that Sikh interests can be specially protected. The areas are Dalhousie, Chandigarh, Pinjore,

Kalka and Ambala, Nalagarh region, Shahbad and Gulha blocks, Sirsa, Hissar and other contiguous Punjabi-speaking and Sikh areas.

3. The Centre should be confined to handling only subjects such as defence, foreign relations, communications, railways and currency. All residual subjects should be under the jurisdiction of the Punjab Government. Contribution to the central finances should be in the ratio of its members in the Lok Sabha.
4. The Constitution of India should be federal in the real sense and the representation of the states should be equal.
5. The Akali Dal considers the present foreign policy defective.
6. To work towards obtaining justice for Sikh and other servants of the central and state governments.
7. The Dal will work for the maintenance of the traditional position of the Sikhs.
8. To rehabilitate the former members of the defence forces.
9. All men and women not convicted in an offence of moral turpitude should be allowed to possess small arms.
10. The Dal wants a ban on drinking and smoking in all public places all over Punjab. S.C.

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that a procession would travel from Anandpur Sahib to the capital to mourn their death. Violence erupted when the procession was near Parliament House in Delhi. In a clash with the police four were killed and 150 injured. The Akalis decided to launch a fresh agitation from November 19, the opening day of the Asiad, to put their case before the international audience. Though they decided to postpone it for reasons unknown, thousands of paramilitary men were deployed along the border as a preventive measure.

The Centre's reaction to all this has been procrastinatory. To begin with, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi delayed any settlement because of the oncoming poll in Haryana, in May. Any hasty decision could have hurt the ruling party politically. Nevertheless, Mrs Gandhi asked the then Union Home Minister, Giani Zail Singh, to negotiate with the Akalis on their demands. These talks, in which the Prime Minister took part more than once, failed, whereupon the Akalis launched rallies to secure the Anandpur Sahib resolution. About 25,000 Akalis, including all their leaders, were arrested for violating prohibitory orders all over Punjab and also in Delhi. In late October '82, Mrs Gandhi ordered their unconditional release and deputed former Foreign Minister Swarn Singh to hold talks with the Akalis. Sant Longowal then appointed a five-man panel for the discussions. Finally in Delhi on November 3, the Akali-Centre talks failed. During the talks, the Akalis, besides advancing their earlier demands, also called for the dismissal of the Darbara Singh Ministry.

Now that elections are due in New Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir, any concession to the Akalis can have serious implications on non-Akali voters elsewhere. Still, Mrs Gandhi called the opposition party leaders for discussions. Now, the Prime Minister cannot take any decision without considering the Opposition's view, which again is not unanimous. While the BJP and Lok Dal have threatened to launch an agitation in case the Akali demands are accepted, others have taken a moderate stand.

Anyway, no government, be it

Mrs Gandhi's or anyone else's, can afford to concede all the Akali demands. As such the Centre has accepted some of their religious demands. Darbara Singh has, *suo moto*, banned the sale of liquor, tobacco and meat in a 200-m area around the Golden Temple, but the Akalis want this enforced throughout the walled city of Amritsar. The Centre has also permitted the relay of readings from the sacred Granth daily in the evenings, but has turned down the demand for the installation of a transmitter inside the temple. However, the Centre cannot even give such limited concessions as far as their political demands are concerned, for these need consultations with other concerned states.

For example, Haryana must have a say in the transfer of Chandigarh without linking it with that of Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana. About Ravi-Beas waters, besides Punjab and Haryana, Rajasthan has also to be consulted. As for the Punjabi speaking areas to be returned to Punjab, the Akalis insist on the implementation of the Sachar Committee report of 1949, which had declared as Punjabi-speaking the entire Kharar Tehsil, the whole of the Hoshiarpur district, including the Una tehsil (now in Himachal Pradesh) and Ferozepur district, including Abohar and Fazilka. Against this, the regional formula of 1956 and the Hukam Singh Parliamentary Committee report of 1966, which was the precursor to the formation of Haryana out of Punjab, would also have to be considered by any boundary commission that may be set up to delimit Punjab and the neighbouring states. Likewise, the Centre cannot repeal the government order of 1980 regarding recruitment in the army without obtaining the consent of other states in India. For similar reasons, the Centre has also turned down the Akali demand that Punjab be given the authority to decide on the allocation of power from the Bhakra Nangal.

Even the Akalis are well aware of the fact that these demands refer to the larger issue of Centre-state relations and cannot thus be conceded in isolation. For now, they have decided to defer their next move till January 26. □

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Dated: 1st December, 1982

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Indian School of Mines, deemed to be a University under the UGC Act, invites applications from candidates desirous to appear at its Entrance Examinations for admission to the following groups of programmes.

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Entrance Examination for all the above programmes shall be held on May 7 (Saturday) and May 8 (Sunday), 1983.

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For Programme I: Pass in Intermediate OR two-year PUC OR All India (XII Class) Senior School Certificate Examination OR plus + 2 stage of the 10+2 pattern of education or equivalent, in each case with Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and English.

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In both cases the candidate should have passed the 10+2 or equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and English.

For Programme III: Diploma in Mining (or Mining and Mine Surveying) in case of B Tech (Min Engg), and Diploma in Mech/Elec Engg in case of B Tech (Min Machinery), after having passed the SSLC/Matriculation or Higher Secondary or equivalent examination, PLUS three years' industrial experience after obtaining the diploma. Sponsored candidates are preferred for this programme.

For Programme IV: (i) Pass in Institution of Engineers Studentship examination with one year's experience in Mining/Petroleum industry or (ii) B Sc degree with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

For Programme V: Diploma in Mining/Electrical/Mechanical Engg with pass in section A of AMIE examination and one year's experience in Mining Industry.

Those who are appearing at any of the qualifying examinations may also apply; however their admissions (if selected) will be subject to the condition that their examinations (both theory and practicals) have finished earlier than 15th June 1983 and that the results are announced before the commencement of I Semester examinations of the School.

Maximum age limit (as on 1.10.1983): 22 years for admission to Programme I (except for Pet Engg for which it is 21 years), 24 years for Programme II, 23 years for Programme IV (except for Pet Engg for which it is 22 years). These limits are relaxable by three years in case of SC/ST candidates. There is no age limit for admission to Programmes III and V.

General:

(i) Those qualifying in the Entrance Examination for Programmes II and III, as also for Pet Engg—Programme I, may be required to appear for a personal interview as well.

(ii) 15% of the seats in all programmes are reserved for Scheduled Caste and 5% for Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(iii) One seat each in Applied Geology and Applied Geophysics (Programme II) is reserved for GIRL CANDIDATES subject to their qualifying in the relevant Entrance Examination. Girl candidates are not eligible for other programmes.

(iv) Last date for availability of Form by post: February 22, 1983.

(v) **LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF COMPLETED APPLICATIONS : FEB 28, 1983.** No reason whatsoever shall be considered valid for late submission of the completed form.

Detailed Memorandum of Information and the Application Forms (A, B, C, D, or E), available from 11th January, 1983 onwards (Form A for Programme I, Form B for Programme II, Form C for Programme III, Form D for Programme IV and Form for Programme V), can be had from the office of the undersigned either in person or by post on remitting a crossed Postal Order for Rs. 5/- payable to Registrar, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad at ISM Post Office, Dhanbad.

Candidates should **CLEARLY SPECIFY** the form they require (A, B, C, D or E) in their request for the application

form.
IPB/1282

S.P. VARMA
REGISTRAR

FACTS FOR YOU

PRIMARY EDUCATION

● Of the 9,64,644 rural habitations in the country, 7,73,998 (90.24 per cent) have primary schools/sections either in the habitation itself or within a walking distance of 1 km. In terms of population, 92.82 per cent of the rural mass is served by these schools.

EXTINCTION OF MAMMALS

● During the last 2,000 years, no less than 77 species of mammals have become extinct. The rate of extinction has increased considerably during the last 150 years.

SICK UNITS

● A total of 23,742 sick industrial units owed Rs 1,912 crores to banks as on June 30, 1981. The break-up: 422 large units (Rs 1,453 crores); 960 medium units (Rs 137 crores); and 22,360 small units (Rs 322 crores). The sick units accounted for 7.6 per cent of total bank advances at the end of March 1981. The largest number of sick units were in West Bengal. The textile industry had the highest number of such units.

US & HOCKEY

● Hockey was formally introduced in the US by Henry Greer in 1928 in anticipation of the 1932 Olympics. The US played in this tournament against India and suffered the worst defeat in international hockey (24-1). Other US teams participated in the Olympics in Berlin (1936), London (1948) and Melbourne (1956).

SCIENCE NEWS

● According to researchers in South Africa, the scalp hair may become a special diagnostic tool to help detect diseases like cancer.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES

● In 1945, Arthur C. Clark, a British science writer, for the first time proposed the idea of an earth satellite for radio communication between widely separated places. In an article published in the journal *Wireless World*, he suggested that an earth satellite could be made 'stationary' above any point over the Equator and with three such satellites, worldwide coverage could be achieved.

● Sputnik-1, the first earth satellite was launched by the Soviet Union on October 4, 1957. The 184-pound Sputnik orbited around the globe 15 times a day at a height of 560 miles with a speed of 18,000 miles per hour. Its radio beeped continuously so that the satellite could be tracked until its return to earth on January 4, 1958.

● Vanguard 1, sent up on March 17, 1958, by the US, was the first satellite to be equipped with solar cells to convert sunlight into electricity. Its radio stopped working after six years, when it had covered 7,94,304,000 miles in 23,640 orbits. But the satellite is expected to be in orbit for more than 200 years.

● The first known satellite communication experiment was the US Government's project SCORE (Signal Communication by Orbiting Relay Equipment), a radio-and tape recorder-fitted satellite that stored voice messages and repeated them on command from the ground. This was in December 1958. Later, Echol-1, a 100-ft aluminised plastic balloon put into orbit by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, provided the first opportunity for a two-way cross-country telephone conversation.

WORLD TRADE

● The US, West Germany and Japan lead in world trade. In imports the US topped the list with 14.4 per cent of the total world imports worth \$ 1,897 billion in 1981. West Germany and Japan came second and third with a share of 8.6 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively. The US also made the largest contribution of 12.8 per cent of total world exports worth \$ 1,823.4 billion in 1981. West Germany and Japan followed with 9.7 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively.

EXPORT OF ARMS

● The US, the USSR and France are the world's top three arms-exporting nations, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which monitors arms sales. The share of the US was \$25 billion (43 per cent); that of the Soviet Union \$ 16 billion (27 per cent); and of France \$ 6 billion (12 per cent).

WORLD WARS

● A total of 66 million people perished in the two World Wars: 15 million in the First World War and 51 million in the Second.

SPORTS IN RUSSIA

● More than 30 million athletes participate in about 150 nationwide tournaments and competitions held every year in the Soviet Union. There are 6,000 specialised sports schools there training two million children.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

● Growth in the circulation of daily newspapers has shown a decline. The ABC (Audit Bureau of Circulations) figures for 1980 show that the increase in circulation of dailies during the year was 7.3 per cent. The corresponding figures for

1979, 1978 and 1977 were 16.2, 5.2 and 13.1 per cent respectively.

SOIL EROSION

● Due to paucity of trees India loses annually about 600 million tonnes of top soil as a result of erosion by rain. The soil thus washed away contains about 25 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 38 lakh tonnes of phosphorus and 26 lakh tonnes of potassium. The loss of these main constituents of fertiliser is much more than the country's annual output of fertilisers. An average tree can prevent erosion of 100 sq m of soil with its roots.

AGRICULTURE

Out of 380 districts in the country, 55 account for about 60 per cent of the total fertiliser consumption. While the average fertiliser consumption per hectare is as high as 135 kg in Punjab and 67 kg in Tamil Nadu, it is only 18 kg in Bihar, 10 kg in MP and 9 kg in Rajasthan.

POPULATION EXPLOSION

● According to UN estimates, the world population would be 6.1 billion by the year 2000. If the conditions of stable fertility and declining mortality prevailing in the 1950s had continued to the end of this century, the projected world population would have been 7.5 billion. During the '70s, birth rates in developing countries declined at twice the rate in the '60s. Based on these declining trends, the UN predicts that the world population would stabilise at 10.5 billion in the year 2110.

● The increase in India's population during 1971-81—136 million—exceeded the total mid-1981 population of Brazil (121 million), which is the sixth most populous country in the world. If the population growth of India during the last three decades is taken into account, the additional numbers (323 million) will be seen to exceed the total population in 1981 of the Soviet Union (268 million) and that of the United States (230 million).

ENERGY CRISIS

● At the current rate of energy consumption, the earth will run out of oil in 35 years, natural gas in 50 years and uranium (the raw material for generating nuclear power) in another 70 years. The world's coal reserves will last for another 225 years.

Compiled from *The Economic Times*, *The Times Of India*, *The Economist*, *German News*, *NCERT Newsletter*, *Press Information Bureau*, *Indian Express*, *Krishi Patrika*, *Soviet Features* and *Far Eastern Economic Review*

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LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: A Bill normally goes through the following stages: After the introduction of a Bill in a House of Parliament, there is a general debate. Then, there is a clause-by-clause discussion and voting thereon. A specially important measure may go before a select committee or a joint select committee. A Money Bill has to undergo a slightly different procedure for its passage. After it is passed in the Lok Sabha, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha. If the Rajya Sabha does not pass the Bill, it has to return it within 14 days with its recommendations, which may be accepted or rejected (Art. 107-110). All Bills when passed by the Houses must receive the assent of the President and the President may either give his assent or withhold it and return the Bill for reconsideration by the Houses. If the Houses pass the Bill again, with or without the President's recommendations or amendments, then the President must assent to the Bill (Art. 111).

Union Budget: Every year the President shall cause to be laid before both Houses a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditures of the Government of India for that year. This "annual financial statement" is popularly known as the Budget (Art. 112).

Quorum: The quorum is fixed at one-tenth of the membership of the House but this may be regulated by rules framed by each House.

Language: The language used in Parliament is either Hindi or English (Art. 120).

Distribution of Seats: The Rajya Sabha shall be composed of not more than 250 members, of whom (a) 12 shall be nominated by the President; and (b) the remainder (Art. 238) shall be representatives of the States and the Union Territories elected by the method of indirect election.

Each State shall be allotted a number of seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States.

Courts and Parliament: No discussion can take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of a Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court in the discharge of his duties except on a motion for his removal (Art. 121). The Courts are not to inquire into proceedings in Parliament (Art. 122).

Committees: Parliament's control over the administration is also exercised through a series of committees.

The committees can summon witnesses or require documents to be produced. There is a *Committee on Privileges* which sees to breaches of Parliamentary privilege, and a *Business Advisory Committee* which helps the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in drawing up the programme for a session.

Two very important committees are the *Public Accounts Committee* and the *Estimates Committee*. Their members are elected by the House of the People and Ministers are barred from membership. The Public Accounts Committee ensures that money is spent for the purpose for which Parliament has voted it. The Estimates Committee examines possibilities of economy and reform in financial administration and the manner in which estimates may be presented to Parliament.

The Union Judiciary: See *Administration of Justice* in next issue.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General is appointed by the President to control, on behalf of the Union and the States, all disbursements and to audit all accounts of moneys administered by Parliament and State Legislatures (Art. 148-150).

THE STATES: The Executive:

The Governor: The executive power of each State vests in a Governor, appointed by the President, and is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him. All executive business and action is conducted in the name of the Governor. The powers of the Governor

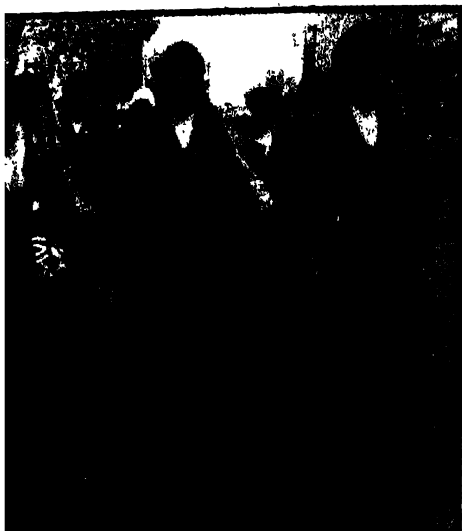
nor are similar to those of the President in respect of pardons, etc and to suspend sentences. The Governor appoints the *Chief Minister* and the other Ministers of the Council of Ministers who aid and advise him in the discharge of the executive functions. The duties of the Chief Minister are similar to those of the Prime Minister. The Governor summons the Houses of the Legislature of the States, prorogues them and can dissolve the Legislative Assembly. The Governor can promulgate ordinances when the State Legislature is not in session. The Governor also has the power to give assent to Bills passed by the State Legislature and the power to reserve certain Bills for consideration by the President. The Governor also makes recommendations for introducing financial Bills. The Governor appoints the Advocate-General of the State.

The 22 States of India have Governors as their heads; the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh have Chief Commissioners; Delhi, Goa, Mizoram and Pondicherry have Lieutenant-Governors; and Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have Administrators.

The system of government in the States closely resembles that of the Union.

The State Legislatures: Seven States, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have two Houses of Legislature; the others, only one. The two Houses are called the Legislative Assembly (sometimes Vidhan Sabha) and the Legislative Council (sometimes Vidhan Parishad). The former has a duration of five years except during a proclamation of emergency when its duration can be extended one year at a time, while the latter is a permanent body with one-third of the members retiring every second year.

Membership Strength: The minimum strength of an Assembly is 60 (except in the case of Sikkim where the membership is 32) and
(Continued on page 79)



Above: Mullahs On The March: Armed Iranian mullahs taking part in a parade marking the third anniversary of Ayatollah Khomeini's call for a 20-million-member army in Iran. There is no telling how much success his call has met with. But his earlier pronouncements have been equated with religious dogma and carried through to the end by his immediate coterie. Those opposing the Ayatollah have been either harassed or liquidated. The London-based human rights organisation, Amnesty International, in its most scathing indictment of the Iranian regime, has charged that opponents of Khomeini are being rounded up arbitrarily, herded blindfolded in to prison where they are being held without charge and tortured. **Above right: The Turbaned Bobby:** Twenty-nine-year-old Satnam Singh (second left), formerly with Rajasthan Police before he migrated to Britain three years ago, is the first Asian on south-west England's highly-respected all volunteer Special Constabulary. He is also the first officer in the Avon and Somerset Force to be allowed to wear the turban on duty. Singh, who works nights for the Bristol Post Office, hopes to join the regular police force soon. He is seen here talking to afternoon shoppers in Redfield, Bristol. **Right: Royal Couple Meets Real Couple:** The London premiere of Richard Attenborough's highly acclaimed Gandhi was held on December 2 and among the celebrity audience were Prince Charles and Princess Diana. Also seen in the pic are actor Ben Kingsley (left), who played Gandhi, and Rohini Hattangady, who essayed the role of Kasturba.





Courtesy PIB



Left: Solidarity leader Lech Wałęsa—seen with wife and kids in Gdansk—after his release: "What can I tell you as a leader of this great union (Solidarity) which formally does not exist? It exists within us, even within those who turned away from it." Yet, in the following days, his question still remained a question for him. His arrest and subsequent release and his charge of being pressured to write a conciliatory note to Gen Jaruzelski did not, surprisingly, fuel people to rise up in opposition against their military rulers. Fireplaces without coal and homes without bread have made Poles placid.



Above. Traditional Opening: The fortnight-long Ninth International Film Festival of India (IFFI) got underway on January 3 in New Delhi with the traditional lighting of the lamp by the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, N.K.P. Salve, helped by actress Deepti Naval. Left: Some members of the jury of the Ninth IFFI, formed after many noted film personalities declined to be on it due to prior commitments. The jury has two Indian members: Vyjayanthimala Bali, a famous actress of yesteryear and Adoor Gopalakrishnan, maker of Elippathayam, the Malayalam film which won the British Film Institute's award for 1982.

1. **adequate:** C: sufficient; satisfactory; enough. Diet with or without an adequate amount of Vitamin A can make all the difference between good vision and blindness.
2. **affront:** C: deliberate insult; contemptuous treatment; slight. Whaling is an affront to human dignity, a debasement of human values and sensibility.
3. **archives:** D: a place for keeping public records or historical documents. The increasing interest in history has had an important influence on archives in Canada.
4. **capricious:** D: often changing; unreliable. Even today, monsoon is the despair of India because of its capricious behaviour.
5. **congested:** D: overcrowded; too full. After decades of rapid growth, South-East Asian cities are now caught in a nightmare of snarled, congested traffic.
6. **domain:** B: field or sphere of activity. Plastics, which were so far popular in households and industries, have now entered the domain of agriculture.
7. **emphasis:** D: special stress, value, importance or insistence upon something. While other NATO countries are trying to put more emphasis on conventional defence and less on nuclear weapons, the French are doing the reverse.
8. **generate:** A: to produce; bring into being. It may not be known to many that a tree with a 60 year rotation generates oxigen worth Rs 5 million, leave aside other uses.
9. **hinge:** A: to depend on; to be contingent on a single consideration or point. Africa's food crisis hinges on a narrow and widening—gap between a surging population and the growing inability to feed it.
10. **immune:** B: protected against a disease, as by an infection or a vaccine. No one is immune to illness, not even to death.
11. **incalculable:** A: very great; beyond calculation. The cost of the war was incalculable.

- ### Conclusions

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Tapash Paul, 24 Parganas

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I'm a Commerce student and have a natural talent for sketching and painting. What are the avenues open to me in this field? Since I've had no formal training in Commercial Art, which institution should I join to further develop my talents?

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I have passed M.Sc. in Statistics with more than 75 per cent marks in aggregate and aspire to become an Assistant Actuary in an insurance company. For this, one has to pass the fellowship examination of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or of the Faculty of Actuaries, Scotland. These exams are held in India but I've no information on them.

Mushtaque Ahmad, Meerut

Look up our July '82 issue for the necessary details.

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I will soon be completing my B.A. (Hons) in English Literature from Delhi University, and would like to do my B.Ed., also from Delhi. Please acquaint me with the names of institutes/universities where this training is imparted.

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THE WORLD IN 1982

BY PARTHA S. GHOSH & SANJUKTA BANERJEE

SUPERPOWERS

The early '70s were marked by the spirit of detente and a general relaxation of tensions between the superpowers. The early '80s, however, have seen a reversal in the process of detente and an escalation of tension between the US and the Soviet Union. While the Soviet Union has been largely responsible for this, the attitude of the US has not helped matters. The Soviets, however, showed the red flag to the American bull in the late '70s and the Reagan administration decided to charge, seeing the red peril around every corner. In the last seven years, Cuban troops supported by Soviet logistics in Angola and Ethiopia, Soviet military bases in South Yemen, Soviet military equipment pouring into America's "allergy", Libya, a communist coup in Afghanistan followed by the overt presence of Soviet troops in that country, Soviet political and military support for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and Soviet encouragement of the martial law authorities in Poland provided enough cause for alarm in the US.

Perception of threat from the Soviets in various sectors of the world has guided the US administration's security considerations increasingly. The government did not ratify the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks II (SALT II) held in mid-1979. However, in June-July 1982 Reagan finally agreed to resume

Brezhnev's final days: He built up the Soviet military potential—but failed to check the economic downside.



LEONID BREZHNEV on limiting long-range nuclear weapons and the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) began in Geneva. The talks continued intermittently throughout the year but nothing significant was achieved because of the intransigence of both sides, although Washington's attitude was stiffer than Moscow's. What the West wanted was something like unilateral disarmament from the Soviet Union. Moscow, on the other hand, made peace overtures, especially after the death of Brezhnev. It declared it would not make the first strike but wanted the West to refrain from proceeding with its plan to instal 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe.

In fact, Moscow's peace overtures began much earlier in the year. At the 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR held in March, Brezhnev announced a unilateral Soviet moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR. This not only meant a freeze on the armaments already stationed there but a suspension of the replacement of the nuclear missiles, SS-4 and SS-5, in Europe by newer SS-20 missiles. Brezhnev stated the moratorium would be in force until an agreement was reached with the US to reduce, on the basis of parity and equal security, the medium-range nuclear weapons designed for use in Europe, or until practical preparations actually began on the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. Reagan, however, scoffed at the Soviet gesture, saying it was pointless because Moscow already had 300 mobile SS-20 missiles with 900 warheads which could be targeted against Europe or Asia. He demanded that the Soviets should actually reduce the existing levels.

This led Brezhnev to tighten his language and shortly afterwards he accused the US and NATO of "trying to alter the established balance of power to their own profit and ensure themselves military superiority over the Soviet Union". He said the Soviet priority from now on should be "to strengthen... the defence of the country".

Western sources continued to report Soviet plans to improve and increase their weapons throughout the year, especially after April. Among these was a laser weapon to

destroy the sea-skimming cruise missiles and new ground-launched ICBMs. American sources also claimed that Russia was continuing to deploy SS-20 missiles even after its moratorium announcement in March. However, after the US agreed to the START talks, the Soviet peace overtures were renewed. It offered to make substantial cuts in its intercontinental missile and bomber forces and proposed that there should be an equal ceiling for the Soviet Union and the US of 1,800 long-range missiles and bombers. Reagan, who felt that the Russians had a definite margin of superiority over the West, found this unacceptable and called for a common ceiling of 850 long-range missiles. The basic problem was that the perception of the two sides differed. While the US felt that the danger lay in the large number of Soviet land-based missiles capable of making a devastating first strike, the Soviet Union saw the problem in terms of superior US weapons at sea and in the air, and also wanted to prevent the deployment of new US land-based missiles in Europe.

Towards the end of the year, matters took a turn for the worse when Reagan announced his decision to deploy 100 new MX missiles, each of which can carry its 10 independently-targetable warheads 6,000 miles or so. This may lead to further complications in the START talks because both SALT I and II forbid the building of new fixed intercontinental missile launchers. The American defenders of the MX plan to bypass the issue by saying that the MX launcher is not a fixed one, because the canister and not the silo, is the launcher. The Reagan administration, at year end did not appear too keen on improving relations with the USSR as the announcement of the MX plan came shortly after Andropov, a more pragmatic man than Brezhnev, took over.

In fact, in a major statement on the Soviet armaments posture in early December, the Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Ustinov, charged that the MX missiles were a "cruel violation" of the SALT agreements and said that if the new MX missiles were deployed, the Soviet Union would respond by developing a similar weapon of its own.

Economic relations between the superpowers were none too good either, although US grain exports to the Soviet Union did not stop.

The United States



Reagan: The ever optimist.

The American people were exposed to the worst-ever infighting among Reagan aides till the middle of 1982. The superhawk, Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger had regular clashes with the internationalist, Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who finally resigned in late June to be replaced by George P. Shultz, Richard Nixon's Treasury Secretary from 1972 to 1974.

Shultz has brought about a degree of stability in the administration. But there are other factors which are increasingly eroding the credibility of the government. Topping that list is the economy. Reaganomics has become less and less popular and more and more people have begun to feel that their financial situation has become worse as a result of Reagan's supply-side economic policies. By October, the unemployment rate hit 10.1 per cent—the first double-digit figure since the Great Depression. In construction, the out-of-work rate reached 22.6 per cent, and in manufacturing, 13.8 per cent. Among teenagers, the unemployment rate was much higher, as it was for blacks and other minorities. The stock exchange too registered the largest one-day fall since 1929, on October 25. The US Government deficit also soared beyond the \$100-billion mark for the first time in history.

In November, the American

dum on Reaganomics during the Congressional election. The results showed that the fringe conservatism of the new right was slowly collapsing. The Senate remained largely Republican, although five seats almost fell to the Democrats. In the House, the Democrats gained 26 seats, increasing their number to 267. In addition, seven more Democratic governors were elected, and there are now 34 governors who are Democrats and 15 who are Republicans. The complexion of the 98th Congress is different from the 97th. About three-fourths of the 57 new Democrats elected to the House are staunchly in favour of their party and are not likely to align themselves with the Republicans. The elections have, therefore, produced a net swing away from Reagan's conservative ideology of some 40 votes in the House. The most difficult problem before the Congress is the enormous budget deficit of the Reagan administration, which, unless brought under control, forebodes a gloomy economic situation.

Although Reagan may compromise on his economic policies, it appeared that he was bent on following his defence policy. He is committed to the strategy of deterrence against a possible Soviet first strike. On November 23 he proposed that 100 new MX intercontinental nuclear missiles be placed in a Dense Pack cluster at an airbase in Wyoming. To buttress his argument for the new weapons system, he produced charts and graphs to show how the Soviet Union had attained a clear edge in the arms race. Yet, to reduce the chances of an accidental nuclear war, the President suggested a three-point plan to the Soviet Union, which included an advance notification by both countries of major military exercises and nuclear tests.

The House of Representatives (lame-duck session of the 97th Congress), however, rejected a down payment of nearly \$ one billion for the MX missiles system by a vote of 245 to 176. It is significant that 50 Republicans joined 195 Democrats to deliver this negative vote. Reagan, however, is continuing to lobby for the missiles.

The Soviet Union



Andropov: Moscow's energetic new strongman.

An era ended in the Soviet Union with the death of President Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev on November 10. The 18 years during which he held sway over the government were marked by peace and stability. His successor is 'spymaster' Yuri P. Andropov, whose claim to fame rests on 15 years of service as head of the KGB. He had himself elected to the 40-member Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, but he did not automatically become the President. For the time being he will remain the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, to which post he was elected on November 12. Whether his rise to power would mean a change in Soviet politics or economy is not yet clear. In a speech to the party's Central Committee he admitted that the Soviet system was faltering but added he had no 'ready recipes' to improve it. He also cited some economic statistics which showed that 1982 had not been a particularly good year for the Russians. Industrial growth was only 2.8 per cent instead of the planned 4.7 per cent and labour productivity too grew at a slow pace.

In fact, the Soviet Union had another appalling harvest, the fourth in a row, in 1982. There was a general shortage of grain, meat and dairy products and it was the Americans who benefited from this. Reagan lifted the grain-sale embargo imposed by his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, as a reprisal for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and more and more shipments of wheat,

corn and soybeans have been going east from America. Besides the US, the USSR imported grain from Canada, Argentina, France and Australia as well.

Grain imports, plus the war in Afghanistan, the burden of bailing out the Polish economy and of subsidising the Cuban and Vietnamese economies amounted to a heavy drain on Soviet resources. And early in the year Russia, suffering from severe foreign currency shortage, asked European and Japanese banks to extend an emergency loan of \$ 500 million. It also stepped up its exports of gold, diamond, timber and oil products substantially to earn hard currency. Finally, in May Brezhnev declared there would be a major shift of emphasis in the next five-year plan, from industry to agriculture. Beginning from 1986, a third of total investment—so far, it was about a quarter—will go to agriculture and related services. In April 1982, Soviet engineers also embarked on a long-term project to restructure the north Russian and Siberian river systems. This would result in an increase in the volume of the Volga and associated streams and a reversal in the direction of the flow of dozens of streams.

In other fields, 1982 was an ordinary year for Russia. It lost one of its least-known but most powerful personalities. Party Ideologue Mikhail Suslov, in February. In early March, the Soviet trade union boss, Alexei Shibayev, was sacked, 10 days before the five-yearly Soviet trade union congress was to open, and a new leader, Stepan Shalachen, was appointed in his place. The usual spate of defections took place, the most important one being the Soviet diplomat Vladimir Kuzichkin, who had formerly been in Teheran and who reportedly took important official documents with him.

In another important development, the first steps to rehabilitate Stalin took place in late 1982. A reassessment of Stalin's contribution to the Soviet Union began in Brezhnev's time but it was only after his death that the first major move occurred. On the 40th anniversary of the decisive engagement with Hitler's army on the banks of the Volga near Volgograd (formerly called Stalingrad), officials referred to it as the 'Stalingrad battle'.

ARMS RACE

While the economic crisis plagued the international system, an ever-increasing global arms race vitiated the atmosphere further. In 1980, the world spent \$ 500 billion on arms and weapons and military services. Increasing at an annual rate of three per cent and more the world's military budget has doubled in the last 20 years. If the same rate of growth continues, by 1990 the world military budget would touch a staggering \$ 685 billion figure and by the turn of the century \$ 940 billion.

Although the arms industry is the reserve of the superpowers and their industrially developed allies, it is the developing countries of the Third World which, since the 1970s, have emerged as the largest importers of arms and weapons. The developing nations' share of arms imports in the '70s came to a staggering 75 per cent of all imports of arms and weapons. Just five Middle-East countries—Iran, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria and Iraq—accounted for one-third of all the major weapons imported by developing countries in the three years between 1977 and 1980.

The weapon-supplier countries have used their weapon-selling power as a key instrument of diplomacy. As a result, the traditional instruments of diplomacy such as formal alliances have declined. Developmental aid is less forthcoming than military assistance.

DISARMAMENT

Side by side with the growing arms race, there was a parallel current towards disarmament and arms control. Although the second UN Disarmament Conference held in June failed to accomplish anything worth the name, and although the US-Soviet dialogues for arms control did not make any headway, a strong grassroots movement for disarmament signalled a good omen for posterity. Bernard Feld, Chairman of the Pugwash Executive Committee, reaffirmed that "disarmament is technically possible; all that is lacking is political will".

The so-called peace movements

Both the US and the USSR do not hesitate to project their military presence in distant places for attaining their political aims.

The sales of Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) and F15 fighter components to Saudi Arabia, the F16s to Pakistan, the planned sale of FX fighter planes to Taiwan, and so on, have triggered off a new arms race and undermined non-proliferation efforts.

Besides the US, the arms sales issue has generated controversies in West Germany in connection with the sale of Leopard II tanks to Saudi Arabia, in France for honouring past commitments to Libya, and in Austria for the sale of 57 light tanks to Argentina. Arms sales decisions are inextricably linked to a framework of comprehensive foreign policy.

The hostilities in the South Atlantic between Argentina and Britain over the Falklands provided a windfall for the armament manufacturers all over the world. Instead of making efforts to arrest the spread of more advanced and sophisticated weapons, they indulged in an exercise of pushing their sales drives in the Third World countries. The Falklands war served as a laboratory test to judge the performance of their super-lethal ware. Britain's initial reverses in the war were explained as the handiwork of the Mirages. Even in India a case is being made that it should acquire the Exocet missile which was responsible for sinking some British warships, particularly the HMS Sheffield.

in the US and in a large number of European countries (including those in the Soviet Bloc) presented rays of optimism. It is significant that after the massive June 12 peace rally in New York, the Disarmament Information Bureau, which is set up by the Non-Governmental Organisations Committee at UN Headquarters, was flooded with enquiries about the peace movements in Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union. In the US, various organisations—the Group of International Lawyers, People Active in Vietnam War, Organisation of Concerned Scientists, United Campus Against Nuclear War, etc.—were active in carrying the message of peace to the people. Efforts were made to involve the Rotary International, the Women's



Up in arms against arms—an anti-nuclear rally in New York

Organisations, etc. In November 1982, there were a large number of convocations in American colleges and universities concerned with the threat of nuclear war. In fact, the American peace movement probably had an impact on the Congressional elections held in November. The Reagan administration, which has been pressing for a larger defence budget, suffered a setback.

Peace movements gained momentum in East Bloc countries also. There might be some truth in the Western allegation that these movements were government-sponsored; nevertheless it is certain they had some amount of public sympathy. The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, led by academics, was actively engaged in informing the people about the dangers of a nuclear war. There was also a growing youth movement in GDR whose major thrust was anti-nuclear. Similar peace movements were active in other parts of Eastern Europe also. It is interesting to note that the Finnish Peace Movement, which was spearheaded by some physicists, drew its inspiration from a conference in the Soviet Union that discussed the devastating influence of nuclear weapons. The conference had three American participants too.

The 32nd Pugwash Conference was held in Warsaw in the last week of August. It issued a call to scientists, governments and people worldwide to strive to avert a nuclear war which threatened the existence of mankind. Prominent scientists (188) from all over the world, including 97 Nobel laureates,

participated in the Conference. What real hopes disarmament raised could be anybody's guess. The decision by the Western nuclear powers not to hold the World Disarmament Conference was certainly not encouraging. Equally discouraging was the no letting-up in the super power confrontation when each accused the other of creating an atmosphere of tension.

NEIGHBOURS

China

Winds of change blew over China in 1982. Changes were effected in the country's Constitution and the Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The new party Constitution, which was adopted by the 12th Party Congress in September, abolished the post of party Chairman and Vice-Chairman and provided for the creation of a new party structure under the new General Secretary, Hu Yaobang, who is a protégé of China's strongman Deng Xiaoping. The most conspicuous casualty of the new set-up was former Prime Minister and Chairman, Hua Guofeng, who lost his seat on the standing committee of the Politburo. Another face which disappeared from active politics shortly afterwards was Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who was removed from office.

In December, a new Constitution was adopted by the National People's Congress (NPC). This

was China's fourth Constitution since 1949 and its third in the last eight years. The draft version had been in the news since April. According to the new Constitution, the revised position of the Chinese head of state now carries the title of President. Marshal Ye Jianying, who is at present the Chairman of the standing committee of the NPC, a post which had been made equal to the head of state by the 1978 Constitution, will continue to be the head of state until such time as the posts of President and Vice-President are filled. The powers of the new President will include promulgation of statutes, proclamation of martial law, proclamation of a state of war and the appointment and removal of the premier, vice-premiers, state councillors and others.

However, unlike the 1954 Constitution, the President is not designated as the armed forces commander or the chief of the Central Military Commission in the 1982 Constitution. The new Constitution further allows freedom of speech, press, assembly, procession and demonstration as well as freedom from arbitrary arrest. Although these appear to be major steps forward, there is a catch—all freedoms have been made specifically subservient to the 'four cardinal principles' that guide the nation. These call for support of the party, loyalty to its policies, recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the adherence to the policies

of Marx, Lenin and Mao.

In another field too, there was a change in Chinese policy. Over the last few years Sino-US relations had improved remarkably at the cost of Sino-Soviet relations. But in 1982, Sino-US relations took a turn for the worse. Throughout the year, China pressurised the US on the issue of arms sales to Taiwan and in August managed to extract an agreement in which America pledged that it did not intend to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan. However, in the following month, the US State Department suddenly announced that the American Government was no longer prepared to supply nuclear equipment to or cooperate in the nuclear field with China. The apparent reason: reports to the effect that China had been assisting Pakistan in developing nuclear weapons technology.

There was, thus, a greater thrust on China's part to move towards a reconciliation with the Soviet Union which the latter had made clear it wanted, more than once and in public. The then Foreign Minister Huang Hua made some references to improving Sino-Soviet relations during a visit to Europe in July, and after the death of President Brezhnev, the thaw was quite visible. The negotiations between the two countries were given an official political status, much to the chagrin of the US.

The year also saw China's population topping the one-billion mark. The country's population, as estimated after the national census, was 1.076 billion.

Arms and the man: Deng Xiaoping at a military inspection.



Pakistan

President Zia-ul-Haq faced a bad year in Pakistan. In March, a Pakistan International Airlines aircraft was hijacked by members of the Kabul-based Al Zulfikar terrorist group. And from August onwards, terrorist attacks on pro-Zia officials mounted at an alarming rate. Zia's response was to tighten the ropes of martial law. Leaders of the four-party United Front in occupied Kashmir were arrested, vital public installations, government offices and important personalities were placed under high vigil, and in a final burst, Zia ordered death penalty for "any offence liable to cause insecurity or despondency among the people"—a clause which can be stretched without limit in Zia's Pakistan.

Besides terrorism, political opposition has been gathering strength in the country. The eight-party Movement for Restoration of Democracy repeatedly called for an end to martial law in 1982, and a lawyers' convention, in more explicit terms, demanded Zia's resignation. The President, however, shows no signs of letting up.

In fact, facing trouble at home, Zia played his foreign cards well all through the year. He climaxed his overtures to India by a personal visit in late '82 which was much appreciated. Sino-Pakistan relations, too, received a boost from his visit to China in October, and military, trade and other relations between the two countries are apparently flourishing at present. There are some signs of a thaw in

Soviet-Pakistani relations as well. He also undertook a trip of South East Asia and finally, in December, visited the US. Although the press did not react favourably to his visit, raising questions about the nuclear bomb he is supposed to be building and about the extreme punishments meted out by his regime, President Reagan reaffirmed his promise of \$ 3.2 billion in aid and 40 F16s to Pakistan.

Afghanistan

In 1982 the situation in Afghanistan did not show any signs of change. Babrak Karmal continued to be in office with the backing of Soviet troops while the Mujahedeens continued to embarrass the regime and its foreign mentors. Everybody came to realise that a solution of the Afghan imbroglio had to be a political one but on the question of how it was to be effected and what were its components no consensus appeared to be in sight.

Bangladesh

The democratically elected government of Abdus Sattar was ousted in Bangladesh's fifth and only bloodless coup engineered by the Army Chief, Lt Gen H.M. Ershad, in March 1982. Relations between the army and the civil authorities had begun to deteriorate shortly after Sattar had assumed the presidency in late 1981.

Ershad became the Chief Martial Law Administrator and throughout the rest of the year tried to improve the ailing Bangladesh economy. He launched a vigorous campaign to weed out corruption

and with a view to cleansing politics, banned 74 political parties, arrested more than 300 people and set up five special martial law courts to deal with political crimes. In April, he announced an eight-point economic programme which primarily aimed at promoting and protecting indigenous industries. He also tried to improve relations with neighbouring countries like India and Nepal, because external aid has a tremendous bearing on Bangladesh's economy.

Sri Lanka

It was the year of the President in the island nation of Sri Lanka: Junius Richard Jayewardene won the republic's first presidential election on October 20, polling 52.91 per cent of the total votes; later in the year people voted in favour of a referendum which doubled the life of Sri Lanka's 168-member Parliament, giving it a lease of another six years from August 1983. Jayewardene's victory meant a victory for the presidential form of government, which he had been advocating since assuming office in 1977.

The year wasn't free of troubles for the President, however. The running ethnic conflict between the Sinhali majority and the Tamils, concentrated in the Jaffna region, flared up several times and to this was added a new conflict based on religious lines. A series of violent clashes occurred between Sinhalis and Muslims in Galle and adjacent areas in the southern parts of Sri Lanka in July. The President declared a national emergency to prevent its escalation.

S.E. ASIA—THE PACIFIC

ASEAN

The South-East Asian-Pacific region showed signs of emerging as a potential cold-war theatre against the backdrop of an ambitious Vietnam, aided and abetted by the Soviet Union, and the Chinese determination to thwart that ambition. To complicate matters further there was the possibility of a militarily resurgent Japan sending shock waves to the concerned elite of the region. The presence of a sizable ethnic Chinese minority in almost all the countries of the region was an additional source of tension and

endangered political stability.

In 1982 the US showed an increased interest in the region. The visit of US Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger to South-East Asian capitals in the first week of November 1982, the second time in about six months, revealed this growing attention. In the context of the new cold war with the Soviet Union the US embarked upon a massive global strategic build-up in which South-East Asia automatically figured prominently. Speaking in Honolulu at the commencement of his South-East Asian safari, Weinberger said: "I hope everybody realises the

nature and extent of the [Soviet] build-up, how rapidly it has grown and how much of a threat it poses."

By 1981 end it had become obvious that the US was in the market for military bases in the Pacific, primarily to support its Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) should the necessity arise. The American response to the Iranian instability, and the uneasy super power relationship vis-a-vis the Persian Gulf—that of stationing two aircraft groups in the Indian Ocean—would have been almost impossible without the back-up facility of the Subic naval base and the Clark air base in the Philippines.

The Clark and Subic bases

turner became important because the Soviet Far Eastern fleet and Air Force had reportedly started using former US-built facilities in Vietnam, particularly at Cam Ranh Bay. During his Thailand visit in August 1982, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach gave sufficient hint to this effect, saying: "There are no foreign military bases in Vietnam, but that does not mean it will always be so in the future."

Evidences were there that the American plan of bolstering up its military profile received favourable response from significant quarters. Philippines' President Ferdinand Marcos let it be known that he intended to renegotiate the terms under which US bases could be permitted to remain in his country. His intentions were not surprising as the political base grows from a military base, as is evident in the case of the Philippines. The US which pays the Philippines US \$ 500 million as rent for the bases earmarks US \$ 200 million as Economic Support Fund (ESF). It is interesting to note that the implementing agency for the ESF, the Ministry of Human Settlements, is headed by no less important a person than Marcos' wife Imelda.

According to Washington's strategic analysis, South-East Asia faced a two-fold threat: the first was Vietnamese expansionism directed against Thailand; and the second was the Soviet naval threat to the lines of communication of American forces from the west coast of the US through Japan, the Philippines and the Straits of Malacca to Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Richard Armitage, US Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence, told a Congressional hearing in early 1982 that the use of Vietnamese military facilities had permitted the Soviet Union to establish "a potential choking grip" on the sea lanes.

In June 1982, the *New York Times* disclosed a Pentagon plan which envisaged swift shifting of forces from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean in the event of a war in the Persian Gulf or the Middle-East. This secret document, from which the *New York Times* published excerpts, called for "a loose partnership of Asian nations by dealing with each directly, instead of trying to mould them into a formal group". The plan particularly called for an "active defence partnership" with Japan, requiring it to

safeguard sea and air lanes in its neighbourhood. The plea was not something new and Japan had already accepted it in principle at the US-Japan summit meeting in May 1981. But what is important is that the plan went into the details of what Japan should do, leaving no room for ambivalence persisting in Tokyo. During his November visit to ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) capitals, Weinberger urged the South-East Asian leaders not to take an alarmist view of Japan's military build-up. Speaking at a press conference in Singapore, he said: "I do not see any disposition whatsoever on the part of the Japanese to regain any kind of offensive strength." The game plan also called for "supporting measured increases" in China's military capability to "maintain the strategic value of our relationship". ASEAN countries were actually more scared of this relationship but the US kept assuring them that it would limit itself to supplying purely defensive weapons to Beijing.

It is argued that although most of the ASEAN countries show an apparent reluctance to support the presence of US bases, they, in their heart of hearts, are happy. The bases provide these anti-Communist regimes with a psychological umbrella which allows them the luxury of the middle path. That some of them are seriously reconsidering their military posture vis-a-vis the South-East Asian situation is explicit.

Singapore, for one, strongly favoured a higher American military presence. Whether he really believes that the Soviet Union poses a serious threat to the region or not, Premier Lee Kuan Yew, throughout 1982, kept harping on the Soviet danger to ensure that the US preoccupation with W. Asia or the Mediterranean did not lead to a downgrading of South-East Asia in Pentagon's priorities. He even pleaded, though with little success, that the ASEAN should give its mutual cooperation a larger military content, the immediate goal of which should be joint military exercises by the ASEAN partners. Through his warnings Lee tried to underscore the problem that might arise if the Soviet Union were to gain a lead in the Pacific arms race by default.

Indonesia continued its massive

defence build-up programme within the framework of a five-year strategic plan for 1978-83. Under the plan, Indonesia is committed to modernise its navy and air force. In this effort, the US is an active partner. Weinberger held talks with President Suharto and Defence Minister General Mohamad Jusuf in late 1982, and there are indications of an increased US-Indonesian cooperation.

It is generally believed that ASEAN security officials regularly meet secretly to discuss common problems. And while the activities of the region's pro-Beijing Communist parties are always high on the agenda, the officials also discuss the Soviet threat, particularly in the context of Vietnam's position as a Soviet proxy. Against this background it might not be just a coincidence that several Soviet diplomats were expelled during 1981 and early 1982 from various ASEAN capitals. Although ASEAN officials claimed that each country's action was independent of the others', some observers maintain the move was coordinated.

Japan

A development in 1982 which was pregnant with far-reaching consequences was the possible Japanese rearmament plan. The ruling Japanese alliance brought about notable changes in the Japanese Constitution, which heretofore laid down that Japan would never wage war and would not have an army for war. The famous "peace" article in the Japanese Constitution was proposed to be dropped. Alongside, an accelerated stepping

Nakasone: A hawk on defence.



up in Japan's military spending took place. The Japanese military budget for fiscal year 1982 was 2.6 trillion yen (\$ 17 billion), which denoted a 7.6 per cent increase over that of the previous year. The military spending envisaged for 1983-87 approved by the Defence Council of Japan, provided for massive enhancement of the power of Japan's navy and air force, which would be expanded twice over and in some cases four times.

Japan's programme to strengthen its military received a further boost

when Yasuhiro Nakasone, a hawk on defence, took office as Premier in a surprisingly smooth transition of power after the abrupt resignation of Zenko Suzuki on October 12. While Nakasone's main task is to revitalise Japan's economy which ran aground during Suzuki's reign, he has also set about rebuilding Japan militarily. Nakasone is an assertive nationalist and sees the furtherance of Japan's national identity and interests as the prime task of the political leadership.

of firing duly elected Arab mayors and town councillors on the suspicion that they were in league with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The Israelis, in fact, were looking for a showdown with the PLO from the beginning of the year. Around the time of the handing over of Sinai, some PLO bases in south Lebanon were bombed, in the first major violation of the July 1980 ceasefire. From early 1982, over 36,000 Israeli soldiers were massed up in northern Israel, and it was obvious that they were looking for an excuse to pour into southern Lebanon to uproot the Palestinians who had made a home there in the last few decades.

The excuse was provided when an Arab gunman shot down the Israeli Ambassador to Britain, Shlomo Argov. Israeli ground, air and sea forces attacked Lebanon to wipe out PLO hideouts and within a short while reached Beirut and laid a siege on the western sector where the Palestinians were concentrated. It is significant that except for Syria, no other Arab nation opposed Israel militarily. After many instances of broken ceasefires (by both sides), the PLO was forced to accept defeat.

The American special envoy, Philip Habib, pushed through a plan acceptable to the Israelis, and on August 21, Palestinians began to be evacuated from Beirut. The PLO guerrillas were scattered over eight different Arab countries.

This was not the end, however. In a replay of Armageddon, nearly a thousand unarmed Palestinians in the Lebanese refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila were massacred on the night of September 18. Although the Lebanese Christian militiamen, led by the Phalangists, were responsible for the massacre, the Israeli army was also tainted as it was responsible for the security of the camps and did nothing to stop the Phalangists, even though they were aware of the militiamen's plan. A formal state enquiry is still in progress in Israel.

Although the immediate crisis precipitated by the Israeli blitzkrieg is over, the long-term problem of establishing lasting peace still remains unsolved. There are two main plans in the air: an American one which calls, among other things, for West Bank autonomy linked with Jordan, and an Arab one

MIDDLE-EAST



Israeli-PLO Conflict

The year 1982 was eventful for West Asia—and all because of Israel. Much blood was shed, many were rendered homeless and a country was devastated by an Israeli blitzkrieg.

The year began with the issue of the return of Sinai to Egypt, as per the letter of the 1979 Camp David accord, very much in the forefront of Israeli politics. In mid-December 1981, however, Prime Minister Menachem Begin preempted any such peace moves by well meaning nations for the return of Golan Heights to Syria by annexing it. The region, which overlooks Israel's northern Galilee region, is of great strategic importance to the Jewish nation. In the Sinai, meanwhile, a movement called 'Stop the Sinai withdrawal' began. Its main aim was to oppose the return of Sinai by settling

An Israeli blitzkrieg. A Beirut building housing the PLO security forces under Israeli air attack

squatters all over the area. On April 25, however, Egypt regained possession of Sinai, which had been lost to Israel in 1967. The return, like the seizure, was effected by force. Israeli soldiers had to evict about 3,000 Israeli squatters and every building in the area was demolished before Sinai was handed back.

In the West Bank and Gaza, however, Israel continued to establish new settlements throughout the year. More and more Jews were settled in these areas and by the year end, land values had risen appreciably. The Arabs, attracted by the rising land prices, showed less reluctance to sell out to the Jews. The Palestinians in the area faced persecution at the hands of the Israelis, who followed a policy

pendent Palestinian state in the West Bank. Negotiations are on but a compromise is not yet in sight.

Israel came in for much censure in 1982 for its actions. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) rejected its credentials and there was a move in the UN General Assembly to oust it from that international body. Even President Reagan threatened to take stern action against the errant nation. He has been constantly asking Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The Begin administration faced massive opposition at home too, during and after the war.

Lebanon, bearing the brunt of the Israeli attack, was devastated. Politically, it saw the assassination of the President-elect, Bashir Gemayel, the right-wing Christian militia commander and the election of his brother, Amin, who has since been trying to put Lebanon on the path to recovery. This involves unifying the various groups in the country and bringing about a withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops from Lebanon.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iran-Iraq war continued sporadically through a major part of 1982. In the first week of May 1982, Iran gained success by registering victories against Iraq. In the north of Khorramshahr, Iranian troops captured the Iraqi strongholds on the west bank of the Karun River. In the 22-month-old war, this was Iran's major and decisive success. On April 30, Iran launched its offensive and its troops crossed over Karun River, captured key positions on the Akwaz-Khorramshahr Highway and took Hamid, a garrison town that the Iraqis had used as a rocket and artillery base.

The Iraqi defeat represented an astonishing military upset. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein sent his invasion forces into Iran on September 22, 1980 with the object of forcing Iran to recognise Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt-al-Arab Waterway that divides the two countries and so lay claim to other disputed border territory.

As the war continued, Iraq faltered and failed to get the material support from its Arab brothers. The help of \$ 22 million by the oil Sheikdoms and the logistical support of Egypt and Jordan was not

enough. Syria, Libya and South Yemen went on to support Iran. Iran also had national unity and American weapons, purchased during the Shah's reign, along with the manpower.

As Iranian troops moved closer to Khorramshahr, Arab states of the Persian Gulf convened an emergency strategy session in Kuwait just 50 miles from the battlefield. Iran threatened Kuwait that with a weak military it would not be able to check the forces of Islam if Iran entered Kuwait.

It seemed, not long after, that the hostilities had ended. On August 4 the Iraqi Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Shafiq-Al-Darraj, said in a press conference in Riyadh that the Iraqi President, Saddam Hussein, had accepted Iran's three terms for ending the 22-month-old Iran-Iraq war. The terms: withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory; defining the side that provoked the conflict; and paying reparations to Iran. The fourth demand—the ouster of Hussein—was denied by the Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Velayati as ever having been one of their preconditions for ending hostilities. Nothing, however, was said about the status of the Shatt-al-Arab Waterway.

Hopes of peace were soon belied when reports of fresh fighting trickled in. The aggressor, this time, was Iran and the cause, according to Iranian Premier Hussein Mousavi, was the financial and military support being rendered to Iraq by some Gulf states. Reports of fresh fighting indicated a continuing stalemate on the ground with neither side making significant progress.

A fifth Iranian condition to halt the war—that Iraq allow Iranians volunteering to fight alongside the Palestinians in Lebanon to travel through Iraqi territory—was rejected by Iraq. On November 6, Iranian forces drove deep into Iraqi territory and captured Tib. All efforts to bring about peace, including a UN resolution calling for a ceasefire, were foiled by Iran. Clearly, the Iranians had no intention of stopping hostilities, determined as they were to see Hussein out of office.

Hussein, however, had no intention of yielding to Iran's demand and affirmed that Iraq would fight on indefinitely to secure its border and protect its independence.

INDIAN OCEAN

In the Indian Ocean, superpower rivalry mounted systematically, so much so that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi preferred to call it a "zone of peril". What made the situation more complex was the fact that unlike the first cold war the present confrontation is not merely bipolar but also triangular. The US naval presence is only marginally directed against the Soviet Union but primarily concerned with ensuring the raw materials and oil supplies; not against the Soviet threat but against what Guy J Parker called "Third World trade unionism" in his authoritative study entitled *Military Implication Of A Possible World Order Crisis In The 1980s*. The Soviet presence is part response to the US presence and part to influence acquisition. This would explain why the US is not interested in pursuing the Indian Ocean or conventional arms transfer talks with the USSR. The rapid deployment force (RDF), the arms supplies to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and the acquisition of bases in the Indian Ocean's littoral regions make some sense in a confrontation with the Soviet Union, though they do so much more in terms of combating "Third World trade unionism".

WESTERN EUROPE

Worldwide recession took its toll of European economies and by year end 10.5 per cent of West Europe's labour force was unemployed. The individual figures for various countries: West Germany—7.8 per cent, France—8.9 per cent, Britain—12.9 per cent and Italy—9 per cent. Inflation reached the level of 8.5 per cent, ranging from 4.5 per cent in West Germany to 16.5 per cent in Italy. In West Germany the growth rate declined by 2.5 per cent. However, *Time's* European Board of Economists, which held a "money summit" in December, felt that 1983 would be a better year and the economic recovery of West Europe would begin shortly.

In 1982, there was also the fear of a full-scale trade war between the US and the EEC over the issue of agricultural subsidies. Protectionist

pressures mounted in Europe at the time when the US opposed protectionism vehemently. West European countries were also opposed to American sanctions on the 3,600-mile Siberian natural gas pipeline which will link the Soviet Union with West Europe. The construction of the pipeline means billions of dollars for the hard pressed European economies in terms

an absolute majority in the national elections and the nation's first Socialist Prime Minister since the 1936-39 civil war, Felipe Gonzalez Marguez, came to power. In West Germany, Helmut Schmidt, the leader of the Social Democratic Party, was unseated, and Helmut Kohl, the leader of the conservative Christian Democratic Union, took

EASTERN EUROPE

Economically speaking, most East European countries stood dangerously overstretched. The fall in the prices of oil leading to a substantial decline in the value of OPEC deposits with Western banks combined with the reluctance of Western commercial lenders to extend credit to East European nations, contributed to the depressing situation. Two bright points were the restoration of IMF aid to Romania and the admission of Hungary—whose economic policies conform to those of the IMF—into that body.

Poland

Throughout 1982, Poland was under the martial law imposed by the head of the Polish Government, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, on December 12, 1981. A number of leaders of the independent trade union, Solidarity, other dissidents, intellectuals and members of the former regime were arrested and kept behind bars for the larger part of the year. Solidarity chief Lech Walesa was imprisoned for 11 months. Jaruzelski tried to justify the imposition of martial law as a move to foil a coup launched by reactionary forces.

His action, however, aroused much ire not merely at home but abroad too. The US imposed a cut-off of Poland's \$ 25 million in credit insurance at the US Exim Bank. American territorial waters were also made off-limits to Polish fishing vessels and the Polish national airlines' right to land in the US was suspended. Other West European nations, though much concerned, did not go so far as to impose sanctions.

Back in Poland, Solidarity continued to be defiant all through the year. In May and August, huge demonstrations were organised calling for an end to martial law and the release of political prisoners. Demonstrators often clashed with the militia and scenes of violence were seen in many Polish cities. Jaruzelski's government, however, took stern steps to put down the dissenters. On October 9, the Polish Parliament voted overwhelmingly to ban Solidarity, restrict the right to strike and limit future unions to the local level. All existing trade unions were abolished

(Continued on page 63)

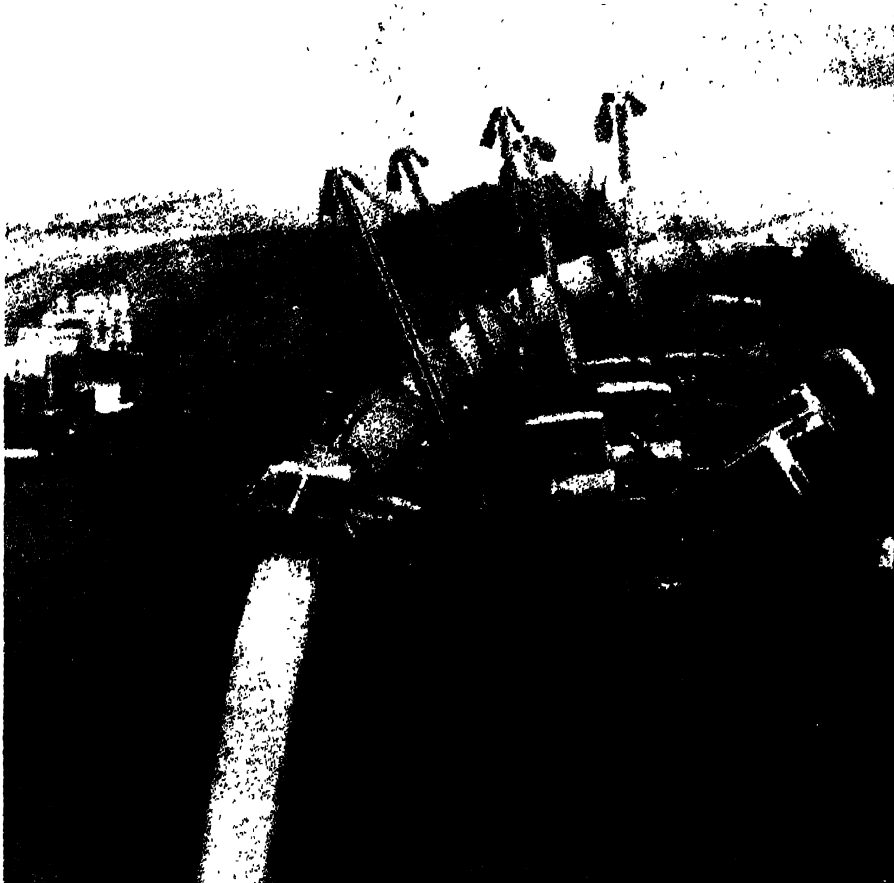
of contracts, and they resented Reagan's hard-line stance. In fact, even the most loyal ally of the US, Britain, showed a readiness to defy the Americans on the issue.

Another divisive issue was the NATO plan to station 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. The Labour Party in Norway almost carried through Parliament a measure intended to cut the country's monetary contribution to the Euro-missile project. Holland and Belgium had not agreed to accept the missiles on their soil by year end. In December, Spain announced that it was suspending its integration into the NATO military structure. Meanwhile, there was a resurgence of the peace movement in Europe.

In 1982, a number of governments changed hands in Europe.

Friends at odds: US sanctions on the Soviet gas pipeline were bitterly opposed by the West European countries.

over as the country's sixth Chancellor. In Italy Giovanni Spadolini's shaky government finally gave way to Amintore Fanfani, the leader of the Christian Democrats. In Holland and Belgium, right-centrist governments took over and in Ireland, incumbent Prime Minister Charles Haughey's Fianna Fail secured the most seats in the country's parliamentary elections, without gaining a majority. His government was, however, defeated in a confidence vote in Parliament. The changes in government were largely due to the worldwide economic recession and the failure of incumbent governments to deal with the problem.



PRACTICE TESTS

In preparing these tests we have tried to visualise the questions you are likely to face in your actual exam. Great care has been taken to frame questions which are of the same standard as those you'll encounter in your exam.

Rating: Evaluate your performance on the basis of the following score-card:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|
| 100 questions in 60 minutes | — | Excellent |
| 60 questions in 60 minutes | — | Good |
| 50 questions in 60 minutes | — | Fair |
| 35 questions in 60 minutes | — | Poor |

Tips: 1. Do not waste time over questions you are not sure about. 2. Give the problems some thought before choosing the answers. 3. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. 4. Do not try to guess the answer.

TEST OF REASONING

BY LT COL I.R. MANCHANDA, former Dy President, S.S.B.

FOR MBA & BSRB (PO) EXAMS

This section forms an important part of the Probationary Officers (PO) exam conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards (BSRBs), Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore and the M.B.A. Admission Test of the Faculty of Management Studies, Delhi University, to be held this month.

Time: 60 minutes.

Scores: 1. Give yourself one mark for each correct answer. 2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate your score as under:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Excellent . . . 51-56 | Very Good . . . 46-50 | Good . . . 41-45 |
| Fair . . . 36-40 | Poor . . . Below 40 | |

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers are given at the end of this supplement.

- is the smallest
 - $\sqrt{15}$
 - $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$
 - $\frac{5}{\sqrt{15}}$
 - $\frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$
- If $4 = 10^{2m}$ and $9 = 10^{2n}$, 0.15 equals
 - 10^{2m-2n}
 - 10^{m+n-1}
 - 10^{n-m+1}
 - 10^{n-m-1}
- Two positive integers are in the ratio 2:5. If 4 is subtracted from each of these integers, the resulting numbers will be in the ratio
 - 2:3

- (b) 1:4
(c) 3:8
(d) Cannot be deduced
4. ---replaces the question mark.
2, 5, 10, 13, 39, 42, 168, 171, ?
(a) 174
(b) 513
(c) 855
(d) 1,026
5. The next number in the series
1, 3, 9, 10, 30, 90, 91, ? is
(a) 92
(b) 93
(c) 101
(d) 273
6. Pariah is to favourite as ostracism is to
(a) Climax
(b) Insolence
(c) Nepotism
(d) Precedent
7. Brush is to trowel as paint is to
(a) Banana
(b) Mortar
(c) Fruit
(d) Tree

Directions: Questions 8 to 15 are based on the letters O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W, not necessarily in that order, which stand for nine consecutive integers from 1 to 12.

- (1) S is 3 less than Q and Q is the middle term
(2) W is as much less than O as O is greater than S
(3) O is as much greater than Q as T is less than P
(4) P is as much greater than O as U is less than Q
(5) R is greater than T
8. The sixth integer is
(a) O
(b) P
(c) Q
(d) R
9. If R stands for 11, the sum of O and U is
(a) 9
(b) 11
(c) 13

- (a) 15
10. The difference between the greatest possible value of T and the least possible value of S is
(a) 4
(b) 7
(c) 8
(d) 9
11. $T - V =$
(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) Cannot be deduced
12. If T stands for 10, what is the sum of all nine integers?
(a) 54
(b) 72
(c) 78
(d) None of the above
13. An integer Z is as much greater than T as S is less than P. Z is equal to $R + S$. What is W?
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4
14. P is as much greater than Q as --- is less than V
(a) S
(b) U
(c) W
(d) V
15. How much greater than the greatest possible value of V is the smallest possible value of R?
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 4
(d) 8

Directions: Questions 16 to 19 are based on the following:

- (1) A 20-m high pole on one side of the 50-m wide Saraswati canal faces a 10-m high pole on the opposite bank
(2) There is a bird sitting on each of the two poles
(3) A fish appears on the surface of the water. The straight line passing through the poles

base and the fish is at right angles to the banks of the canal

- * (4) Assume the speed of both wind and water current is zero. Also assume the height of each pole as given in (1) is above ground level
16. How far must the fish be from the higher pole, if the two birds flying at identical speeds leave their respective perches simultaneously and reach the fish at the same time?
- 20 m
 - 22 m
 - 25 m
 - 26 m
17. Refer to question 16. Approximately how much distance does each bird fly before it gets to the fish?
- 25 m
 - 28 m
 - 30 m
 - Cannot be deduced
18. If the fish were equidistant from the two banks and the two birds leave the respective poles simultaneously and reach the fish at the same time, which one of the following statements must be true?
- The two birds have the same speed
 - The two birds fly an equal distance before they get to the fish
 - The speed of the bird on the 10-m high pole is less than that of the bird on the 20-m high pole
 - The speed of the bird on the 20-m high pole is less than that of the bird on the 10-m high pole
19. Refer to question 18. If the bird on the higher pole covers 41 m in a second, how much distance will the bird on the other pole cover approximately

in the same time?

- 31.4 m
 - 32.5 m
 - 33.5 m
 - 34.5 m
20. How much is $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{x}{4}$?
- x
 - $1/x$
 - $x/16$
 - $4x$
21. What is $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{x}{5}$?
- x
 - $1/x$
 - $1/25$
 - $25x$
22. P occurs only when Q occurs. Q has occurred. Therefore
- P must have occurred
 - P has not occurred
 - P may have occurred
 - None of the above
23. Based on the conversation between X and Y, state which one of the choices can be inferred.
- X: I just heard that Ram failed in the IAS exam.
- Y: Impossible! Ram was very witty.
- X knows Ram has failed in the IAS exam
 - X thinks Ram has failed in the IAS exam
 - Y thinks X is telling a lie
 - Y assumes no witty individual can fail in the IAS exam
24. The occurrence of P causes the occurrence of either Q or R. P has occurred. Therefore
- If Q has occurred, R must not have occurred
 - If R has occurred, Q must not have occurred
 - Both Q and R may have occurred
 - None of the above results can be deduced
25. If Ram lives on the first floor,

then Sham lives on the second. Sham does live on the second floor. Therefore

- (a) Ram lives on the first floor
 - (b) Ram does not live on the first floor
 - (c) Ram may or may not live on the first floor
 - (d) None of the above results can be deduced
- 26 Ram must be an athlete, he is over six feet tall. Which choice supports the above conclusion?
- (a) All athletes are over six feet tall
 - (b) Only those who are over six feet tall are athletes
 - (c) Only athletes are over six feet tall
 - (d) No persons other than those over six feet tall are athletes
- 27 If X is an editor, then he must be an intellectual. This statement can be deduced from
- (a) All intellectuals are editors
 - (b) Only editors are intellectuals
 - (c) Some editors are intellectuals
 - (d) None but the intellectuals are editors

Directions: Questions 28 to 30 are based on the following. (1) All Xs are philosophers; (2) No Ys are philosophers; (3) Some philosophers are doctors; (4) Some teachers are Xs; (5) Some doctors are Ys.

- 28 Which of the following must be true?
- (a) Some Xs are not teachers
 - (b) Some doctors are teachers
 - (c) Some Ys are not doctors
 - (d) Some teachers are philosophers
- 29 If all teachers are doctors, which of the following can be deduced?
- (a) Some Ys are teachers

- (b) All doctors are philosophers
- (c) Some Xs are doctors
- (d) Some Ys are Xs

- 30 If all women are Xs, which of the following must be false?
- (a) All women are doctors
 - (b) No women are philosophers
 - (c) All women are teachers
 - (d) No women are doctors

- 31 X is an opportunist. This conclusion can be logically deduced from which of the following statements?

- (a) The majority of the opportunists belong to Ram Desh; X belongs to Ram Desh
- (b) If X was not asked to join the Cabinet, then he is not an opportunist; X was asked to join the Cabinet
- (c) Everyone who is an opportunist pleases the head of the government, X pleases the head of the government
- (d) At all state functions, everyone who is not an opportunist is seated in one of the back rows; X is seated in the front row at all state functions

- 32 A merchant buys 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes of scrap at Rs 20 per kg. Assuming a 20 per cent wastage, at what price per kg must he sell it to earn a profit of 25 per cent?

- (a) Rs 25
- (b) Rs 26.25
- (c) Rs 31.20
- (d) Rs 31.25

- 33 At a party, everyone must shake the hand of the other. If the total number of handshakes is 66, there are --- people at the party

- (a) 9
- (b) 12
- (c) 15
- (d) 18

- 34 A contractor has 20 men who work eight hours a day to finish a piece of work in 28 days. At

the end of 18 days, only one-third of the work is done. He engages more men and all of them now work for nine hours a day. What is the least number of additional men that he must engage if the work is to be finished as scheduled?

- (a) 40
- (b) 44
- (c) 60
- (d) 64

35. If, in a map, south-east becomes north, south-west will become

- (a) West
- (b) East
- (c) South
- (d) South-east

36. If Brokerage is coded as Egarekobr, then Traveller would be coded as

- (a) Rellevart
- (b) Welrlvart
- (c) Rellevatr
- (d) None of the above

37. If Provided is coded as Rpvodide, then Suggestion would be coded as

- (a) Usseggitno
- (b) Usggseitno
- (c) Usegsgitno
- (d) Usgeseitno

38. If A=1, B=3, C=5, D=7 and so on, evaluate the following in figures.

- (a) Z
- (b) P-O
- (c) R-S
- (d) N-J

Directions: Questions 39 and 40 are based on the following: (1) "JIM RUM SUM" means "BRING COFFEE HERE"; (2) "SUM ROM AAM KAAM" means "BRING TEA FOR ME"; (3) "NAM KA RUM" means "WHAT IS HERE"; (4) "AAM BEE SEE" means "TEA WAS FINE"; (5) "MEAM FAM QUAM" means "I SAT THERE"

Note: The words in clear are not

necessarily in the same order as the words in code.

39. "COFFEE" in code is

- (a) RUM
- (b) SUM
- (c) AAM
- (d) JIM

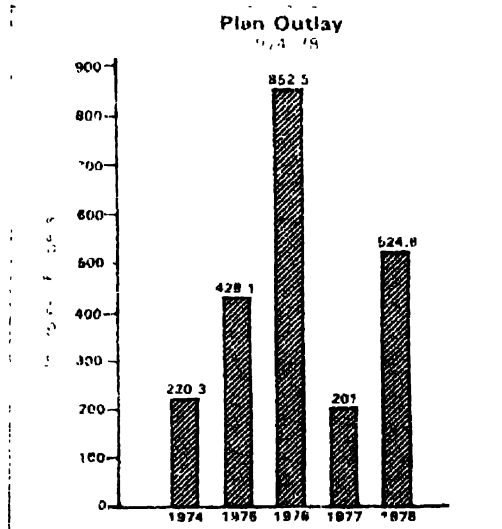
40. "Tea" in code is

- (a) SUM
- (b) ROM
- (c) AAM
- (d) KAAM

41. Mercury is to Pluto as A is to

- (a) B
- (b) X
- (c) Y
- (d) Z

Directions: Questions 42 to 45 are to be answered on the basis of the information contained in the chart. The chart shows the plan outlay covering the period 1974-78.

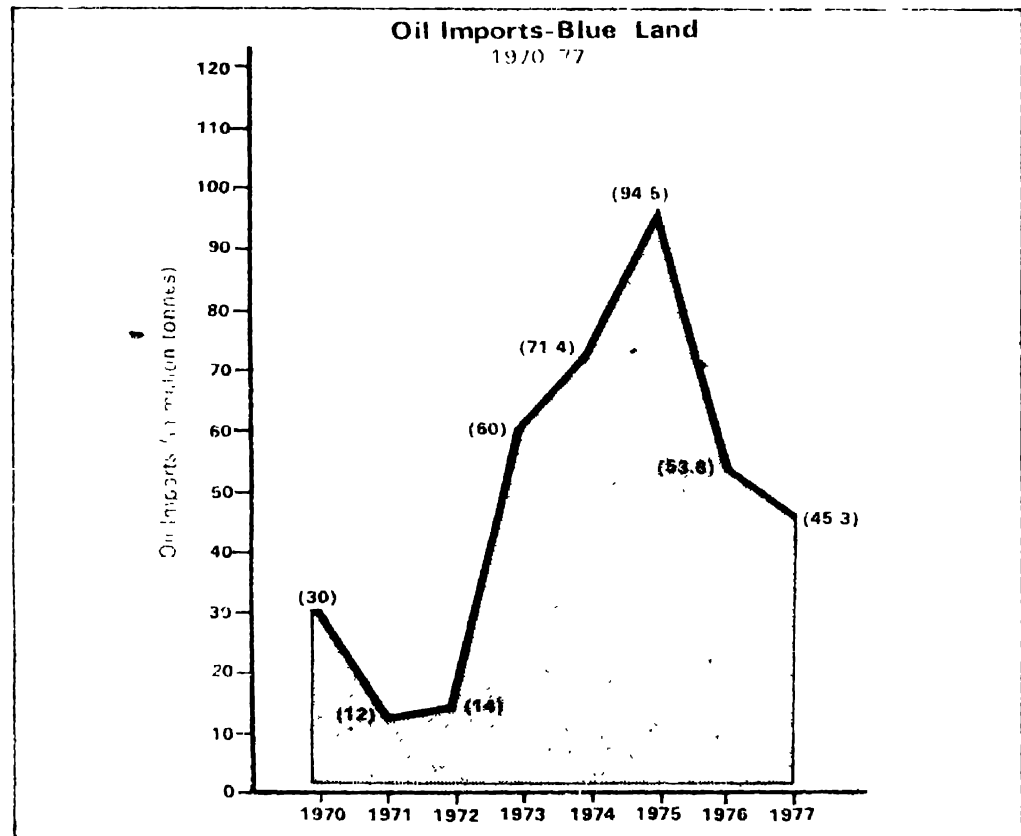


42. During the period covered by the chart, in which year (compared with the previous year) was the plan outlay proportionately the largest?

- (a) 1974
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1976
- (d) 1978

43. The plan outlay in 1977 was approximately — per cent less than in 1976
 (a) 23.5
 (b) 25.4
 (c) 74.4
 (d) 76.4
44. The plan outlay in 1978 was approximately — per cent of that in 1977
 (a) 250
 (b) 251
 (c) 260
 (d) 261
45. What is the yearly average of the plan outlay for the period covered by the chart?
- (a) 405.5 crores
 (b) 425.5 crores
 (c) 445.5 crores
 (d) None of the above
46. If SEPARATE is coded as ESTEAPRA, how will you code VIOLENCE?
 (a) IVLONECE
 (b) EVCINEOL
 (c) IVCNELOE
 (d) EVCINOEL
47. If TISSUE is coded as TJSRUF, how will you code COFFEE?
 (a) CPFGEF
 (b) CPFEEF
 (c) COGEF
 (d) CNFGED

Directions: Questions 48 to 51 are based solely on the graph below, which shows oil imports by Blue Land during 1970-77. The figures are given in millions of tonnes.



48. In — there was a marked rise in oil imports.

- (a) 1973
- (b) 1974
- (c) 1975
- (d) None of the above

49. In — the percentage decrease in oil imports was the lowest.

- (a) 1971
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1977
- (d) None of the above

50. The percentage decrease in oil imports in 1976 when compared with oil imports in 1974 was most nearly

- (a) 23.6
- (b) 24.6
- (c) 25.6
- (d) 26.5

51. Assume that in 1978 and subsequent years oil imports were 10 per cent more than the average of oil imports during the preceding three years. Then, oil imports in 1980 would most nearly be — per cent of the oil imports in 1973

- (a) 100
- (b) 105
- (c) 109
- (d) 114

Directions: Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following five words (1) LIMERICK (2) OBDURATE (3) LANTERN (4) ZEPHYR (5) MAGNILOQUENCE. According to the instructions given in each question use the letters of the words and form a meaningful word. Your answer should be the alternative which gives the last letter of the new word so formed

52. Form a word using the second and fourth letters of the first word; the third letter of the second word; the second and

third letters of the third word; and the first letter of the fifth word.

- (a) A
- (b) D
- (c) M
- (d) N

53. Form a word using the second third and fifth letters of the first word, the third and eighth letters of the second word; the second and fourth letters of the third word; the first letter of the fourth word; and the second letter of the fifth word

- (a) D
- (b) M
- (c) E
- (d) T

54. Form a word using the second and fifth letters of the first word, the first, seventh and eighth letters of the second word, the fourth and sixth letters of the fourth word, and the twelfth letter of the fifth word

- (a) C
- (b) E
- (c) R
- (d) H

55. Form a word using the second and fifth letters of the first word, the first, fifth and seventh letters of the second word, and the second and fourth letters of the third word

- (a) R
- (b) T
- (c) A
- (d) O

56. Form a word using the fifth, seventh and eighth letters of the second word, the second and fourth letters of the third word; and the first letter of the fifth word

- (a) T
- (b) R
- (c) E
- (d) M

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

BY B. ARORA

FOR MBA & BSRB (PO) EXAMS

While this section goes as **QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE** in the PO exams of the BSRBs, it also figures in the M.B.A. Admission Tests.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. If $\frac{5}{7}$ of a number is 1,025, $\frac{3}{7}$ of the same number will be
 - (a) 410
 - (b) 615
 - (c) 645
 - (d) 735
2. A can do a piece of work in 12 days. Alongwith B, he can do the work in eight days. B alone can finish the work in——days.
 - (a) 10
 - (b) 15
 - (c) 18
 - (d) 24
3. The sum of five successive numbers is 100. The product of the first and the last number is —
 - (a) 246
 - (b) 282
 - (c) 396
 - (d) 484
4. Rs——becomes Rs 2,500 in four years at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, simple interest.
 - (a) 1,500
 - (b) 1,800
 - (c) 2,000
 - (d) 2,200
5. Rs 2,000 at 5 per cent compound interest after four years will become nearly Rs
 - (a) 2,200
 - (b) 2,370
 - (c) 2,430
 - (d) 2,500
6. If Rs 1,200 yields Rs 594 as interest for six years at simple interest, the interest rate would be nearly——per cent.
 - (a) 6
 - (b) 7.25
 - (c) 8.25
 - (d) 9
7. A man buys a scooter for Rs 7,000 and sells it for Rs 11,500. The percentage profit is nearly——per cent.
 - (a) 54
 - (b) 58
 - (c) 64.3
 - (d) 70.6
8. A sphere of radius 10 cm is melted to form a cube of the same material. The side of the cube is nearly
 - (a) 10 cm
 - (b) 15 cm
 - (c) 16 cm
 - (d) 19 cm
9. The value of
$$\frac{3.8 \times 3.8 \times 3.8 + 1.2 \times 1.2 \times 1.2}{3.8 \times 3.8 + 1.44 - 3.8 \times 1.2}$$
is
 - (a) 3.4
 - (b) 5.0
 - (c) 5.8
 - (d) 6.2
10. A number is always divisible by 8 if
 - (a) Its last two digits as

- (b) It is even
(c) Its last three digits as a number are divisible by 8
(d) It ends in 8
11. A, B and C can do a piece of work in 15 days. A and B can do the same work in 24 days. C alone will do the work in—days.
(a) 36
(b) 39
(c) 40
(d) 48
12. A dealer marks his goods 20 per cent above his cost price. If he gives a discount of 10 per cent on his marked price, the profit he earns on his goods is—per cent.
(a) 7.5
(b) 8
(c) 10
(d) 12
13. The value of $\frac{5.293 \times 5.293 - 3.633 \times 3.633}{8.926}$ is
(a) 1.460
(b) 1.625
(c) 1.660
(d) 2.525
14. Three successive discounts of 10 per cent are equivalent to a single discount of—per cent
(a) 27.1
(b) 28.4
(c) 30
(d) 33.2
15. A tap fills a tank in eight hours. Two taps at the bottom of the tank can empty it in 15 and 20 hours respectively. If all the three taps are opened simultaneously, the tank will be full in—hours.
(a) 27
(b) 60
- (c) 120
(d) The tank will never fill
16. The value of $\frac{5^{363}}{5^{3+3+3}}$ is
(a) 1
(b) 5
(c) 5^3
(d) 5^{18}
17. The sum of two numbers is 8. If the numbers are in the ratio 3:1, their product is
(a) 10
(b) 12
(c) 15
(d) 18
18. A man sells a radio and a mixer for Rs 350 each. On one he gains 10 per cent and on the other loses 10 per cent on the whole. Thus he
(a) Neither gains nor loses
(b) Loses nearly 1 per cent
(c) Gains nearly 1 per cent
(d) Gains nearly 0.1 per cent
19. A 10-litre mixture of milk and water contains 30 per cent water. Two litres of this mixture is taken away. —litre of water should now be added so that the amount of milk in the mixture is double that of water.
(a) 0.4
(b) 0.7
(c) 0.8
(d) 1.4
20. The value of $\frac{1}{5+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{5-\sqrt{3}}$ is
(a) 0.5
(b) 0.62
(c) $\frac{5}{11}$
(d) $\frac{5}{14}$
21. —three-figure numbers can be formed from the digits 2, 6, 3, 5, 1
(a) 24
(b) 44
(c) 60

22. The value of $\sqrt{117} \times 3\sqrt{13}$ is
 (a) $\frac{117}{\sqrt{3}}$
 (b) 117
 (c) $117\sqrt{3}$
 (d) 351
23. Two wires of radii 0.1 cm and 0.2 cm are of lengths 20 cm and 10 cm respectively. Their volumes are in the ratio
 (a) 1:1
 (b) 2:1
 (c) 1:4
 (d) 1:2
24. The width of a rectangle is 2 cm less than its length and its perimeter is 12 cm. The rectangle's area is
 (a) 6 cm²
 (b) 8 cm²
 (c) 12 cm²
 (d) 24 cm²
25. The length of a rectangle is increased by 2 cm and its width is decreased by 2 cm. The length of the diagonal of the rectangle (length > width)
 (a) Will increase
 (b) Will decrease
 (c) Will remain unchanged
 (d) Can increase or decrease depending upon the initial values of length and width
26. $2^3 2^{-6} + 2^{-3} 2^6$ is closest to
 (a) 1
 (b) 8
 (c) 34
 (d) 62
27. The expansion of $(x+3)^{19}$ will contain ——— terms
 (a) 18
 (b) 19
 (c) 20
 (d) 21
28. The missing term in the sequence 2, 7, 22, 67, ———, 607 is
 (a) 186

- (c) 248
 (d) 312
29. The next number in the sequence 2, 5, 28, 17, 126 is
 (a) 35
 (b) 37
 (c) 43
 (d) 217
30. A student loses a mark for every wrong answer and scores 2 marks for every correct answer. If he answers all the 60 questions in an exam and scores 39 marks, how many of them were correct?
 (a) 27
 (b) 31
 (c) 33
 (d) 37
31. The value of $\left[(-\frac{2}{7})^3\right]^{-2}$ is
 (a) $(\frac{2}{7})^6$
 (b) $(\frac{2}{7})^5$
 (c) $-\frac{2}{7}$
 (d) $(-\frac{2}{7})^{-6}$
32. The geometric mean of $a^{2n} \times b^{2n}$ is
 (a) $\frac{a^{2n} b^{2n}}{2}$
 (b) $\frac{a^{2n} + b^{2n}}{2}$
 (c) $(a b)^{2n}$
 (d) $a^n b^n$
33. The value of 91^2 is
 (a) 8,181
 (b) 8,241
 (c) 8,281
 (d) 8,431
34. The sum of all whole numbers from 1 to 50 is
 (a) 670
 (b) 1,275
 (c) 1,435
 (d) 1,442
35. The value of $64 \times 128 \times 512 \cdot 2^{-3}$ is
 (a) 2^{17}
 (b) 2^{19}
 (c) 2^{20}

- (a) 2--
36. Rakesh bought a TV priced at Rs 2,800. He was given two successive discounts of 10 and 5 per cent. If he had to pay 10 per cent sales tax, the net amount he paid was
 (a) Rs 2,592
 (b) Rs 2,612.60
 (c) Rs 2,633.40
 (d) Rs 2,660
37. Sohan purchased a horse for Rs 2,000 and sold it to Mohan at a loss of 10 per cent. Mohan sold it to Sham at a loss of 10 per cent while Sham sold it to Gopi at a gain of 10 per cent. The amount Gopi paid for it is nearly Rs
 (a) 1,782
 (b) 1,872
 (c) 1,890
 (d) 1,980
38. After a 22-per cent deduction, A's net salary is Rs 1,600. A's gross salary is nearly Rs
 (a) 2,025
 (b) 2,051
 (c) 2,078
 (d) 2,100
39. The expression $x^2 - 3x + 5$ has a minimum value for x equal to
 (a) Zero
 (b) 1.5
 (c) 2.4
 (d) 3.2
40. The minimum value of the expression $x^2 + 10x + 7$ is
 (a) -18
 (b) Zero
 (c) 7
 (d) None of the above
41. A man deposited Rs 1,000 in a bank for four years. If he gets a compound interest for the first two years at 10 per cent and for the next two years at 20 per cent, the amount he gets after four years will be nearly Rs
 (a) 1,468
 (b) 1,580
 (c) 1,742
 (d) 1,860
42. The unit digit in the product of $4,273 \times 7,564 \times 6,387 \times 2,465 \times 68$ is
 (a) Zero
 (b) 2
 (c) 7
 (d) 8
43. The value of the number $(4,629)^2 - (4,627)^2$ is
 (a) 16,642
 (b) 17,882
 (c) 18,512
 (d) 2,46,642
44. $\log_{10} \frac{1}{17} + \log_{10} 68$ is
 (a) $\log_{10} \frac{73}{17}$
 (b) $\log_{10} \frac{64}{17}$
 (c) $\log_{10} 68 \frac{1}{17}$
 (d) $\log_{10} 16$

FIGURE IT OUT

What is the missing number?

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 1 | ? |

Answer

8. (The second row is obtained by subtracting 1 from each digit in the first row and listing in reverse order).

From IMPROVE YOUR I. Q by Glenn Wilson

SBI (PO) EXAM Dec '82

GENERAL AWARENESS

Questions published in this section appeared in the General Awareness paper of the PO Exam of the State Bank of India (December '82). These are based on the candidates' memory as they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall. We have compiled these questions as close to the original as possible. Hence, we take no responsibility for any discrepancies.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. In the 1982 Commonwealth Games held at Brisbane, the men's singles badminton gold was won by
 - (a) Prakash Padukone
 - (b) Syed Modi
 - (c) Nick Yates
 - (d) Sanjay Sharma
 - (e) None of the above
2. The captain of the team that won the Duleep Trophy in 1982 is
 - (a) Gavaskar
 - (b) Viswanath
 - (c) Kapil Dev
 - (d) Vengsarkar
 - (e) None of the above
3. Who said "The light has gone out of our lives"?
 - (a) Sardar Patel
 - (b) Swami Vivekananda
 - (c) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (e) None of the above
4. The Deodhar Trophy is associated with
 - (a) Hockey
 - (b) Football
 - (c) Badminton
 - (d) Lawn tennis
 - (e) Cricket
5. Former US Secretary of State and National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger has written the book
 - (a) *Crisis To Chaos*
 - (b) *Years Of Upheaval*
 - (c) *The World Of Cold War*
 - (d) *All The President's Men*
 - (e) None of the above
6. Who said, "At the stroke of midnight, when the world sleeps, India will wake to like and freedom"?
 - (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Lord Mountbatten
 - (d) S. Radhakrishnan
 - (e) None of the above
7. The Secretary of State under the Reagan administration is
 - (a) Allen Clark
 - (b) George Bush
 - (c) George Shultz
 - (d) Alexander Haig
 - (e) None of the above
8. Well-known journalist Arun Shourie is a recipient of the
 - (a) U Thant Award
 - (b) Padma Bhushan
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru Prize for International Understanding
 - (d) Ramon Magsaysay Award
 - (e) None of the above
9. The normal term of office of an American President is—

- years
- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 4
 - (d) 5
 - (e) 6
10. The present Governor of Tamil Nadu is
 - (a) Sadiq Ali
 - (b) P. Ramachandran
 - (c) Prabhudas Patwari
 - (d) S.L. Khurana
 - (e) Jagmohan
 11. Manmohan Singh was a/the — before he took charge as Governor of RBI.
 - (a) Member-Secretary in the Planning Commission
 - (b) Chairman of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission
 - (c) Economic Advisor in the Finance Ministry
 - (d) Chief Press Advisor to the Prime Minister
 - (e) None of the above
 12. The normal human heart beats — per minute.
 - (a) 60
 - (b) 72
 - (c) 74
 - (d) 84
 - (e) None of the above
 13. — is the universal recipient blood group.
 - (a) A
 - (b) B
 - (c) O
 - (d) AB
 - (e) There is no such blood group
 14. Brain drain means
 - (a) Brain fever
 - (b) Migration of talent
 - (c) Paucity of talent
 - (d) Lack of governmental interest in promoting science
 - (e) None of the above
 15. Which one of the following cities is paired correctly?

- (a) Kanpur—sugar
 - (b) Ahmedabad—textiles
 - (c) Bangalore—rubber
 - (d) Coimbatore—explosives
 - (e) Bombay—paper
16. The 1982 Asian Advertising Congress was held in
 - (a) Bombay
 - (b) Madras
 - (c) Calcutta
 - (d) New Delhi
 - (e) Bangalore



Ravi Bhatia

17. President Zail Singh underwent an operation at the Houston Hospital, Texas, for the treatment of a — ailment.
 - (a) Kidney
 - (b) Liver
 - (c) Lung
 - (d) Heart
 - (e) Brain
18. OPEC stands for
 - (a) Oil Producing and Exporting Countries
 - (b) Oil Producing and Energy Conserving Countries
 - (c) Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
 - (d) Offshore Petroleum Exploration Consortium
 - (e) Organisation for Peaceful Exploration of Cosmos
19. India's Chief Election Commissioner is
 - (a) L K Jha

- (d) S.L. Shakunari
(c) R.K. Trivedi
(d) K.R. Puri
(e) None of the above
20. — is the specialisation in the field of skin diseases.
(a) Cardiology
(b) Dermatology
(c) Paleontology
(d) Pathology
(e) Demography
21. Genetic Engineering is a branch of
(a) Engineering
(b) Electronics
(c) Biology
(d) Atomic Physics
(e) None of the above
22. Fourth estate refers to
(a) Parliament
(b) The people
(c) The judiciary
(d) Education
(e) The press
23. Secularism means that
(a) The state recognises no religion
(b) The state will respect all religions equally
(c) There is no state religion
(d) All religions are state religions
(e) None of the above
24. Of the following Presidents — was also a Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
(a) Zakir Hussain
(b) S. Radhakrishnan
(c) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
(d) V.V. Giri
(e) None of the above
25. The book *Asian Drama* has been written by
(a) Kuldeep Nayyar
(b) Alva Myrdal
(c) Gunnar Myrdal
(d) Leo Tolstoy
(e) V. S. Naipaul
26. In the 1982 Commonwealth Games India took the — position.
- (a) 1st
(b) 2nd
(c) 3rd
(d) 4th
(e) 6th
27. The Bihar Press Bill is being strongly opposed because
(a) It espouses press freedom
(b) Such a measure was never before adopted in India
(c) Foreign correspondents can be expelled from India without notice for adverse reporting
(d) It shackles press freedom
(e) None of the above
28. The U Thant Award is given for distinguished
(a) Public Service
(b) Contribution to East-West Relations
(c) Community Service
(d) Government Service
(e) None of the above
29. The UN has declared 1987 as the International Year of
(a) The Blind
(b) Peace
(c) Youth
(d) Shelter for the Homeless
(e) None of the above
30. Who declared that 'Swaraj is my birth right' ?
(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Rabindranath Tagore
(e) None of the above
31. The famous 1930 Dandi March was undertaken to
(a) Force the British to leave India
(b) Break the Salt Law
(c) Focus world attention on the atrocities committed by the British in India
(d) Force the British to repeal the Vernacular Press Act
(e) None of the above
32. The 1982 World Cup Football was won by

- (b) West Germany
(c) Italy
(d) Poland
(e) Brazil
33. The Seventh Non-aligned Summit will be held in
(a) Baghdad
(b) Belgrade
(c) Colombo
(d) New Delhi
(e) None of the above
34. The Minister of Planning in the Union Cabinet is
(a) S.B. Chavan
(b) Shivraj Patil
(c) R. Venkataraman
(d) Kedar Pandey
(e) None of the above
35. ----- is a viral disease.
(a) Tuberculosis
(b) Pneumonia
(c) Cholera
(d) Cancer
(e) Smallpox
36. The James Bond film, -----, has been recently shot in India.
(a) *Man With The Golden Gun*
(b) *Moonraker*
(c) *For Your Eyes Only*
(d) *Octopussy*
(e) *Sea Wolves*
37. A Graham Bell invented the
(a) Television
(b) Telephone
(c) Teleprinter
(d) Electric bell
(e) None of the above
38. Among the following ----- is a noted English language writer
(a) Manohar Malgonkar
(b) N.T. Rama Rao
(c) Prabhoo Das
(d) C.D. Deshmukh
(e) P.L. Tandon
39. Which of the following is correctly paired?
(a) Ravi Shankar-----sarod

- (b) Ali Akbar Khan-----violin
(c) Hariprasad-----santoor
Chaurasia
(d) Shiv Kumar-----flute
(e) Zakir Hussain-----tabla
40. India has a-----economy.
(a) Socialistic
(b) Monopolistic
(c) Capitalistic
(d) Mixed
(e) None of the above



41. Helmut Kohl is the
(a) Chancellor of West Germany
(b) Chancellor of East Germany
(c) President of Greece
(d) Foreign Minister of France
(e) None of the above
42. "India has lost its glory" are the words of
(a) Swami Vivekananda
(b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru
(e) Sir Winston Churchill
43. Who won the championship of the inaugural World Cup Badminton men's singles title held in Kuala Lumpur?
(a) Prakash Padukone
(b) Syed Modi
(c) Liem Swie King
(d) Mishun Sulek
(e) Han Jian

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

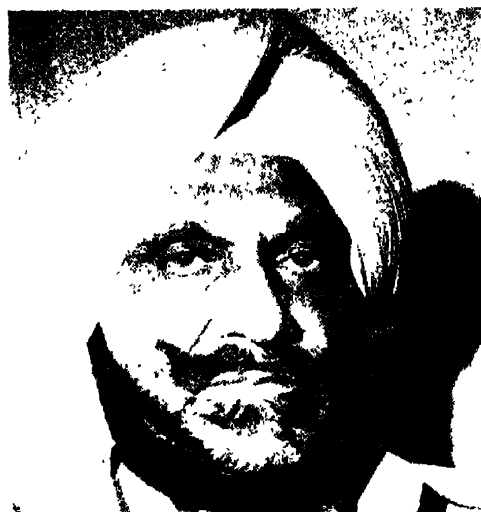
FOR MBA, RBI OFFICERS, BSRB (PO)...

While this section goes as **GENERAL KNOWLEDGE** in the **RBI Officers & Stenographers'** exams and as **GENERAL AWARENESS** in the **BSRB (PO)** exam, it also figures in the **M.B.A. Admission Test of the Faculty of Management Studies, Delhi University**, all to be held this month.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. Yugoslavia celebrates its Republic Day on
 - (a) April 27
 - (b) July 28
 - (c) November 29
 - (d) December 30
2. According to the RBI report, in 1981-82 the economy registered a growth rate of—— per cent.
 - (a) 3.0
 - (b) 3.5
 - (c) 4.0
 - (d) 4.5
3. Foodgrain production in 1981-82 was——million tonnes.
 - (a) 102
 - (b) 127
 - (c) 132
 - (d) 147
4. Which bank first introduced the credit card?
 - (a) Andhra Bank
 - (b) Central Bank
 - (c) Canara Bank
 - (d) State Bank of India
5. The second largest nationalised bank in terms of deposits in 1981-82 was
 - (a) State Bank of India
 - (b) Central Bank
 - (c) Punjab National Bank
 - (d) Bank of India
6. The oldest credit card in India is
 - (a) Central Card
 - (b) Andhra Bank Card

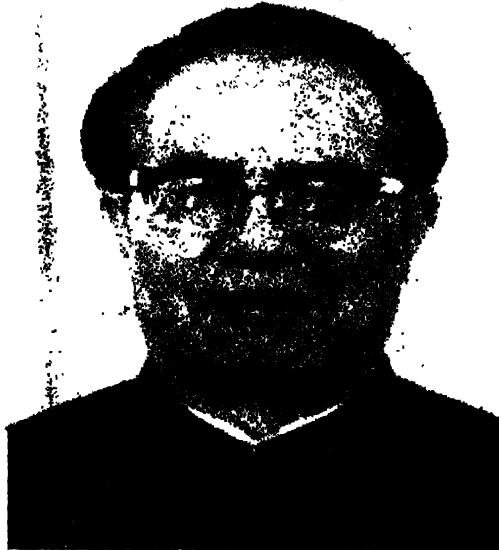
- (c) Diners Club Card
 - (d) State Bank Card
7. Raja Bhalindra Singh is the —— of the Asian Games Federation.



- (a) Chairman
 - (b) Director
 - (c) President
 - (d) Secretary-General
8. India has been incurring a loss of production on account of power shortage. The estimated amount of loss per year is Rs——crores.
 - (a) 3,000
 - (b) 4,000
 - (c) 5,000
 - (d) 6,000

- lies between
- (a) Midway and Honolulu
 - (b) Midway and Auckland
 - (c) Melbourne and Auckland
 - (d) Tokyo and Guam
10. The RBI has announced an increase in the interest rate to be paid by commercial banks on new deposits made with them by the public for a minimum period of five years. The new rate is——per cent.
 - (a) 9.5
 - (b) 10.0
 - (c) 10.5
 - (d) 11.0
 11. Aggregate deposits (time plus demand) with commercial banks in October 1982 were around Rs——crores.
 - (a) 45,000
 - (b) 47,000
 - (c) 49,000
 - (d) 51,000
 12. The——industry showed an increase in production during January-September 1982.
 - (a) Cotton yarn
 - (b) Tractor
 - (c) Soda ash
 - (d) Motorcycle
 13. Archery was first included in the——Asiad.
 - (a) 5th
 - (b) 6th
 - (c) 7th
 - (d) 8th
 14. The Durand Cup was started in 1888 at
 - (a) Simla
 - (b) Delhi
 - (c) Calcutta
 - (d) Kanpur
 15. Which golf club is considered to be the home of golf in India?
 - (a) Delhi
 - (b) Bombay
 - (c) Calcutta
 - (d) Madras
- was not included in the 1978 Bangkok Asiad.
- (a) Shooting
 - (b) Yachting
 - (c) Rowing
 - (d) Golf
17. The first mint of the East India Company in India was established in
 - (a) Bombay
 - (b) Madras
 - (c) Calcutta
 - (d) Nagpur
 18. The Indian delegation to the Dr Kotnis memorial function (China) was cancelled because
 - (a) China refused visas to certain members of the delegation
 - (b) China allegedly supplied nuclear fuel to Pakistan
 - (c) Evidence indicated that China maintains clandestine links with segregationist South Africa
 - (d) China objected to Arunachal Pradesh's dance performance during the Asiad closing-day ceremony
 19. In——the US President and Vice-President belonged to different parties.
 - (a) 1797
 - (b) 1857
 - (c) 1897
 - (d) 1957
 20. The country traditionally known for archery is
 - (a) India
 - (b) North Korea
 - (c) South Korea
 - (d) Japan
 21. Two Soviet cosmonauts Anatoly Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev established a new endurance record for remaining in space for——days.
 - (a) 210
 - (b) 211
 - (c) 212

- (d) 213
22. ———per cent of India's irrigable area has so far benefited by the irrigation potential created.
 (a) 45
 (b) 49
 (c) 51
 (d) 54
23. ———per cent of India's total exports are made to East Europe and the Soviet Union.
 (a) 14
 (b) 19
 (c) 24
 (d) 28
24. The 1981 Borlaug Award was given to
 (a) B.P. Pal
 (b) H.K. Jain
 (c) A.K. Sen
 (d) R.K. Jain



25. Huang Hua is China's
 (a) Former Premier
 (b) Chairman
 (c) Former Foreign Minister
 (d) Foreign Minister
26. Official bidding for hosting Olympics is done ———years before the Games.
 (a) 6

- (b) 7
 (c) 8
 (d) 9
27. A mechanical heart was fitted in a man in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA, in early December 1982. The person is
 (a) Chase Peterson
 (b) Barney Clark
 (c) David Clark
 (d) Barry Peterson
28. The deficiency of Vitamin—— is an important cause of preventable blindness.
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) E
29. The football match between North Korea and Saudi Arabia during the IX Asiad was cancelled because
 (a) The North Korean team assaulted the referee
 (b) The Saudi Arabian team assaulted the referee
 (c) The North Korean team did not turn up
 (d) The Saudi Arabian team walked out
30. The President of—— was killed by his soldiers while witnessing a parade in 1981.
 (a) Bangladesh
 (b) Egypt
 (c) Iran
 (d) Uganda
31. The seventh Orissa state films Best Director's Award was won by
 (a) Sarat Pujari
 (b) Anita Das
 (c) Bishwanath Misra
 (d) Prasanta Nanda
32. The US House of Representatives turned down a proposal of President Ronald Reagan in early December 1982. It pertained to
 (a) Supply of arms to friendly countries

- (c) Stopping of nuclear fuel supply to allies who had not signed the NPT
(d) Giving economic aid to LDCs
33. The OAU is an organisation of _____ nations.
(a) Asian
(b) African
(c) Arab
(d) American
34. The new national tennis champion is
(a) Nandan Bal
(b) Jayakumar Royappa
(c) S. Vasudevan
(d) Ramesh Krishnan
35. The NATO command headquarters in Europe is in
(a) Great Britain
(b) France
(c) West Germany
(d) Italy
36. _____ is not a member of the ASEAN.
(a) Malaysia
(b) Thailand
(c) Philippines
(d) Sri Lanka
37. Dr Mahathir is the Prime Minister of
(a) Malaysia
(b) Thailand
(c) Philippines
(d) Sri Lanka
38. Bhumibol Adulyadej is the King of
(a) Malaysia
(b) Thailand
(c) Kampuchea
(d) Indonesia
39. Bangladesh has officially recognised the government of
(a) Democratic Kampuchea
(b) Israel
(c) China
(d) Vietnam
40. Who has said "Flogging is a legacy of the British"?
- (a) Col. Muammar Gaddafi
(b) Gen Zia-ul-Haq
(c) Idi Amin
(d) Pieter Botha
41. A severe earthquake killed hundreds of people in early December 1982 in
(a) North Yemen
(b) South Yemen
(c) Abu Dhabi
(d) Iraq
42. In the third week of December 1982, the Soviet Union celebrated the _____ anniversary of its establishment.
(a) 50th
(b) 60th
(c) 70th
(d) 75th
43. D.S. Kothari, the UNESCO award winner, is a well-known
(a) Astrophysicist
(b) Astrologist
(c) Biochemist
(d) Atomic energy specialist
44. INPEX '82 is related to
(a) Telephones
(b) Stamps
(c) Telegrams
(d) None of the above
45. The latest Chinese Constitution ratified by the National People's Congress is the country's _____ since 1949
(a) Second
(b) Third
(c) Fourth
(d) Fifth
46. _____ letters and parcels are posted in India every day
(a) 15 lakh
(b) 50 lakh
(c) 10 crore
(d) 25 crore
47. In India there is one eye doctor for every _____ persons.
(a) 10,000
(b) 1,00,000
(c) 10,00,000
(d) 10,000,000

GENERAL ENGLISH

BY SURE KAMAL BAO

FOR RBI OFFICERS, BSRB (PO), MBA...

This section is designed to help those appearing in the M.B.A. Admission tests and RBI Officers, BSRB (PO) and Stenographers' exams.

READING COMPREHENSION

1 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. Language is one of the most important and characteristic forms of human behaviour. 2 It has, accordingly, always had a place in the academic world. 3. In recent years, however, its position has changed greatly. at one time the study of language was almost entirely restricted to specific languages, primarily those of Western Europe and classical antiquity, over the last few generations a much broader consideration of language has taken place at the side of the study of individual languages.

4. As each of the social sciences has developed, it has encountered problems within its domain. 5. Psychology, sociology, and anthropology have each investigated language both as a type of human activity and as a system interacting with personality, society, or culture. 6 Language has intruded even upon technological problems, and engineers have found themselves driven to basic research on human speech. 7. Today, as a result, we have well-established techniques for the study of language from a number of different points of view. 8. Each of these techniques supplements all the others in contributing to theoretical knowledge and the practical problems of the day.

9. One approach has, however, received little attention until very recently: descriptive linguistics, the discipline which studies languages in terms of their internal structures. 10 It differs from the other approaches in that it focuses its attention on different facets of human speech. 11. The common general subject matter and its special competence to handle certain types of problems bring it into important relationships with many other disciplines.

- 1 The first paragraph traces the growth of
 - (a) language as a whole
 - (b) interest in individual languages
 - (c) linguistic sciences
 - (d) forms of human behaviour
2. 'Academic world' in sentence 2 refers to the world of
 - (a) academies
 - (b) academicians
 - (c) learning
 - (d) learned men
- 3 Antiquity means the quality of being
 - (a) ancient
 - (b) academic
 - (c) heavy
 - (d) old
4. The phrase 'restricted to' in sentence 3 can be replaced by
 - (a) limited by
 - (b) related to
 - (c) limitations for
 - (d) limited to
5. 'Encountered' in sentence 4 means

- (b) faced
(c) fought
(d) defeated
6. The three sciences referred to in sentence 5 are called
(a) social studies
(b) humanities
(c) behavioural sciences
(d) biosciences
7. Engineers are driven to basic research in human speech because language
(a) has become a technological problem
(b) has extended into technology also
(c) interfered with technological innovations
(d) interfered with a part of our technology
8. The phrase 'Each of these techniques' in sentence 8 is grammatical because
(a) the verb is in agreement with the subject
(b) the noun agrees with the verb
(c) the verb and the noun are equal
(d) the noun and the verb are in concord
9. 'Descriptive linguistics' in sentence 9, according to the writer.
(a) had not received attention till recently
(b) had received full attention in the past
(c) has not received the attention it deserves
(d) receives little attention these days
10. The science of descriptive linguistics is concerned mainly with the
(a) description of language
(b) description of the alphabet
(c) description of human speech
(d) description of language symbols

SPOT THE ODD ONE

II Find the odd word out.

1. COMPACT

- (a) agreement
(b) contract
(c) briefcase
(d) covenant

2. ENGENDER

- (a) hate
(b) generate
(c) breed
(d) cause

3. FETID

- (a) stinking
(b) foul
(c) virtuous
(d) corrupt

4. HAZARD

- (a) mountain
(b) risk
(c) danger
(d) adventure

5. IMMUTABLE

- (a) malleable
(b) changeless
(c) fixed
(d) unalterable

WORD SUBSTITUTION

III In the following sentences the italicised phrases can be replaced by a single word. Choose the appropriate word:

1. It was a *huge and heavy* structure.

- (a) stupendous
(b) massive
(c) mountainous
(d) unwieldy

2. The *people who lent him money* filed a suit against him.

- (a) speculators
(b) creditors
(c) debtors
(d) lawyers

3. Some fruits are not *fit to be eaten*.

- (a) inedible
(b) digestible
(c) edible
(d) tasty

4. The *continual rise and fall* of prices is owing to an unsteady supply position.
 - (a) stability
 - (b) variation
 - (c) fluctuation
 - (d) inflation
5. The minister is finalising his *schedule of travel*.
 - (a) catalogue
 - (b) itinerary
 - (c) travelogue
 - (d) programme

USAGE

IV Choose the *correct* sentence in each of the sets given below:

1. (a) He walked for two and a half hours.
 (b) He came here by walk.
 (c) He entered into the room quickly
 (d) He found the room is empty.
2. (a) We discussed about the matter in the last meeting.
 (b) It has been raining hard for the last two hours
 (c) These medicines will help to cure the wounds
 (d) He abstained for taking food
3. (a) I was only 10 years when my parents died.
 (b) We had the pleasure of hearing him speak.
 (c) He neither cuts obscene jokes nor stupid jokes.
 (d) They say he died with cholera
4. (a) This scissor is useless
 (b) He died from starvation.
 (c) I cannot be able to lift this weight.
 (d) This toy is made of plastic.
5. (a) The sceneries in Ladakh are nice
 (b) Population explosion is a burning problem
 (c) I and he are good

friends.

- (d) The Ganges is a sacred river to the Hindus.

ERRORS

V Find out the *wrong* sentence in each of the sets given below:

1. (a) Much water has flowed under the bridge.
 (b) He goes to bed early.
 (c) Breads are sold here.
 (d) The serial begins in July.
2. (a) I have fever besides cold.
 (b) Children should rise early in the morning.
 (c) It is no use repeating the experiment
 (d) They paid no attention to my words.
3. (a) He has been laid up with fever since the 20th.
 (b) Nangia is angry with me.
 (c) Please write your answers in ink
 (d) I told him what all I know.
4. (a) This wine is made from grapes.
 (b) He made a long speech.
 (c) Yadav asked me where I was going
 (d) This resembles to that.
5. (a) Don't make noise.
 (b) I have a cold
 (c) He did nothing but weep.
 (d) She gave up singing.

ANTONYMS

VI Select the word which is nearly the opposite in meaning to the given word:

1. ENHANCE
 - (a) increase
 - (b) improve
 - (c) reduce
 - (d) heighten
2. JUDICIOUS
 - (a) indiscreet
 - (b) prudent
 - (c) wise

3. MYTH

- (a) legend
- (b) fable
- (c) fact
- (d) data

4. PROFANE

- (a) irreverent
- (b) holy
- (c) impious
- (d) base

5. RAMPANT

- (a) vehement
- (b) aggressive
- (c) headstrong
- (d) calm

SYNONYMS

VII Select the word which is nearly the same in meaning to the given word:

1. NAUGHTY

- (a) bad

(b) good

- (c) mischievous
- (d) well-behaved

2. PERTURBATION

- (a) composure
- (b) agitation
- (c) vexation
- (d) relaxation

3. RAPID

- (a) slow
- (b) tardy
- (c) dull
- (d) swift

4. SATIRICAL

- (a) pungent
- (b) genial
- (c) sarcastic
- (d) poignant

5. TURPITUDE

- (a) nobility
- (b) baseness
- (c) guilt
- (d) worthiness

DID YOU KNOW THAT ..

* by June '81 end 17 foreign banks were operating in India?

* bank rate in India is 10 per cent compared to 9.5 per cent in France, 7.5 per cent in West Germany and 5.5 per cent in Japan?

* as much as Rs 30 crores were paid as overtime to bank employees in 1980?

* profitability of nationalised banks has gone down from 16 paise in 1970 to 14 paise in 1980 on every hundred rupees of banking business?

* between the last Fridays of 1980-81 the banking system recorded a growth rate of 17.7 per cent in deposits?

* deposits of the SBI, its associates and 20 nationalised banks constitute 91 per cent of the total deposits of the banking industry?

* the deposits are expected to grow to over Rs 60,000 crores by '85

end?

* the deposit growth of banking industry during the year 1981-82 was to the tune of Rs 5,762 crores (15.2 per cent) as compared to Rs 6,229 crores (19.6) in the previous year 1980-81?

* the per capita deposit in June 1969 was Rs 86 which has gone up to Rs 575 by June '80 end?

* banks are expected to spend Rs 15,000 crores on the priority sector by the year 1985?

* as much as Rs 1,324.47 crores of the banking institutions were locked up in sick units as on December 1980?

* within one decade of bank nationalisation, branches increased by more than three times, business by about six and bank-employment by two-and-a-half times?

V K Nangia

ANSWER KEY

TEST OF REASONING

1. (d), i.e., $\frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$ is the same as $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{15}$.
 2. (d), i.e., 10^{n-m-1} .
 $4=10^{2m}$ implies $2=10^m$, and $9=10^{2n}$ means $3=10^n$. In other words $0.15 = \frac{15}{100} = \frac{3}{20} = \frac{3}{2 \times 10} = \frac{10^n}{10^m \times 10} = \frac{10^n}{10^{m+1}}$.
 3. (d), i.e., nothing definite can be deduced. We will get different results depending on the value of the original integers.
 4. (c), i.e., 855. The pattern of the series is : $2+3=5$, $5 \times 2=10$; $10+3=13$, $13 \times 3=39$; $39+3=42$, $42 \times 4=168$; $168+3=171$. Therefore, 171 should be multiplied with 5 to get the next number.
 5. (d), i.e., 273. The series' pattern is $1 \times 3=3$; $3 \times 3=9$; $9+1=10$; $10 \times 3=30$; $30 \times 3=90$; $90+1=91$. The next number should, therefore, be three times 91.
 6. (c), i.e., nepotism. Pariah means a social outcast. Ostracism, which means exclusion from society, is related to pariah in the same way as nepotism (which means favouritism to relatives, especially in conferring offices) is to favourite.
 7. (b), i.e., mortar. Brush is used for painting and trowel, a flat-bladed tool, is used for spreading cement/mortar.
- Hint:** Questions 8 to 15 can be answered only when you have fixed the position of each of the letters O to W. The first statement gives us the following pattern: -S--Q----. From the second statement we can deduce that W can occupy either the first or the third or the fourth place. Correspondingly O could occupy either the sixth, the fourth or the third place. Since the third statement states that O is greater than Q, O has to occupy the sixth place and correspondingly W must occupy the first place giving us the pattern WS--QO---. Further, since O is as much greater than Q as T is less than P, T and P could respectively occupy either the third and the fourth places or the seventh and the eighth places or the eighth and the ninth places.
- T and P cannot occupy the third and the fourth places since, according to the fourth statement, U has to be accommodated at one of these places. T and P cannot occupy the eighth and the ninth places either since this shall leave no place for R which, according to the fifth statement, is greater than T. This means that T and P must occupy the seventh and the eighth places respectively; also R must be at the ninth place. In the light of the above and the fourth statement, U has to occupy the third place, thus leaving the fourth place to V. From the above discussion emerges the following picture: W S U V Q O T P R.
8. (a), i.e., O.
 9. (c), i.e., 13.
 10. (c), i.e., 8. T will have the greatest value when the letters stand for the integers 4 to 12, in which case T will be equal to 10. S will have the smallest value when integers 1 to 9 are taken, in which case $S=2$.

- (b), i.e., 3. Irrespective of the integers for which these letters stand, once the position of each letter is relatively fixed, we can say $T - V$ will always equal 3.
12. (b), i.e., 72. If $T = 10$, W and R must equal 4 and 12 respectively. Since the integers are consecutive, they form an arithmetical progression. Their sum would, therefore, equal $\frac{1}{2}(4 + 12)$, i.e., 72.
13. (c), i.e., 3. According to the pattern, S is 6 less than P . This means Z is 6 more than T . If Z is 6 more than T , it must be 4 more than R . In other words $Z = R + 4$. Since $Z = R + S$, as given in the question, $R + S$ must equal $R + 4$. In other words S must equal 4. If S is 4, W has to be 3.

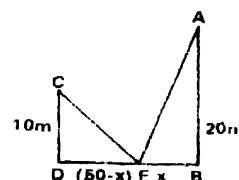
14. (c), i.e., W .

15. (b), i.e., 2. R will be smallest, i.e., 9 when integers 1 to 9 are taken. S will be the greatest, i.e., 7 when integers 4 to 12 are taken. A rough diagram as shown below will help solve questions 16 to 19 speedily.

Pole $AB = 20$ m.

Pole $CD = 10$ m.

F represents the position of the fish
 x m from the higher pole and $(50 - x)$
 m from the other.



16. (b), i.e., 22 m. Speeds being equal, both birds must cover equal distances. In other words $(20)^2 + x^2$ must equal $(10)^2 + (50 - x)^2$. $400 + x^2 = 100 + 2,500 + x^2 - 100x$, i.e., $100x = 2,200$. This gives $x = 22$ m.

17. (c), i.e., approximately 30 m. If $x = 22$ m then $AF = CF$ must equal $\sqrt{(20)^2 + (22)^2}$ or $\sqrt{(28)^2 + (10)^2}$, both of which work out to $\sqrt{884}$, which is approximately 30 m.

18. (c), i.e., the speed of the bird on the 10-m-high pole is less than that of the bird on the other pole. If the fish is equidistant from both the poles, it must be 25 m from the foot of each of these two poles. The bird on the higher pole, therefore, covers $\sqrt{(20)^2 + (25)^2}$, i.e., $\sqrt{1025} = 5\sqrt{41}$ m, while the bird on the 10-m-high pole covers $\sqrt{(10)^2 + (25)^2}$, i.e., $\sqrt{725} = 5\sqrt{29}$ m.

Since they cover these distances in the same time, the speed of the bird covering a shorter distance will be less than that covering a greater distance.

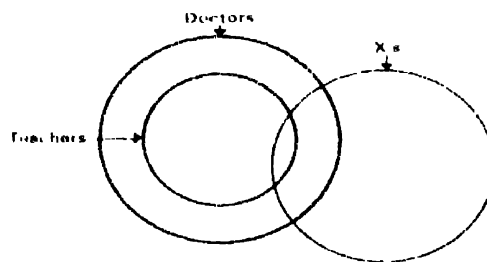
19. (d), i.e., 34.5 m. Using the information obtained in answer 18, we can say that the bird on the 10-m-high pole will cover $\frac{5\sqrt{29}}{5\sqrt{41}} \times 41$ m in 1 second. This works out to $\sqrt{29} \times 41$ m, which is equal to 34.5 m approximately.

20. (c), i.e., $\frac{x}{16}$. "How much" means $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{x}{4}$.

21. (b), i.e., $\frac{1}{x}$. This question implies: What part of $\frac{x}{5}$ is $\frac{1}{5}$. In other words, $? \times \frac{x}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$. Understand clearly the difference bet-

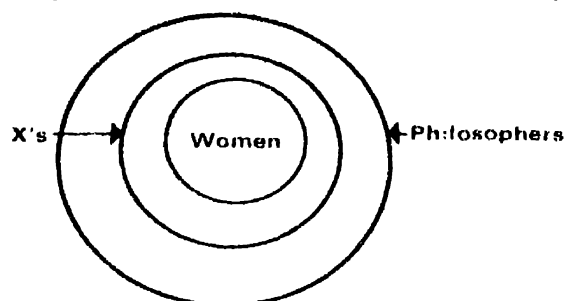
ween "how much" and "what is".

22. (c), i.e., P may have occurred. The opening statement means that all cases of P are cases of Q. It does not, however, mean that all cases of Q are cases of P. You cannot affirm the antecedent by affirming the consequent.
23. (d), i.e., Y assumes that no witty individual can fail in the IAS exam. Choices (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect since X has only reported what he has heard.
24. (c), i.e., both Q and R may have occurred. When we say either Q or R, it only means that at least one of the two must be true. It, however, does not preclude the possibility of both being true at the same time.
25. (c), i.e., Ram may or may not live on the first floor. If A, then B does not necessarily mean if B, then A. You cannot affirm the antecedent by affirming the consequent as explained in answer 22.
26. (c), i.e., only athletes are over six feet tall. Choice (a) is incorrect since it does not mean that all persons over six feet tall are athletes. Choice (b) is incorrect since "only those" does not mean "all those". Choice (d) is incorrect since it only means that all athletes are over six feet tall. Choice (d) implies that all those who are over six feet tall are athletes.
27. (d), i.e., none but the intellectuals are editors, since this means the same as "all editors are intellectuals". Choice (a) is incorrect since from it, we can only deduce that some editors are intellectuals. Choice (b) is not correct since it does not mean that all editors are intellectuals. Choice (c) is obviously incorrect.
28. (d), i.e., some teachers are philosophers. Choice (a) is not correct. Statement (4) implies that some Xs are teachers. Since, in logical reasoning, some also means 'perhaps all', we cannot say with certainty if choice (a) will be true. There is no positive evidence to support choice (b). For the same reasons as for choice (a), we cannot be certain of the truth of choice (c). Choice (d) is correct in the light of statements (1) and (4).
29. (c), i.e., some Xs are doctors. This can be deduced from the statement given in this question and statement (4). The following diagram illustrates this



30. (b), i.e., the statement "no women are philosophers" must be false. Since all women are Xs (as given in the question) and all Xs are philosophers (statement 1), we can deduce for certain that all women are philosophers. To say that no women are philosophers would be contrary to this conclusion and hence false. The

Following diagram clearly indicates that choice (D) must be false.

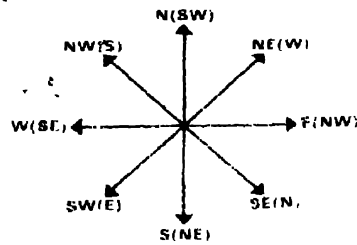


31. (d), i.e., at all state functions, everyone who is not an opportunist is seated in one of the back rows; X is seated in the front row at all state functions. This choice implies "if A, then B". 'A' stands for "all those who are not opportunists" and 'B' stands for "are seated in one of the back rows". If X is seated in the front row, it means he is not seated in one of the back rows. If A, then B means "not B, then not A". In other words, you can negate the antecedent by negating the consequent. Choice (a) is not correct since it does not mean that all those who belong to Ram Dosh are opportunists. Choice (b) is wrong because you cannot negate the consequent by negating the antecedent, i.e., if A, then B does not mean—if not A, then not B. Choice (c) is incorrect since it does not mean that all those who please the head of the government are opportunists.
32. (d), i.e., Rs 31.25 per kg. Since the wastage is 20 per cent, $\frac{4}{5}$ kg of saleable scrap costs the merchant Rs 20. In order to make a profit of 25 per cent, he must sell $\frac{4}{5}$ kg of saleable scrap for Rs 25. Therefore, he must sell a kg of saleable scrap for $25 \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{125}{4} = 31.25$. Irrespective of the quantity of scrap involved, the answer would be the same.
33. (b), i.e., 12. Assume the number of persons is x. The first person will shake hands with (x-1) persons, the second with (x-2) persons, having already shaken hands with the first, the third with (x-3) persons and so on. The xth man will, therefore, shake hands with (x-x), i.e., none, having already shaken hands with everyone. This amounts to a series in arithmetical progression, the first term of which is (x-1) and the xth term 0. Therefore, 66 must equal $\frac{x}{2} (x-1+0)$. This is possible only if x equals 12.
34. (b), i.e., 44 men. Since in 18 days, 20 men working eight hours a day have finished only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the work, it will take them 36 days to finish the remaining work, i.e., $\frac{2}{3}$ of the work, if they proceed as before. In other words, the work involved is equal to $20 \times 36 \times 8$ man hours. In order to finish the work by the specified time, i.e., in the next 10 days working nine hours a day, we must have

$$\frac{20 \times 36 \times 8}{10 \times 9}$$

men or 64 men. So the contractor must employ 44 additional men.

35. (b), i.e., East. The following diagram will help. The letters in brackets indicate the changed directions once South-east becomes North.



36. (c), i.e., Rellevati. The coded word is obtained by reversing the sequence of the letters of the word in clear except that the first two letters of the word (in clear), though put last, do not change their positions relative to each other.
37. (b), i.e., Usggseitno. The letters of the word in clear change places to get the coded word according to the following pattern: Su becomes Us; gg remains the same; es becomes se; ti becomes it; and on becomes no.
38. (a) $Z=51$ (b) $P-0=31-29=2$ (c) $R \times S=35 \times 37=1,295$ (d) $N-J=27-19=8$. Self-explanatory.
39. (d), i.e. "JIM". From statements (1) and (2), we can conclude that "BRING" in code is "SUM". Statements (1) and (3) give us that "HERE" in code is "RUM". Therefore "COFFEE" in code must be "JIM".
40. (c), i.e., AAM. Statements (2) and (4) give us the answer.
41. (d), i.e., Z. In the solar system, Mercury comes first and Pluto last. A and Z are placed similarly in the alphabet.
42. (d), i.e., 1978. Mark the words proportionately. The plan outlay more than doubled in 1979 vis-a-vis the plan outlay in 1977.
43. (d), i.e., 76.4. $\frac{852.5-201}{852.5} \times 100 = 76.4$. Alternatively one could find out 201 crores is what per cent of 852.5 crores. This comes to approximately 23.6 per cent, which amounts to saying that the plan outlay was (100-23.6) per cent less than in 1976.
44. (d), i.e., 261. $\frac{524.6}{201} \times 100$ will give 261 per cent approximately.
45. (c), i.e., 445.5 crores.
46. (d), i.e., EVCINOEL. Self-explanatory.
47. (b), i.e., CPFEEF. No change in the letters at odd places. The letters at even places move in this pattern: the first letter—one place forward; the second letter—one place backward and the third—one place forward.
48. (a), i.e., 1973. Self-explanatory.
49. (c), i.e., 1977. Self-explanatory.
50. (b), i.e., 24.6. Note that the figures of 1976 are being compared with

those of 1977 and 1976. $\frac{110}{100} \times 193.6 = 213$

approximately.

51. (c), i.e., 109 per cent. In 1978, oil imports will be 110 per cent of the average of oil imports in 1977, 1976 and 1975, i.e., $\frac{110}{100} \times \frac{193.6}{3} = 70.9$ million tonnes approximately. In 1979, oil imports will be 110 per cent of the average of oil imports in 1978, 1977 and 1976, which equals $\frac{110}{100} \times \frac{170}{3} = 62.3$ million tonnes approximately. In 1980, the oil imports would be $\frac{110}{100} \times \frac{178.5}{3} = 65.5$ million tonnes approximately. This figure is $\left(\frac{65.5}{60} \times 100\right)$ per cent of the oil imports in 1973, since oil imports in 1973 were 60 million tonnes. This works out to approximately 109 per cent.
52. (d), i.e., N—the last letter in MAIDEN.
53. (c), i.e., E—the last letter in DRAMATISE
54. (a), i.e., C—the last letter in RHETORIC.
55. (a), i.e., R—the last letter in TRAITOR
56. (b), i.e., R—the last letter in MATTER

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

- (b) The required number is $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1,025, which is 615
- (d) A's one day's work = $\frac{1}{12}$. A's and B's one day's work = $\frac{1}{8}$. Therefore, B's one day's work = $\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{24}$. Hence B alone would do it in 24 days
- (c) Let the numbers be $x-2$, $x-1$, x , $x+1$, $x+2$. Then $5x=100$ or $x=20$. The required product is $18 \times 22 = 396$.
- (c) Amount = Principal + Interest = Principal $\left(1 + \frac{\text{Rate} \times \text{Time}}{100}\right)$.
 $2,500 = \text{Principal} \left(1 + \frac{25}{4} \times \frac{4}{100}\right) = \text{Principal} (1.25)$.
Hence, Principal = $\frac{2,500}{1.25} = 2,000$.
- (c) Amount = Principal $\left(1 + \frac{\text{Rate}}{100}\right)^{\text{Time}}$, Time = 2,000 $(1.05)^4 = 2,431.01$.
- (c) Rate = $\frac{\text{Interest} \times 100}{\text{Principal} \times \text{time}} = \frac{594 \times 100}{1,200 \times 6} = 8.25$.
- (c) Percentage profit = $\frac{4,500}{7,000} \times 100 = 64.3$.
- (c) Volume of the sphere = $\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = \text{Volume of the cube} = L^3$.
Therefore, $L^3 = \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3\right) = \left(\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 1000\right)^{1/3} \approx 16 \text{ cm}$.
- (b) The expression is of the form $\frac{a^3+b^3}{a^2+b^2-ab} = a+b$.
Where $a=3.8$, $b=1.2$.
- (c)

11. (c) A's, B's and C's one day's work $= \frac{1}{15}$.
A's and B's one day's work $= \frac{1}{24}$.
Therefore, C's one day's work $= \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{4}{60} - \frac{2.5}{60} = \frac{1.5}{60} = \frac{1}{40}$.
12. (b) Marked price $= 1.20x$, if x is the cost price.
Sale price $= (1.20 - 0.12)x = 1.08x$.
Percentage profit $= 8$ per cent.
13. (c) The expression is of the form $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a + b} = a - b$,
where $a = 5.293$ and $b = 3.633$.
14. (a) Let the marked price be Rs 100.
Then 1st discount reduces the sale price to Rs 90.
IInd discount reduces the sale price to Rs 81.
IIId discount reduces the sale price to Rs 72.90.
Net discount $= (\text{Rs } 100 - \text{Rs } 72.90) = \text{Rs } 27.10$.
15. (c) Part of the tank filled in an hour $= \frac{1}{8}$.
Part of the tank emptied in an hour $= \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{5}{48}$.
Therefore, in one hour the amount of tank filled $= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{5}{48} = \frac{15 - 5}{120} = \frac{10}{120} = \frac{1}{12}$. The entire tank will be filled in 120 hours.
16. (d) The expression is equal to $\frac{5^{27}}{5^9} = 5^{18}$.
17. (b) Let the numbers be x and y .
Then $x + y = 10$ and $x = 3y \rightarrow 4y = 10$ or $y = 2.5$ and $x = 7.5$.
18. (b) Cost price of the radio $\text{Rs } \frac{100}{110} \times 350 = \text{Rs } \frac{3,500}{11}$.
Cost price of the mixer $= \text{Rs } \frac{100}{90} \times 350 = \text{Rs } \frac{3,500}{9}$.
Total cost price $= \text{Rs } 3,500 \left(\frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{9} \right) = \text{Rs } 3,500 \times \frac{20}{99}$.
Total sale price $= \text{Rs } 700$.
Therefore, there is a loss on the whole deal.
19. (a) Eight litres of the mixture contain 2.4 litre water and 5.6 litre milk. Hence the amount of water required is 0.4 litres.
20. (c) The given expression is equal to $\frac{5 - \sqrt{3} + 5 + \sqrt{3}}{5^2 - 3^2} = \frac{10}{25 - 9} = \frac{10}{16} = \frac{5}{8}$.
21. (c) The required number is equal to $5p_3 = 60$.
22. (b) The expression $= \sqrt{13} \times 9 \times 3 \sqrt{13} = (3 \sqrt{13})^2 = 117$.
23. (d) Volume of a wire $= \text{area} \times \text{length}$.
Therefore, $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{\pi R_1^2 L_1}{\pi R_2^2 L_2} = \frac{(0.1)^2 \cdot 20}{(0.2)^2 \cdot 10} = \frac{1}{2}$.
24. (b) Let the length be l . Therefore width $= l - 2$.
Perimeter $= 2 \times (\text{length} + \text{width}) = 2(2l - 2) = 4l - 4 = 12$.
 $\rightarrow l = 4$ and width $= 2$.
Hence, area $= 8 \text{ cm}^2$.
25. (a) Original diameter $= \sqrt{l^2 + w^2} = d$ (say).
New diameter $= \sqrt{(l+2)^2 + (w-2)^2} = \sqrt{l^2 + 4 + 2l + w^2 + 4 - 2w}$
 $> d$.

26. (b) The expression $= 2^2 + 2^2 = 8 + 8 = 16$.
27. (c)
28. (b) The next number in the series is obtained by multiplying the number by 3 and adding 1 to the product.
29. (b) The terms of the series are $1^2+1, 2^2+1, 3^2+1, 4^2+1, 5^2+1$. Hence the next number is 6^2+1 .
30. (c) Suppose he answers x questions incorrectly and $(60-x)$ questions correctly. Then his score $= 39 = (60-x) \times 2 - x$, which gives $x=27$.
31. (d)
32. (d)
33. (c) $91^2 - 9^2 = (91-9)(91+9) = 8,200$.
 $91^2 = 8,281$.
34. (b) The sum of all whole numbers from 1 to n is
 $n \frac{(n+1)}{2}$. Here $\text{sum} = \frac{50(51)}{2} = 1,275$.
35. (b) The given expression can be written as
 $2^8 \times 2^7 \times 2^9 \times 2^{-3} = 2^{19}$.
36. (d) Marked price = Rs 2,800.
 Price after 1st discount = Rs $(2,800 - 280) = \text{Rs } 2,520$.
 Price after 11nd discount = Rs $(2,520 - 126) = \text{Rs } 2,394$.
 Sales tax = Rs 239.40
 Net price = Rs $(2,394.00 + 239.40) = \text{Rs } 2,633.40$.
37. (a) Mohan's cost price = Rs 1,800.
 Sham's cost price = Rs $(1,800 - 180) = \text{Rs } 1,620$.
 Gopi's C.P = Rs $(1,620 + 162) = 1,782$.
38. (b) $0.78x = 1,600$, where x is the gross salary.
 $x = \frac{1,600}{0.78} = \text{Rs } 2,051$.
39. (b) The expression can be written as:
 $x^2 - 3x + 5 = (x^2 - 3x + 2.25) + 2.75 = (x - 1.5)^2 + 2.75$.
 The minimum value of first term is zero for $x = 1.5$.
 The expression is minimum for this value of x .
40. (a) $x^2 + 10x + 7 = (x+5)^2 - 18$.
 Since $(x+5)^2$ is positive for all values of x , the minimum value of the expression is -18 .
41. (c) Amount due to him after two years = Rs $1,000 (1 + \frac{10}{100})^2 = \text{Rs } 1,210$. Amount due to him after next two years = Rs $1,210 (1 + \frac{10}{100})^2 = \text{Rs } 1,210 \times 1.44 = 1,742.40$.
42. (a) The unit digit can be obtained by multiplying the unit digit in every number in the product and is $3 \times 4 \times 7 \times 5 \times 8 = \dots 0$
43. (c) $(4629)^2 - (4627)^2 = (4629 + 4627)(4629 - 4627) = 9256 \times 2 = 18512$.
44. (d) $\log_{10} \frac{1}{17} + \log_{10} 68 = \log_{10} \frac{68}{17} = \log_{10} 4 = \log_{10} 16$

SBI (PO) EXAM DEC '82

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (e) | 4. (e) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) |
| 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) | 22. (e) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (e) | 27. (d) | 28. (b) | 29. (d) | 30. (e) |

31. (b) 32. (c) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (e) 36. (d)
 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (e) 40. (d) 41. (a) 42. (b)
 43. (a)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

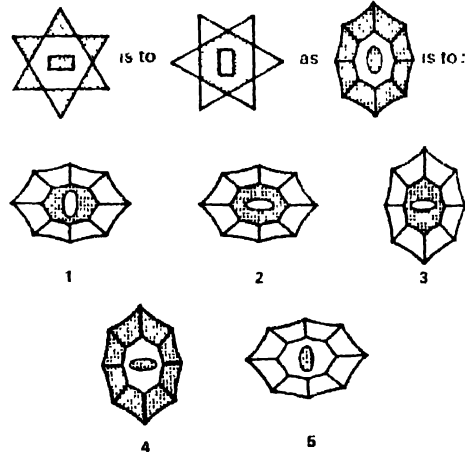
1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (c)
 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (d)
 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (d)
 19. (a) 20. (c) 21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (b)
 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (b)
 31. (d) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (c) 36. (d)
 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (b) 41. (a) 42. (b)
 43. (a) 44. (b) 45. (c) 46. (d) 47. (c)

GENERAL ENGLISH

- I 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b)
 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (c)
 II 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a)
 III 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)
 IV 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (d)
 V 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a)
 VI 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d)
 VII 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)

FILL THE BILL

Which of the five numbered figures fits into the vacant space? (Insert the number in the space.)



Answer

2. The main figure is rotated through 90 degrees. Crosshatched and white areas are interchanged, and the central figure is rotated independently through 90 degrees.

From *KNOW YOUR OWN I.Q.* by H.J. Eysenck

THE WORLD IN 1982

(Continued from page 30)

and new ones were to be formed in individual factories, initially, by a new trade union law. The banning of Solidarity was greeted by wildcat strikes and violence in Gdansk, Nowa Huta, Wroclaw and Poznan. The US retaliated to the dissolution by suspending Poland's most-favoured-nation status.

Shortly afterwards the Polish authorities released Lech Walesa, presumably after he had written a letter to Jaruzelski calling for negotiations. The release came after a strike call by Solidarity on November 12 failed to evoke much response. So far, Solidarity has not been revived.

LATIN AMERICA

The Falklands War

In Latin America, a crisis developed around the question of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The Falklands, under British paramountcy, were seized on April 2 by Argentina. Three days later a British flotilla set out to repossess them. The Falklands crisis was the first major armed clash since World War II in which very sophisticated electronic-age weapons were tested. Argentina seized the islands to avenge the wrong that kept the Falklands (Malvinas as Argentina calls it) under the British paramountcy since 1863 while Britain fought the Argentines to uphold the principle that aggression should not succeed and to appease the surge of nationalistic pride that swept England following the outbreak of hostilities.

As initial efforts for a diplomatic settlement failed, the military risks increased. Under pressure from Tory ranks for a quick solution, riding on a new popularity wave and warned of further deterioration in weather conditions around the Falklands, the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, ordered an invasion of the Falklands. Under cover of darkness, and amidst fierce Argentine air, naval and ground attacks, about 2,500 British paratroopers landed on the island changing drastically the tide of the war in Britain's favour.

In June, the Falklands war came to an end with the unconditional

surrender, Brig Gen Marip Benjamin Menendez, before Maj Gen Jeremy Moore of the British Army at Port Stanley. In the aftermath of the war, Argentina, which lost nearly 1,000 soldiers, faced a political crisis which culminated in the resignation of President Leopoldo Galtieri on June 18. Argentina's Interior Minister, Gen Alfredo Oscar Saint-Jean took over as interim President and Maj Gen Cristino Nicolaides became the army chief. Subsequently, Gen Reynaldo Bignone became Argentina's new military President.

There were grave military political implications of the South Atlantic war which had, and continues to have, an impact on both strategic thinking and the shape of international relations. The war demonstrated how high technology had shrunk the distances of the world's blue waters. With distance

TOP OF THE NEWS

The Lebanese crisis and the change in Soviet leadership led the choices for the top 10 news stories for 1982 in a worldwide poll of AP's subscriber editors outside the US. The following is the result:

Lebanese crisis; death of Brezhnev and elevation of Andropov; Falklands war; Poland, with the banning of Solidarity and freeing of Walesa, China moves away from Maoism, resumes dialogue with the Soviet Union, Schmidt goes out in West Germany and Kohl takes over; arms debate and growth of the anti-nuclear movement in the West, resignation of US Secretary of State Alexander Haig and appointment of George Shultz, Socialists win in Spain.

The Iran-Iraq war and the death of Monaco's Princess Grace.

Other top vote-getters were the Democratic Party gains in the US Congressional elections, Suzuki's elevation to Prime Minister of Japan; the intruder at Buckingham Palace, the Japanese textbook scandal; events in Central America; and the submarine caught in Swedish waters, respectively. The first artificial heart operation was another story that received attention.

wealth, which the seabeds promise to a world that is increasingly becoming resource-starved, would take on ominous dimensions.

The Falklands crisis also brought into focus a number of territorial disputes among nations which could trigger off a war anytime. The ownership of Gibraltar is a contentious issue between Britain and Spain, which several rounds of negotiations have failed to resolve. The Argentine adventure brought hundreds of young Falangists on to the streets of Madrid shouting "Long Live Argentina". In South America and the Caribbean, there are half a dozen territorial claims that can be exploited politically by otherwise feeble regimes.

CENTRAL AMERICA

World attention was also focussed on Central America throughout 1982 for one reason or the other. El Salvador, which had been going through a period of civil war, continued to be the scene of sporadic bursts of violence. The government even called in a contingent of Honduran troops in July against the leftist guerrillas. The whole region is embroiled in trouble because Salvadorean guerrillas have been using Honduras as a safe haven for shipping arms. The Reagan administration also charged the leftist government in Nicaragua of being a conduit for Soviet and Cuban arms supplies to Salvadorean guerrillas. In fact, it was learnt that President Reagan authorised a secret CIA plan to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government and build a nationalistic and anti-Cuban opposition front to engage in political operations in Nicaragua.

Despite troubles, elections were held in El Salvador on March 28 for a 60-seat Constituent Assembly. The moderate Christian Democrats under Jose Napoleon Duarte won 24 seats, the ultra-rightist Republican Alliance (ARENA) under Roberto d'Aubujsson won 19 seats and the rest went to three of the other four rightist parties which were in the fray. The leftist guerrillas boycotted the elections. Alvaro Magana was later elected as the

by the Constituent Assembly. The Assembly has not yet had much success in evolving a new Constitution. However, Magana is pragmatic, and since summer, fewer civilians have been killed.

In Central America, the overriding issue in 1982, however, was an ailing economy. The worst hit was Mexico, although other nations were not far behind. In Mexico, there was 50 per cent unemployment, 100 per cent inflation, a \$81-billion foreign debt and

stagnant growth by the year end. The crisis was created by declining oil exports' revenues and recession. In November, the new President, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, announced a three-year programme to decrease the budget deficit. Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela are other Latin American nations which are on the verge of an economic collapse.

All these countries owe billions of dollars to American banks which will go bust if the economies of these countries fail.

has thrown British workers into deep despair. Were it not for the Falklands war, her government would probably have merited the title of being the most unpopular government in Britain since the end of the Second World War.

As it was, General Galtieri of Argentina came to her rescue. Beseated by economic problems and rising social unrest at home, the Argentinian dictator invaded the Falkland Islands hoping to cash in on the popular nationalist sentiment which sees British sovereignty over the Islands as a legacy of colonialism. But Argentina's final defeat in June sealed the fate of General Galtieri who was eventually replaced by General Bignone, even as it helped Mrs Thatcher to reach the heights of popularity at home which only a few months before would have been unimaginable.

As for the "new cold war", Reagan's militarism and his deep antipathy to what he perceives as the "expansionist" aims of the Soviet Union and its proxies (Cuba, and even Nicaragua), meant that early in the year he endorsed the victory of the near-fascist Major Roberto d'Aubuisson in El Salvador in elections that could hardly qualify to be described as "free" or "fair". No matter, the left wing Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front was still far away from power by the year end, though the d'Aubuisson regime is a thoroughly discreditable one, having little public support in the country. But elsewhere in Central America, Nicaragua is moving further to the left and surely American support for brutal dictatorships in Honduras and Guatemala is a recipe for long-term disaster.

But as far as the Western alliance goes, Reagan's excessive hostility towards the Soviets was

AFRICA

In Africa, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) failed to provide much promise which is so important to fight the apartheid regime of South Africa. The walk-out by 19 of the OAU's 50 members from its Addis Ababa meeting in March 1982, over the proposal to make the Polisario guerilla movement the 51st member, was the Organisation's worst-ever split.

counter-productive, even in the short-run. In June, he imposed sanctions on the famous gas pipeline deal between the USSR and various European countries. The latter made clear their determination to defy the US sanctions, and it was Washington which eventually had to back down and revoke the sanctions. Meanwhile, considerable damage to the alliance had been done.

Moreover, Reagan's "tough talk" regarding the nuclear arms race, the siting of cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Europe and disarmament, whatever his actual intentions, provided a fillip to the already enormous and growing anti-nuclear peace movements. Both in Europe and in the US the pressure of this mass movement was making itself felt on the governments. A propaganda war between the superpowers has also begun with an American "zero option" pitted against a Soviet proposal for mutual cuts in nuclear and conventional weapons. In the background, proposals for a "general freeze" are enjoying currency among demonstrators. This cannot be a bad thing whatever one's doubts about superpower intentions.

The change of guard in the Kremlin after the deaths of Suslov and Brezhnev has not altered Soviet foreign policy, at least on the face of it. Andropov has so far tried to convey his serious commitment to a restoration of detente. Will 1983 see a more pragmatic Reagan prepared to give some form of detente another chance?

Surely, one factor that might lead him in this direction is a reappraisal of relations between USA and China. In April and May, the Chinese voiced their unhappiness

HIGH POINTS OF 1982

BY ACHIN VANAİK

By and large, 1982 will go down in history as a year which witnessed the consolidation of trends that first appeared in late 1980 and 1981. The contours of global politics were largely fixed by the world-wide economic recession, the "new cold war" and the move by China towards a more balanced relationship with the US and the USSR.

To take each of these themes: at the Versailles summit in June, the major OECD countries decided to treat inflation as enemy number one. By the end of the year, they had largely succeeded in reducing the level of inflation but only at the cost of rapidly rising unemployment. This was bound to have its political effect. In late September, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had to leave office because of the collapse of his government coalition over differences on economic policy. But the ineptitude of the opposition parties is such that the Social Democratic Party might well return to power under another leader.

Falklands War

Largely because of the inability of the ruling conservatives in Spain to cope with recession or with the pressures of the Francoist army, the Socialist Party led by Felipe Gonzalez swept the polls on October 28. The conservative government under Mrs Thatcher has overseen a severe de-industrialisation of Britain. Massive unemployment

The August 1982 summit at Tripoli was boycotted by 18 of its members. Zaire's policy of re-establishing diplomatic relations with Israel created further tensions in the Organisation. According to one report, only 10 of the OAU's members paid all their dues in 1982; about \$4 million came in toward a budget of \$20 million, and the secretariat had to borrow money to pay its salaries.

The problem of the OAU has deeper roots. The gradual division of the Organisation into oppo-

sing "progressive" and "conservative" camps has been going on for some time. Many of the "progressive" countries have exclusively Marxist-ruling parties—they have close economic ties with the Soviet Union and sometimes even Cuban troops within their territory. The "conservative" bloc countries, on the other hand, are often the recipients of US military aid and have a more democratic system of government. As a result, OAU is no longer a collection of somewhat like-minded countries.

The crisis in the OAU would merely strengthen the apartheid regime of South Africa. The latter is active in weakening the OAU. In 1982, an agreement was concluded between South Africa and Swaziland to transfer a substantial part of territory to the Kingdom of Sobhuza II, the world's longest reigning monarch. Such a transfer of land involved the redrawing of boundaries between African states which is specifically ruled out under the OAU Charter unless there is free agreement to it. □

over US arms sales to Taiwan in no uncertain terms. At the same time, starting with Brezhnev's Tashkent speech in March, the USSR signalled its willingness to move as rapidly as possible towards normalisation of relations between the two Asian giants. These calls did not go unheeded even if Beijing did not respond as warmly as Moscow would have liked. But on a number of occasions throughout the year, the Chinese showed that they were keen on upgrading their relations with the USSR even if it meant taking a greater distance from their American "friends".

Polish Crisis

But though these developments represented important parameters of global politics in 1982, the two most important events of last year were located outside the axis of direct superpower conflict. Nor were they directly linked to the problems of worldwide recession. The first was the wholly unexpected success of the Polish authorities, at least for the time being, in controlling and decimating the workers' movement. And the second was, of course, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the eventual expulsion of the PLO. Both events have truly historic significance.

In December 1981, when General Jaruzelski imposed martial law, crushed strikes and occupation of plants by workers by force, and arrested union leaders, many Solidarity activists, once the immediate shock wore off, continued to defiantly proclaim—"the winter is yours, but the spring will be ours". To the immense relief of the Polish Government and the Kremlin, things did not work out that way. Despite sporadic resistance, it became clearer and clearer that the defeat inflicted by Gen Jaruzelski

on the workers' movement was a decisive one. By the end of 1982, Warsaw felt confident enough to suspend martial law, release Walesa and other internees and agree to a visit by the Pope in the coming year. Solidarity no longer exists as an organised force or mass movement. True, post-1980 Poland will not be like post-1956 Hungary or post-1968 Czechoslovakia. But the re-emergence of a powerful workers' movement will be a long, slow haul. For the moment, the Soviet empire remains intact, though shaken.

For all those who wish Solidarity well, the strategic lessons of the recent past must be fully absorbed. It is now evident that Solidarity's basic strategy of "an escalating series of compromises" with the government or a "war of position" is necessary but by itself not sufficient. The question of a decisive test of power must be addressed. The great Italian communist theoretician of the 1930s, Antonio Gramsci, once perceptively remarked that Gandhi's strategy of passive resistance during the Indian national movement was in fact just such a "war of position". But the India of the '40s is far removed from the Poland of today or of the future.

Lebanon Invasion

Israel's invasion of Lebanon was, of course, the single most significant event of the year. The Palestinian resistance suffered its gravest defeat since 1967 when it first emerged as a force independent of the existing Arab regimes. Its only bastion outside of Israel, i.e. Lebanon, crumbled in the face of Israeli military might. But the Palestinians did secure some important political gains. West Beirut fell only after a negotiated evacuation. The Palestinians did succeed in resist-

ing the Israeli war machine for a longer period than has ever been the case in any of the previous Arab-Israeli wars. The massacres of Sabra and Shatila created the biggest crisis in the Zionist self-image since the state of Israel was founded. Perhaps for the first time, large sections of the Israeli public came to realise that the Palestinians were not just "refugees" or "terrorists" but a *people* with an unshakeable aspiration to nationhood. And that the PLO is its popular and legitimate representative.

It is true that the immediate future for the Palestinian resistance looks bleak. Israel's dominance in the region is complete, and through it that of the United States. The PLO, dispersed as it is, lacks both an independent territorial base from which to make its armed presence felt, and the freedom to defy Arab regimes which are as keen to keep curbs on the resistance as to extract concessions from Israel. With the US unable or unwilling to put pressure on Israel, there is no reason why the latter should concede anything but the most niggardly kind of autonomy for Palestinians on the West Bank, certainly far removed from any kind of genuine statehood.

But there are two likely outcomes of Israel's victory in Lebanon. First, a shifting of the centre of Palestinian resistance from Lebanon to the West Bank, that is within Israel itself. Second, a dangerous internalisation of Arab frustration. This constitutes a real danger to the existing Arab regimes. It would take only the overthrow of one of the more conservative Arab regimes and its replacement by a "radical" government to once more place the Palestinian question at the top of the West Asian agenda.

Courtesy THE TIMES OF INDIA

DIARY OF 1982

January

12 US not to sell FX advanced military aircraft to Taiwan.

February

5 Lt Col Desi Bouterse seizes power in Surinam.

10 First news of violent fighting in Syrian city of Hama between government forces and opponents of President Hafez Assad's regime; fighting began on February 2.

22 South-South meet begins in New Delhi.

24 Muslim gunmen hijack Kuwaiti airliner at Beirut.

28 2,000 arrested in Pakistan in connection with terrorism.

March

8 Egypt's Supreme Military Court sentences five to death for assassinating President Anwar Sadat last October.

UN Conference of Sea Law opens 11th session.

11 Coup in Surinam.

Gen Guevara wins presidential poll in Guatemala.

13 Colombian army takes over in Bogota.

Chief of abortive coup in Surinam executed.

16 Soviet Union unilaterally announces moratorium on deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in European part of USSR.

20 OPEC agrees to limit production to 18 million barrels a day and retain existing benchmark price.

24 Lt Gen H.M. Ershad seizes power in bloodless pre-dawn coup in Bangladesh.

28 Election in El Salvador.

April

2 Argentina seizes Falkland Islands.

4 Argentina also seizes S. Georgia Islands.

21 Israel bombs PLO bases in Lebanon.

23 Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad's coalition wins election.

24 UK warships move to S. Georgia waters.

25 British forces land in and recapture S. Georgia.

Israel returns Sinai peninsula to Egypt.

30 Blockade of Falkland Islands begins.

May

6 Argentina and Britain accept UN peace proposals.

8 US Vice-President George Bush and China's strongman Deng Xiaoping hold talks on US arms sales to Taiwan.

12 Dutch Government under Andries Van Agt resigns.

28 Pope John Paul II arrives in London on six day visit.

June

5 Seven-nation Versailles summit opens.

6 Israeli troops invade South Lebanon.

7 UN General Assembly's second special

session on disarmament opens.

10 NATO summit meeting opens in Bonn.

Iraq declares unilateral ceasefire in 21-month war with Iran.

11 Iran rejects Iraq's ceasefire.

Kenya becomes one-party state.

13 New leftist alliance takes over in Mauritius with Aneerood Jugnauth as Prime Minister.

15 Argentine troops in Falkland Islands surrender to Britain.

16 Geneva talks on Afghanistan begin.

19 Rebel leader Hissene Habre declares himself Chad's Head of State.

20 Iraq starts withdrawal from Iran.

28 Argentina accepts formal cessation of hostilities with Britain.

July

4 PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat agrees to evacuate W. Beirut after stipulating conditions.

11 New coalition government of anti-Vietnamese Democratic Kampuchea under Prince Norodom Sihanouk formally launched.

13 Moscow-Bonn natural gas pipeline deal signed.

16 Iraqi troops launch counterattack against Iran in northern sector.

21 US House of Representatives authorises production of MX ICBMs.

22 Israel initiates unilateral ceasefire with Syria.

25 Arafat accepts UN resolutions recognising Israel's right to exist.

29 PLO decides to leave Beirut.

August

1 Coup attempt in Kenya foiled.

2 Big Polish demonstration against martial law in Warsaw.

4 Iraq accepts Iran's terms to end war.

7 Armenian terrorists storm Ankara international airport, killing 10.

10 Israeli Government accepts in principle US proposal for removing PLO guerillas.

13 Solidarity supporters and militia clash in Gdansk.

17 Army mutiny in Seychelles.

US-China sign joint communique on arms sales to Taiwan.

18 Army rebellion in Seychelles crushed.

19 Israel accepts plan for PLO evacuation.

21 First batch of PLO guerillas leaves Beirut.

31 Polish riot police break up rallies in Gdansk and Wroclaw on Solidarity's second anniversary.

September

1 New martial law restrictions in Poland.

PLO completes evacuation of Beirut.

2 Israel rejects American West Asia plan.

15 Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel assassinated; Israelis advance into

West Beirut.

18 Hundreds of unarmed Palestinians massacred by Lebanese right-wing militiamen at Shatila and Sabra refugee camps in West Beirut.

21 Amin Gemayel elected President of Lebanon.

October

1 Helmut Kohl takes over as Chancellor of West Germany.

6 Sino-Soviet talks begin in China.

9 Polish Parliament bans Solidarity, limits right to strike and restricts future trade unions to local level; US suspends Poland's most-favoured-nation status.

16 China test-fires IRBMs from nuclear-powered submarines.

21 J.R. Jayewardene re-elected President of Sri Lanka.

29 Spain's Socialist Workers Party wins absolute majority in national elections.

November

7 Leonid Brezhnev warns US of crushing retaliatory strike if it attacks USSR.

11 Tass announces Brezhnev's death which occurred on November 10.

12 Yuri P. Andropov succeeds Brezhnev as Soviet Communist Party's General Secretary.

Poland's Solidarity leader Lech Walesa freed.

13 US President Ronald Reagan lifts sanctions against Soviet natural gas pipeline.

23 Reagan to deploy MX missiles in Dense Pack cluster.

Andropov elected to Presidium.

25 Yasuhiro Nakasone is new Japanese Prime Minister.

December

1 US reduces aid to Pakistan.

4 Negative US vote on UN Sea Law meet.

5 Pakistan receives latest F-16s from US.

6 President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan in US on a nine-day state visit.

9 South Africa attacks Lesotho.

Defeat for Reagan on MX missile system; House of Representatives rejects arms build-up.

10 Sea Law Convention signed.

14 Earthquake leaves over 2,000 dead in North Yemen.

21 Andropov announces USSR's readiness for freeze on strategic arms.

22 US rejects Andropov's offer.

23 Jayewardene wins referendum for extending term of Sri Lanka's Parliament.

27. West Germany appeals to Andropov to solve Afghan issue.

28 Israel-Lebanon talks begin.

US seeks clarification on Andropov's offer of arms cut.

S.B. & A.P.

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

| | DECEMBER | JANUARY | FEBRUARY |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------|
| S | 5 12 19 26 | 30 2 9 16 23 | 6 13 20 27 |
| M | 6 13 20 27 | 31 3 10 17 24 | 7 14 21 28 |
| T | 7 14 21 28 | 4 11 18 25 | 1 8 15 22 |
| W | 8 15 22 29 | 5 12 19 26 | 2 9 16 23 |
| T | 9 16 23 30 | 6 13 20 27 | 3 10 17 24 |
| F | 10 17 24 31 | 7 14 21 28 | 4 11 18 25 |
| S | 11 18 25 | 8 15 22 29 | 5 12 19 26 |

December 3 Akalis to discuss future plan on December 10.

Nagaland Government announces probe into Jasokie Government irregularities.

US casts negative vote on UN Sea Law Meet.

December 4 IX Asiad comes to an end.

Five dissident MPs and nine MLAs in Gujarat quit Congress (I).

Assam agitators announce four-man team for Delhi talks.

December 5 Morcha will be intensified, says Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal.

Assam delegation puts off trip to Delhi; demands member's release.

Pakistan to receive advanced F-16s.

December 6 Assam talks put off indefinitely, following the failure of the agitation delegates to turn up.

Longowal threatens revolt, alleges persecution of minorities.

Pakistan President Gen Zia-ul-Haq arrives in US.

December 7 Bihar Government to amend Press Bill.

Fresh efforts to resolve Punjab deadlock; Swaran Singh invites Akalis for talks.

Maharashtra Congress (I) dissidents demand CM Babasaheb Bhosale's ouster.

Centre to fix fresh date for talks on Assam.

December 8 No unilateral decision on Akali demands, Centre reiterates stand.

Centre says "no" to Bhosale's ouster.

December 9 No question of further talks, says Longowal.

Bihar Press Bill to be returned to state for reconsideration.

December 10 Key Akali session ends in deadlock.

Zia calls for new US approach towards India, Pakistan.

December 11 Nobel Prizes for 1982 presented in Stockholm.

New Akali stir to be announced on January 26, says Longowal.

December 12 Elections in two years, says Zia.

Drafts ready for two Kashmir ordinances for banning communal and secessionist organisations and prevention of corruption.

December 13 Six dissident Congress (I) legislators in Maharashtra suspended.

Most Pak troops on Indian border, admits Zia.

December 14 Army called out as nine die in communal violence in Baroda.

Earthquake leaves 1,082 dead in North Yemen.

December 15 Death toll in North Yemen rises to over 2,000.

Indian vessel Jala Murari sinks in the Pacific; crew rescued.

December 16 Supreme Court dismisses cases against Bihar CM Jagannath Mishra.

Baroda violence unabated; toll mounts to 12.

Home Minister P.C. Sethi renews offer of talks to Akalis.

Tory Government defeated on new UK immigration law.

December 17 Maharashtra rebels called to Delhi for talks; decision on Bhosale after poll.

Stabbing, arson in Baroda; violence spreads to Padra town.

December 18 Baroda limps back to normalcy.

International Atomic Energy Agency expresses dissatisfaction with Pak nuclear safeguards.

India, Vietnam set up joint commission to intensify economic cooperation.

December 19 Stray incidents mar Baroda peace.

Israel, Lebanon agree on withdrawal talks.

December 20 Anti-social elements behind Baroda riots, says Sethi; Centre to take steps for Baroda peace.

Textile strike to continue, says Samant.

US Congress refuses funds for manufacturing MX missiles; setback to Reagan.

December 21 US making peace fragile, says Andropov; expresses Moscow's readiness for freeze on strategic arms.

Areas under curfew in Baroda continue to remain paralysed.

December 22 Indo-Pak talks to decide bilateral issues begin.

US rejects Andropov's latest N-arms control plan.

December 23 India, Pakistan set up joint ministerial commission to promote bilateral relations.

Sri Lanka President Jayewardene wins referendum to extend Parliament's life

by six years.

Andhra Pradesh Congress (I) expels 55 rebels.

December 24 India, Bangladesh set up joint panel for feasibility studies on Farakka.

Indo-Pak accord on panel signed; no-war pact draft discussed.

December 25 US launched arms race, says Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Uneasy peace prevails in Baroda.

December 26 French nuclear fuel for Tarapur to arrive by April.

Gujarat Congress (I) dissidents form Rashtriya Congress.

Law and order situation under control in Baroda.

December 27 Oil, gas found in new Godavari basin well.

China accuses USSR of troops build-up on Sino-Afghan border.

December 28 Second Indian team lands on Antarctica.

Lebanon, Israel begin talks on withdrawal.

Censure move against Gujarat Government sponsored by opposition parties admitted in State Assembly.

Violence in Alleppey (Kerala); one killed in firing.

December 29 Fresh firing, strike in Alleppey as violence continues.

Gas struck in Bombay High.

States told to check urban land prices.

Israel, Lebanon differ on agenda of talks.

December 30 Army called in as violence spreads to Trivandrum.

Polish authorities suspend martial law.

No trust move against Gujarat Government rejected.

Antarctica team sets up base camp.

Lebanon talks deadlocked.

December 31 Three injured in Cochin firing; army brings Trivandrum back to normal.

January 1 Kerala calm but for tension in isolated pockets.

Vast areas of India within range of F-16s, says PM Indira Gandhi.

January 2 Army called back as calm is restored in Trivandrum.

Akalis agree to hold talks with Centre; direct negotiations favoured

NEWS CAPSULE

ABBREVIATIONS

BISCOMAUN—Bihar State Cooperative Marketing Union

CAPEXIL—Chemicals and Allied Products Exports Council

FAI—Federation Aeronatique Internationale

IFAD—International Fund for Agricultural Development

INMARST—International Maritime Satellite Organisation

UNFSST—United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

APPOINTED

H.C. Sarin, former steel Secretary and presently Chairman of the Railway Reforms Committee, as Ambassador to Nepal.

B.K. Singh, former Chief Minister of Andamans, as Deputy Election Commissioner.

Serge Boidevaix, former French Ambassador to Poland, as Ambassador to India, replacing Andre Ross.

ELECTED

Bhagirath Lal Das, Indian Ambassador to GATT, as President of the contracting parties to the agreement for the year 1983.

V. Prasad Kodali, Director in the Department of Electronics, as Secretary for 1983 of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, the world's largest scientific body.

Pierre Aubert, a Social Democrat from Meuchatel, as Swiss President by the Federal Assembly at Berne on December 8.

AWARDED

The 1982 Alternative Nobel Prize to West German environmentalist Petra Elly, the Malaysian consumer activist, Enwar Fazal, the British educationist, Sir Georga Trewelyan and a Sri Lankan group working on rural development in Asia.

Tansen Sammen '82 for "excellence, creativity and profound dedication to Hindustani classical music" to Pt Narayan Rao Vyas, Pt Dilip Chandra Veda and Ustad Nisar Husain Khan.

The Sanjay Gandhi Awards to B.P. Pal, former Chairman, National Committee for Environmental Planning and Coordination, for his contribution to environment and ecology; G.S. Venkaraman, Project Coordinator (algae), Division of Microbiology, IARI, for his contribution to

energy; P.R. Adiga, Associate Professor, Department of Biochemistry and UGC Centre for Advanced Study, Indian Institute of Science, and T.C. Anandakumar, Director of the Indian Institute for Research in Reproduction, jointly, for their contribution to family welfare and population control.

Sarat Chandra Roy memorial medal for 1982 to M.S.A. Rao, Professor of Sociology at the Delhi School of Economics, for his outstanding contribution to cultural anthropology.

Sir Richard Attenborough's 'Gandhi' and actor **Ben Kingsley** as best film and best actor of 1982 by the **United States National Board of Review**.

The Nehru Literacy Award for 1981 to Chinubhai Bhatt.

Sahitya Academy Awards for 1982 to well-known Hindi satirist Hari Shankar Parsai, Indo-Anglian novelist Arun Joshi and Malayalam short-story writer V.K. Narayan Kutty, among 22 others.

The Sanskrit Awards for creative writing to Vinod Bhardwaj, a Hindi writer and poet; Chaitanya Kalbag, for his investigative reporting and humane stories; Gurbachan Singh, in the field of fine arts; and vocalist Madhup, in performing arts.

Aryabhata Medal for 1983 to Satish Dhawan, Chairman of the Space Commission and Secretary to the Department of Space, for outstanding contribution to science by the Indian National Academy.

The Ghalib Awards for 1982 to four eminent Urdu scholars: Ali Ahmed Suroor, Maheshwar Dayal, Ghulam Rabbani Taban and late Mohd. Iteeq Siddiqki.

The second R.D. Birla Memorial Award to B.V. Srekanthan, Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, for his contribution in the field of elementary particle physics.

The lady of the decade for peace Award to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for "developing international understanding and world peace and her role as the champion of the non-aligned movement," by the Delhi-based National Integration Assembly.

Order of Lenin and Gold Star medal to Soviet cosmonauts Anatoly Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, who made a 211-day space flight on board Salyut-7-Soyuz. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union has also been conferred on Berezovoy, while Lebedev has already received this in 1973.

SCIENCE

First artificial heart: A feat of history-making surgery was performed at the Utah University Medical Center in Salt Lake City, when a team of surgeons implanted an artificial heart in a dying man. The procedure consists of removing the entire organ and replacing it with a plastic pump attached to a compressed air-power system that must be wheeled around on a large cart, plugged into a wall socket. The mechanical heart, known as Jarvik-70 after its inventor Dr Robert Jarvik, has been tested extensively on animals over a period of 15 years.

Keltron's new power system: The Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation (KELTRON) has manufactured the largest three-phase uninterruptible power supply (UPS) system in the country. The 67.5 KVA three-phase UPS system has been manufactured for computers at BHEL, Hardwar.

A joint US-Israeli research team has isolated the toxic responsible for one of the most severe forms of amoebic dysentery in a step which could lead to the development of a vaccine against the disease. The disease, caused by the penetration of the body by a single-cell parasite, *Entamoeba histolytica*, affects millions of persons in the world.

ECONOMY

IMF's lending pool increased: Under an agreement for preventing a string of Third World defaults that could set off a global credit crisis, the Big Five among industrialised nations—the US, Japan, West Germany, UK and France—have decided to increase the IMF's lending resources to \$ 100 billion from the current \$ 65 billion, starting late 1983 or early 1984.

Fall in crude-steel output: Crude-steel output in the non-communist world has fallen by 11 per cent in the first eight months of the current year and the prospects for 1983 are also uncertain, according to the annual report of the International Iron and Steel Institute which was presented in Tokyo recently. During the same period, India's steel output fell by 1.1 per cent from 7.05 million tonnes to 6.9 million tonnes. But taking the first half of the current financial year, 1982-83, the steel plants of SAIL (Steel Authority of India Limited) achieved a growth rate of seven per cent in the steel supply to the domestic market as compared to the first six months of the last financial year. According to

SAIL sources, a sluggish, on-take has resulted in SAIL plants accumulating stocks of nearly 1.25 million tonnes, causing a severe financial strain.

Indo-US textile pact: India gets a substantial increase in market access to the US for its textile goods, under a new agreement concluded in Washington recently. The agreement, which is expected to be ratified by the two governments shortly, is expected to result in a new addition of Rs 75 crores to the country's export earnings in 1983 alone.

Sugar production sets a high trend: Production of sugar, which had reached an all-time high of 84 lakh tonnes during the last year, October 81-September 82, has registered a new high trend ever in the season which began on October 1, 1982. Production during the first six weeks of the new season till November 15 was 2,83,000 tonnes compared to last season's 2,34,000 tonnes.

Karnal refinery cleared: The Union Energy Ministry has asked the Indian Oil Corporation to go ahead with the Rs 400-crore refinery to be set up at Beoh village in Karnal district.

Indo-Soviet accord on power: India and the Soviet Union have agreed to further develop their mutual cooperation in the field of power. Accordingly, the first of the six 210-Mw units of the Vindhyachal power station is scheduled to be commissioned by June 1987. The subsequent units will be coming at intervals of six months. Work is also expected to commence on the 400-Kv transmission line which will stretch over 900 km, to be ready for operation in time for power valuation from the Vindhyachal power station.

Funds released: The Ministry of Works and Housing has released Rs 3,137.18 lakhs to six states for projects approved under the centrally-sponsored accelerated rural water supply programme. This is the second instalment of grant-in-aid for 1982-83 to Karnataka (Rs 511.50 lakhs), Madhya Pradesh (Rs 797.50 lakhs), Manipur (Rs 4 lakhs), Maharashtra (Rs 472.50 lakhs), Nagaland (90.18 lakhs) and Rajasthan (Rs 1,261.50 lakhs).

Foodgrain production touches new high: Foodgrain production for 1981-82 was a record 133.08 million tonnes, according to official figures released on the basis of the final estimate received from the states. This marked a 2.7 per cent increase over the revised estimate for the previous year.

Indo-Soviet textile pact: The Soviet Union and India have agreed in principle on a long-term textile pact under which capacity for producing 600 million metres of cloth annually for the Soviet market will be provided in this country on an

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extensive basis. The two way turnover is expected to reach Rs 3,500 crores in 1983.

An agreement for a drilling contract worth \$ 31 million along with a supporting credit was signed between India and Mexico on December 13 for charter hire of an off shore jack-up rig for oil exploration in the Mahanadi basin.

Public sector output records a new high: Seventeen manufacturing public sector units under the Department of Heavy Industry have achieved a total production of Rs 154.25 crores during October 1982, marking an increase of 42 per cent over the production recorded during the same period the year before.

The Food & Agriculture Organisation has raised its estimate of world cereal production in 1982-83 to 1,537 million metric tonnes and expects ample overall supplies during the year. (The figure for 1981-82 stood at 1,516 million metric tonnes). Reviewing the current world cereal situation, it estimated wheat output at 470 million tonnes, 796 million in coarse grains and 271 million in milled rice.

India to pay less to the UN: India will be paying about 40 per cent less into the UN regular budget for the next three years under a newly approved scale of assessments. Hitherto, India has been contributing 0.60 per cent of the world body's budget. Under the revised scale, it will be only 0.32 per cent.

World Bank to fund grid project: The World Bank will provide funds for implementing the first stage of the Rs 500-crore national grid development project undertaken by the WTPC.

Drought in Himachal: Himachal is in the grip of a severe drought, the loss having been estimated at Rs 45 crores, with the loss in Simla district alone estimated at

more than Rs 13.5 crores. Of the nearly 27,000 hectares of cultivated land, the drought had affected nearly 56,000.

EEC extends trade sanctions against USSR: The EEC on December 21 decided to extend indefinitely the trade sanctions against the Soviet Union, imposed last March in condemnation of its role in the military repression of Poland.

UN budget for 1982-83: The UN General Assembly on December 22 adopted a revised budget of just under \$ 1,473 million for 1982-83, topping nearly \$ 33 million off the total approved at the 1981 session. The US, the USSR and Britain, concerned at mounting UN expenses, were among those who voted against the budget, adopted by 117 votes to 14 with 12 abstentions.

RBI appoints expert committee: The Reserve Bank has appointed an expert committee to review the working of the monetary system and suggest measures for improving the effectiveness of monetary policy as an instrument for promoting the basic objectives of the country's economic policy. The committee will be headed by Sukhomoy Chakravarty.

IMF assistance to Mexico: The IMF on December 23 announced approval of a \$ 3.9-billion financial package to debt-ridden Mexico.

India borrowed \$ 1.1 billion (about Rs 1,056 crores) from international banks in 1982, an increase of 8.5 per cent over credits obtained last year, according to *Asian Finance*, a regional magazine.

China to receive EEC aid: For the first time China will be among the developing nations to receive aid from the EEC. China becomes eligible for EEC aid since it has a per capita income less than \$ 370.

As protection against foreign governments suing American drug

NO NEXT ISSUE

Clayton Act Amendments making foreign governments ineligible for triple damages like other plaintiffs. In 1974 India sued a number of US drug companies of conspiring to fix prices of tetracycline and other antibiotics, seeking triple damages under US anti-trust laws.

ONGC steps up oil production at Bombay High The ONGC on December 31 stepped up oil production at Bombay High to 319,390 or nearly 41, 639 tonnes. The ONGC also reached a new high in the drilling metreage. The highest yearly total metreage of 1,11,012, drilled during 1981-82 was crossed with 1,14,914 on December 31.

The mandays lost in the 11-month-old textile strike by 2.50 lakh textile workers in Bombay is about 48 million as against 22.50 million in the whole country.

Soviet economy is stable. A CIA study on the Soviet economy has revealed that the Soviet GNP has grown at an annual rate of 4.8 per cent over the last three decades, though poor harvest in recent years has contributed to a fall in the growth rate which is now three per cent.

Norwegian assistance to India: Norway will provide India with Rs 7 crores as assistance for integrated child development services and women's employment projects under two agreements signed in New Delhi on December 27. The agreements were made under the umbrella agreement for economic cooperation signed between India and Norway for 1983-1986.

Kerala project cleared: The Planning Commission has approved the Vamanapuram irrigation project of Kerala, which envisages the construction of a storage dam across the Kallai river, a tributary of the Vamanapuram river in Kerala. Estimated to cost Rs 36.40 crores, the project when completed will provide irrigation to 18,014 hectares of land.

EVENTS

The last batch of the Jaguar deep-penetrating aircraft reached India on November 30. With this Britain has completed its supply of 40 Jaguars in fly-away condition to the Indian Air Force.

Crane named Mrs Gandhi: A Siberian crane, one of the two birds recently born in captivity at the International Crane Foundation in Baraboo, Wisconsin, USA, has been named Gandhi after the Indian Prime Minister according to the World Wildlife Fund.

The Law of the Sea Convention was signed by 118 countries on December 10 leading to the formation of an international seabed authority to regulate the mining of rich mineral deposits on the ocean floor. Among the 21 countries which

Belgium and Britain. They objected to the treaty's provisions on seabed mining. Japan indicated that it would sign at a later date.

Longest stay in space: Soviet cosmonauts Anatoly Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev returned to earth on December 10 after setting a space endurance record of 211 days.

House votes for US aid to Israel: The US House of Representatives Appropriation Committee voted on December 12 to give Israel the \$510-million-aid that was proposed by US President Ronald Reagan, following a similar vote in the Senate the preceding week.

The UN General Assembly has, in a resolution, called on the US and the USSR to declare an immediate freeze on the production of nuclear weapons. The resolution was passed by 117 votes to 17 with eight abstentions. It was the first time that the Assembly adopted a resolution calling for a nuclear freeze which Western campaigns have increasingly focused on as an urgent arms-control priority. The Assembly passed a second resolution, initiated by India and co-sponsored by East Germany, Liberia and Mali, calling on all nuclear states to freeze production of nuclear weapons.

Azad flagged off. Azad, a completely indigenous 2.5-tonne payload vehicle developed by the Vehicles Research and Development Establishment for the army, was flagged off on December 14 in Ahmednagar (Maharashtra). Its salient features include a fail-proof braking system, audio-visual indicators on the dash panel, mechanical handling of the spare wheel, higher speed and adaptability for various roles.

Poland has scaled down its cultural links with the US and ordered special scrutiny of US visa applications in response to what it called interference in Polish affairs.

Spanish border guards opened the gates linking Spain with the British colony of Gibraltar at the stroke of midnight on December 15, ending a 13-year old blockade by Spain. The late dictator, Francisco Franco, closed the border on June 8, 1969, to press Spain's claim to the rock colony.

Bill passed: The Madhya Pradesh Assembly on December 15 unanimously passed a Bill to abolish royal grants sanctioned by rulers of former princely states to their loyal subjects.

Kohl loses confidence vote: The West German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, deliberately lost a Parliamentary vote of confidence on December 17, paving way for early general elections on March 6. The Chancellor is expected to meet President Karl Carstens and ask him to dissolve

Martial law in Bangladesh for another three years: Military rule in Bangladesh is likely to continue for another three years, according to the Chief Martial Law Administrator, Lt Gen H.M. Ershad, who addressed the nation in connection with the victory-day celebrations of Bangladesh on December 16. Elections to the newly formed Thana Parishad—the nerve centre of village-level administration—would be held by the end of 1983, followed by elections to the district-level administrative units. Parliamentary elections would be held thereafter.

UN adopts human rights resolutions: On December 17, the UN General Assembly adopted resolutions directed against alleged violation of human rights in Chile, Guatemala and El Salvador. The US and Pakistan were among several countries which voted against all three resolutions.

In order to save the dwindling species of the Houbara Bustard, the United Arab Emirates has launched a project to breed the bird in captivity and rehabilitate it.

Balsemao steps down: Portugal's Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao announced his resignation on December 19. He was succeeded by Victor Gaspar, leader of the Social Democrats and former Education Minister.

USSR's message to the world: The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Parliament on December 22 urged world leaders to avert a nuclear catastrophe, in a message of peace addressed to parliaments, governments, political parties and people worldwide.

South Africa rejects UN resolutions on Namibia: On December 21 Pretoria rejected five UN resolutions calling on South Africa to grant independence to Namibia. The UN General Assembly had passed these resolutions after a week's debate on the former German colony that has been under South African administration since World War I.

Egypt to get Chinese F-7s: China has agreed to provide Egypt with additional F-7 fighter planes. These are China's version of the Soviet MiG-21s, and are to be reassembled in Egypt. The agreement followed talks in Cairo between Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Strikers return to work: 86,000 employees have returned to work in Bombay's strike-scarred textile mills, the Parliamentary Consultative Committee for the Commerce Ministry was told on December 23. Each worker was paid a total amount of

(Continued on page 74)

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ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS REVERSAL OF FORTUNES

The Congress (I)'s southern bastions of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have crumbled. In the other state, Tripura, where the Assembly elections were held the same day, January 5, the CPI (M)-led four-party left front has secured an absolute majority, though not unexpectedly.

In a way, the rout of the Congress (I) in Andhra Pradesh was also not unexpected. The reasons: a feeling that the chief ministers sent by the Centre were corrupt and incompetent, and were not paying heed to the growing resentment in the state; regular squabbles among ruling party members, tarnishing whatever little reputation they possessed, disgruntled ex-chief ministers and ministers out to align themselves with the Opposition just to secure a berth in the government; and the total alienation of the people from the government as their interests were given lesser priority than those of the Centre's.

Cine star-turned-politician, N.T. Rama Rao (NTR), in the people's reckoning, was the ideal alternative. His party Telugu Desam, since its inception nine months ago kept state interests high on its campaign agenda. This along with the following he had as a matinee idol, made NTR a crowd-gatherer par excellence. The absolute majority his party has secured in the latest elections well proves this point. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, NTR's national equivalent, also tried to cash in on her personal charisma—since the state's ruling Congress (I) leaders enjoyed no credibility worth the name—but even she failed.

The political climate of Andhra Pradesh had so dominated the national scene that the near-rout of the Congress (I) in Karnataka has come as a surprise to most people outside the state. Yet, taking a fresh look at events in the state, preceding the elections, one needn't be surprised at the massive "no" the electorate gave to the

ruling Congress (I). Admittedly, the main regional opposition party in the form of the Karnataka Kranthi Ranga paled before Andhra Pradesh's Telugu Desam. But Chief Minister Gundu Rao—who was eventually defeated in the elections and resigned thereafter—and his cronies compared no favourably with their respective Andhra counterparts. The general political trends were also not dissimilar from those in Andhra Pradesh.

If the Congress (I) had emerged victorious in the two states, the credit would have gone to Mrs Gandhi. She campaigned extensively there, but took for granted the respect—and the mandate—reserved for her. Five years ago her party assumed power in these two states. In early '80 she swept the Prime Ministership mainly by the backing of these southern bastions. Her campaign promise at both times to provide a government that worked. She has failed. Dissidence, incompetency and corruption are the byword in almost all Congress (I)-ruled states. The Centre too isn't exactly a show-piece of honesty and efficiency. The great crisis Mrs Gandhi faces today is her fourth—the first in 1969, when party bosses challenged her leadership, the second in 1975 when the Allahabad High Court annulled her election to Parliament; and the third in 1977, when she lost the general election.

A brief evaluation of the results:

Andhra Pradesh: NTR's Telugu Desam swept to an overwhelming majority, winning 202 of the 294 total seats. It put up a good show in the three regions of the state—Telengana, Andhra and Rayalaseema. Even the Medak seat, Mrs Gandhi's parliamentary constituency, was wrested by the Telugu Desam. NTR himself secured a double victory, winning from both his constituencies—Tirupati and Gudivada—by huge margins. In contrast, the Congress (I) secured a mere 60 seats, and these too were won by narrow margins. The conspicuous casualties: N. Janardhana Reddy, Agriculture Minister and Eswar Reddy,

Assembly Speaker. The position of other parties: CPI (M)—5; CPI—4; BJP—3; others—19. Countermanded—1.

Karnataka: The Janata-Karnataka Kranthi Ranga combine were the front runners, bagging 95 of the 224 total seats. The ruling Congress (I) was trailing with 81 seats and the Bharatiya Janata Party with 18. Among the prominent losers: Gundu Rao; Kagodu Thimmappa, Public Works Minister; M.M.J. Sadyojatha, Transport Minister; Manorama Madhwaraj, Minister of State for Women and Child Welfare; and D.B. Jatti, son of former Vice-President B.D. Jatti. Other parties secured 29 seats. Countermanded—1.

Tripura The CPI (M)-led four-party ruling front secured an absolute majority in the 60-member State Assembly, bagging 37 seats. The Congress (I), however, made some gains on the strength of its alliance with the TUJS (Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti). The Congress (I) took 12 seats and the TUJS 6. The position of other parties: BJP—5, F Bloc—1; CPI—1; others—5.

ANTARCTICA

THE SECOND EXPEDITION

India's second expedition to Antarctica in 11 months reached the frozen continent on December 28, 1982 after leaving Goa on November 30. The first expedition had landed on Antarctica on January 9, 1982. The 28-member team led by Dr V.K. Raina, Director of the Geological Survey of India, went to Antarctica by a chartered Norwegian ship, Polar Circle. The team includes scientists from the National Physical Laboratory (NPL), the National Physical Research Institute, the National Institute of Oceanography and the Indian Meteorological Department. The expedition will conduct geological experiments to assess the continent's mineral and oil potential. It will also conduct a systematic study of krillo, a protein-rich sea animal which abounds in the surrounding waters. Besides geological studies, Raina's team will also

survey and identify an airstrip so that the next expedition team can be flown in. The scientists will, furthermore, study the flora and fauna and collect fossils that could throw light on Antarctica's early history.

Alongwith scientific studies, the second expedition plans to establish a direct communication link between Antarctica and India. It has taken a number of transmitters of different types and other equipment for this purpose. Radio propagation studies will be carried out by scientists of the NPL and atmospheric studies will be conducted by C.R. Sridaran of the Meteorological Department. Of the 28 members in the team, 16 are defence personnel. They will be responsible for establishing the communication links, selecting the runway for a permanent manned station and providing logistics.

AKALI AGITATION

MODERATES PREVAIL

December was a period of respite in the long-drawn Akali agitation, although when the month began the last phase of their morcha for the implementation of the Anandpur Sahib resolution was in progress. Shortly after the end of the Ninth Asian Games, however, all the Akalis who had been arrested during the course of the morcha (about 3,000) were released.

On December 10, there was a deadlock during the crucial strategy session of the Akali Dal high command in Amritsar and the participants authorised the Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal to take decisions on his own. According to informed sources, the major hitch was on the issue of the forwarding of resignations of Dal MLAs and MPs to the respective presiding officers. The moderates apparently prevailed at the December 10 meeting and it was decided that the Akalis would defer their next move till January 26. G.S. Tohra and Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale had demanded that the morcha plans should be announced on December 10 itself. Next day, Longowal declared that all Akali legislators would resign on Republic Day and the party would fight a "decisive battle" for its demands after January 26.

In another significant development, Longowal called a meeting of

retired Sikh army men in Amritsar on December 23. Despite the government's perceptible endeavours to discourage the ex-servicemen, the call met with remarkable success. About 8,000 of them gathered at the Guru Ramdas Bhawan and extended full support to the demands listed in the Anandpur Sahib resolution. Two hundred former officers, including major generals, brigadiers, colonels and others, attended the meeting.

Meanwhile the Centre continued its efforts to come to some kind of understanding with the Akalis. The religious demands of the Akalis have essentially been conceded. On the political demand regarding the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab too, there is no problem. The only hitch is how to delink it from the transfer of Amritsar and Fazilka to Haryana. The talks on the Ravi-Beas rivers too are progressing. As long as the moderates guide the Akali agitation, there are still hopes of an amicable solution.

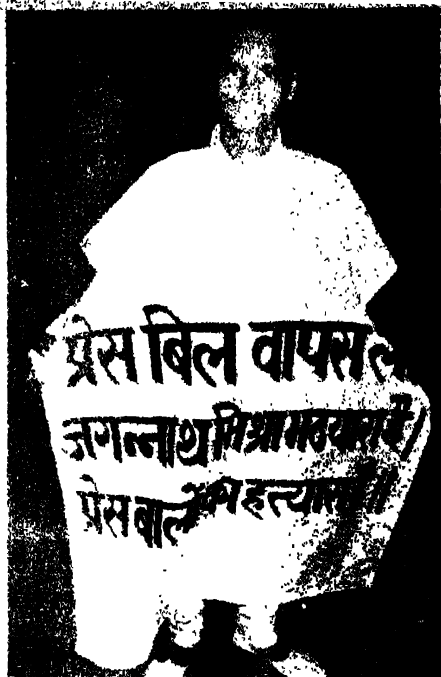
BIHAR PRESS BILL

CONTROVERSY GOES ON

The press was very much in the news all through December.

The highly controversial Bihar Press Bill came up for discussion at the Centre and the Information and Broadcasting Ministry recommended that certain provisions to which there were serious objections should be amended. The ministry came to this conclusion after holding talks with representatives of eight organisations of the press and newspaper industry, including the Indian Federation of Working Journalists (IFWJ).

According to the ministry's recommendations, offences under the Bill should be made bailable and non-cognisable and only the printer/publisher, writer and editor should be liable to prosecution instead of almost anyone, including readers, vendors and advertisers. The Bihar Chief Minister, Jagannath Mishra, accepted these and the other recommendations suggested by the I & B Minister of State, N.K.P. Salve, and said that his government would place the Bill with all amendments before the State Legislature. The suggested amendments, however, had the effect of charging the political atmosphere more. Youth and student organisations launched a drive to enrol 'satyagrahis' to



Amritsar protest. Protests continue while the Bihar Press Bill awaits amendments.

court arrest, demanding total withdrawal of the Bill. Journalists and political organisations too plan to launch massive agitations to stall the Bill. The general feeling is that the amendments would only add up to cosmetic changes and that the Bill should be dumped in its entirety. The Press Council and the existing laws on libel and contempt are enough to keep the press in line, they add.

Later in the month, the Press Council of India admonished the Editors of *Gujarat Samachar*, *Blitz*, *Probe India* and *Bharati Leader* on complaints ranging from publication of grossly exaggerated "death figures" to "indecent and obnoxious writing". The monitoring work of the Press Council has so far been commendable. Stressing the importance of such bodies and professional newsmen's organisations, Salve told the Madras Reporters Guild at its silver jubilee celebrations on January 1 that they should adopt a code of ethics to promote "fearless and responsible journalism" so that the government need not take recourse to legislations like the Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Orissa Press Bills. He said that the central government wanted to uphold the freedom of the press and had, therefore, suggested the amendments to the Bihar Government.

KERALA

COMMUNAL FLARE-UP

Violence gripped several districts of southern Kerala in late December as mobs ran amok after one person was killed and several others injured in a clash between the police and Muslim processionists in Alleppey. On December 28, a large crowd of Muslims took out a procession to celebrate the birth anniversary of Prophet Mohammed. The police intervened in order to prevent the disruption of traffic. The processionists reportedly attacked the police, who retaliated. The problem spread to other parts of Kerala as mobs created havoc in Trivandrum, Cherai, Cochin, Cannanore, Tellicherry, etc. There was much arson and looting in the capital city of Trivandrum, and a 500-strong crowd entered the airport premises and squatted on the runway after setting fire to the grass around it. The army had to be called in for the first time in Trivandrum to help maintain law and order. Life limped back to normalcy towards the beginning of January. The Prime Minister's Principal Secretary, P.C. Alexander, flew to Trivandrum to assess the situation. Official sources blamed the RSS and Marxist elements for fanning communal flames in Kerala.

SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS STRAINS ARE SHOWING

Over the last few years, Sino-Indian relations have improved—but painfully slowly. It slipped down a couple of rungs in early December when the New China News Agency (NCNA), which is the mouthpiece of the state authorities, commented that at the closing ceremony of the IX Asian Games in New Delhi, the Indian Government had presented two dance items of Arunachal Pradesh, and by doing so had used an international sports meet to spread a "discreditable" claim to a territory along the Sino-Indian border. China does not recognise the existence of Arunachal Pradesh which was established in 1967. The NCNA claimed that the dances were a deliberate step on India's part to propagate its sovereignty over the state and legalise it.

India, without over-reacting, regretted the "unwarranted attack" and criticised it as "perverse". The Chinese Ambassador to India, Shen

Jian, was summoned by the External Affairs Ministry and warned that the implications of NCNA's statement were unacceptable. New Delhi also cancelled the visit of an official Indian delegation to Beijing which was about to leave on China's invitation to take part in the 40th death anniversary memorial functions of Dr D.N. Kotnis. However, the government reiterated its intention "to persevere in our efforts at normalisation and in the settlement of the border question which is central to the development of Sino-Indian relations". The next round of border talks are to be held in Beijing on January 28 as India did not allow the dispute over the ethnic dance item to affect its decision to hold it as scheduled.

The Chinese allegations were nevertheless disturbing for India. China had itself held a whole series of exchanges with Pakistan in Pakistani-occupied Kashmir, without considering India's susceptibilities. Besides, its blow-hot blow-cold attitude brings back uncomfortable memories of the years preceding the 1962 border conflict. Although the bone of contention in the border dispute is the western and not the eastern sector, China is obviously going to try to pressurise India in the eastern side so as to gain concessions in the west.

BARODA CLASH OF THE COMMUNITIES

Baroda was again rocked by communal riots in December. Since September 1981, Baroda had more than its share of communal problems and from April to October 1982, there was almost continuous tension and trouble. Since October 1981, more than 60 people have lost their lives in incidents of violence. The immediate cause of the recent outbreak on December 13 appeared to be the transfer of the city's police commissioner, Jaspal Singh, for his inability to deal with the communal situation. The transfer followed the resignation of three Muslim members of the Baroda municipal corporation to register their lack of confidence in his ability to protect Muslims. Jaspal Singh, however, had the backing of the majority community, including the students of M.S. University. The mayor and 16 civic councillors, all members of the majority community,

resigned in protest against his transfer.

This was followed by communal violence for five days and stray incidents continued to occur through the rest of the month. In one alarming incident, over 6,000 live cartridges and a number of guns and rifles were looted from an arms shop in Mandvi, although some of these were later recovered. About 5,000 men from the SRF, BSF and CRP and 200 army jawans were brought in to patrol sensitive areas in Baroda.

The Home Minister, P.C. Sethi, and the Defence Minister, R. Venkataraman, flew to the city to hold discussions with various groups. A special group was set up to go into the causes of the frequent riots. According to Venkataraman, the transfer of Jaspal Singh was not the main cause of the December riots. The students of M.S. University, however, continued to agitate for the reinstatement of the transferred police commissioner.

RAILWAYS POLITICIAN vs BUREAUCRAT

Some years back there was pandemonium at the Rail Bhawan when the then Railway Minister Hanumanthaiya had an open confrontation with the Chairman of the Railway Board, B.C. Ganguli. History is being repeated again. At a press conference on December 20, the present Railway Minister, A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury, flayed the members of the Railway Board, saying that they were "one-track-minded" and carried out the instructions at a "bullock-cart" speed. He added they would have to change their outlook "or else they will have to go".

Yet, carrying out his instructions at the speed he demanded created pandemonium at the New Delhi railway station on December 26. On his instructions the departure time of the Neelachal Express was advanced from 7.15 a.m. to 6 a.m. The officials did not have time to inform ticket-holders—and the result was total confusion.

Choudhury's record at the Centre has not been particularly good. His first order, as Railway Minister, was to make the Gaur Express, that runs from Sealdah through Malda (his hometown), run daily instead of three times a week, without considering the losses that the railways would

incur from this. At the recent press conference he railed against centralisation of power in the hands of the Railway Board, but on the other hand he has instructed that not a single train should be cancelled without his express sanction. Prior to the railways portfolio, he held that of energy. There too, he served his constituency well by distributing coal licences generously to friends and relatives. His actions have also been criticised because the railways, despite severe constraints, have been doing reasonably well. The accident rate actually went down in the past year. Although a certain degree of decentralisation and modernisation are required, and the Railway Board may need to be streamlined, it would be in better taste if Choudhury gets his house in order less vociferously and with more decorum.

INDO-PAK RELATIONS A STEP CLOSER

The Zia-Mrs Gandhi summit in New Delhi was followed up in late December by a meeting between the foreign secretaries of India and Pakistan in Delhi. The most important outcome of this meeting was an agreement to set up a joint

commission, thus institutionalising the growing bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The agreement covers cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, industry, education, tourism, travel, information, science, technology, etc.

The agreement, however, does not mean that all differences between the two nations have been resolved. In fact, an official spokesman conceded at the end of the talks that the problem of better relations has still to be resolved at a "conceptual level". Apparently, significant differences emerged during the talks, and there is enough cause for these. India and Pakistan do not agree on a whole range of topics, including non-alignment and the no-war pact.

INDO-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS TOWARDS MORE HARMONY

In yet another example of South-South economic cooperation, India and Vietnam signed several documents in mid-December including an agreement for the setting up of a joint commission. Vietnam is the only country in the South-East Asian region with which India has established a joint commission. The agreement

followed the visit of the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Nguyen Co Thatch, to India and long discussions between the Vice-Chairman of the Vietnamese State Planning Commission, Dan Ngoc Xuan, and the Secretary of the Indian External Affairs Ministry, K.S. Bajpai.

The agreement on the setting up of a joint economic commission stipulates cooperation in the fields of transport, communications, industry, textile industry, geology and mineral exploration and exploitation. India will also send experts to Vietnam to train its personnel in science and technology.

Recently, India also expressed its readiness to join the efforts of other countries of South-East Asia to bring about peace in the region. India has, for some time, been trying to create a new regional order based on trust and cooperation with its neighbours, and the understanding with Vietnam is a step towards this goal. Vietnam, too, appreciated India's decision to keep the Kampuchea seat vacant at the Seventh Non-aligned Summit and Thatch said that any other course would have led to "chaos".

S.B.

NEWS CAPSULE

(Continued from page 70)

Rs2,400, including an advance of Rs1,500. The regular complement of textile workers is about 2,50,000, including the *badli* workers. As many as 53 of the 60 mills involved in the strike have made payments to the workers.

Israel's new missile: Israel has unveiled a new air-to-surface missile, Mark III, with a range 50 km more than the Exocet missile used by Argentina in the Falklands war.

China's Christmas gift: As a Christmas gift to the country's Christian community, Chinese authorities reopened a third Protestant church in Beijing and a cathedral in Shanghai after restoring them from the damage sustained during the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution.

Bihar's decision on mining leases: The Bihar Government has decided to give mining leases only to people who will set up industries in the state. Hitherto such leases were being given to people who had plants outside the state.

China-France nuclear pact: China and France have signed a nuclear cooperation agreement covering research and development of pressurised water reactors. The accord was the first of its kind between

Beijing and Paris and followed China's approval of the construction of a nuclear plant near Canton, southern China.

Britain's controversial Nationality Act took effect on January 1, 1983 amidst both bouquets and brickbats. The Act creates three separate categories of British subjects to replace the old citizenship of the United Kingdom and colonies, consigning in the process some 4.5 million of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, mostly non-whites, to a limbo of citizenship, without any right of living in mainland Britain.

India has imported a new generation of computers from the US to streamline the process of defence production and efficient management of staff. Two types of computers—the Burroughs and Univac—are presently being installed by Indian experts in some units of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

Everesters die: Noted Japanese mountaineers Yasuo Kato and Toshiaki Kobayashi were frozen to death on the night of December 27 near the South Col where they had camped after reaching the summit of Mount Everest. Kato had earlier achieved the distinction of becoming the world's first person to have climbed to the top of the world in winter months.

DIED

Ila Chand Joshi, 80, noted Hindi litterateur and former editor of *Dharmayug*, *Sangam* and *Sahityakar*, on December 14 in Allahabad.

Abul Asar Hafeez Jullunduri, well-known Urdu poet of Indo-Pak fame, on December 21 in Lahore.

T.G. Percival Spear, well-known historian who re-edited and rewrote the *Oxford History Of India*, on December 17 in London.

Bishnu Dey, 73, Jnanpith award winner and one of the most distinguished Bengali poets in the post-Tagore era, after protracted illness, on December 3 in Calcutta.

Roshan Ara Begum, Indian-born vocalist who migrated to Pakistan and winner of the prestigious Pride of Performance Medal in 1960 for distinction in classical music, of a heart attack, on December 5 in Islamabad.

George B. Kisliakowsky, 82, who worked on developing the first atomic bomb and later advocated the banning of N-weapons, after protracted illness, on December 7 in Massachusetts.

Arthur Rubinstein, 95, one of the greatest interpreters of classical music, after a short illness, on December 20 in Geneva.

ANIL PENNA

START TALKS A NONSTARTER

The START (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) talks have been in progress for some time now and the see-saw process of nuclear diplomacy went on as US arms negotiator Paul Nitze and his Soviet counterpart Yuli Kvitsinsky held lengthy discussions in Geneva throughout December. At issue was whether NATO will deploy 572 US-built Pershing II and cruise missiles in 1983 in response to the build-up of Soviet intermediate-range SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe. There were hints in early December that the Soviet Union had floated ideas for a compromise. These hints took concrete shape on December 21, when the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Yuri Andropov, appealed to the US at the 60th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the USSR "to take the finger off the trigger and put a reliable safety catch on all weapons". The Soviet Union declared that it was prepared on the basis of reciprocity with the US, to freeze its nuclear arsenal and offered to come to an agreement immediately on a complete and general nuclear tests ban. Andropov proposed that the Soviet Union would cut its force of land-based SS-20 missiles, each armed with three warheads, to the level of the 162 mostly sea-based weapons maintained by Britain and France.

The US found this proposal unacceptable, saying that this would leave the USSR with 260 potent SS-20 missiles in Europe "while denying us the means to deter that threat". Paris and London too cold-shouldered the arms-limitation offer. However, the dialogue is still in progress in Geneva. Earlier, Brezhnev had offered a freeze of medium-range missiles in Europe. The Americans had rejected this and instead, Reagan had proposed a "zero option", under which the 572

missiles would not be deployed if the Soviets dismantled all their SS-20s everywhere in the USSR. The Soviets felt this was a trap and demurred. In December, the Russians came up with the Andropov offer, which the West has found unacceptable.

Yet, Western Europe is certainly not averse to arms limitation. Many feel that the deployment of the Euro-missiles would only escalate the arms race. Besides, injudicious comments coming out of American circles about the possibility of a nuclear war in Europe's backyard have not helped matters. Denmark's Parliament has voted to freeze a \$6-million contribution to NATO earmarked for the construction of new missile sites. Although West European leaders are still staunchly supporting the US position, the peace movements in various countries, including West Germany and Britain, have been embarrassing them by organising massive demonstrations against the deployment of the nuclear missiles. The fact that the negotiation doors are wide open was obvious when the US State Department disclosed on December 28 that the Reagan administration had sought clarifications from the Soviet Union regarding their nuclear arms-limitation offer.

The Soviet Union, under its new leader, is also acting pragmatically. While declaring that he would match the MX missiles if they were deployed, Andropov declared his readiness on December 30 to meet the American President at a summit meeting. Reagan, however, is still hawkish. His response to Andropov's summit call was cool. He felt that some tangible evidence of Andropov's sincerity was required before such a meeting could be held. According to him, the Russians could demonstrate their sincerity by remedial actions in Afghanistan and Poland and by coming up with some "serious" proposals at Geneva.

MX MISSILES STIFF RESISTANCE

The lame duck session of the 99th Congress in the US launched a pre-emptive strike against the MX missiles. In late November, President Ronald Reagan selected a Dense Pack basing mode for 100 MX missiles in a 14-mile-long strip in south western Wyoming. The 95-ton missiles are designed to reinforce the Minuteman ICBMs in the US. The Dense Pack is, however, controversial because there is disagreement in important circles as to whether it will work. Proponents of the mode claim that, in the event of Soviet warheads hitting the site, enough MX missiles would survive to launch a retaliatory strike. Those against the method claim that about 90 per cent of the Dense Pack missiles could be destroyed by fewer than 60 25-megaton warheads. In fact the Joint Chiefs of Staff are themselves divided over the issue and three of the five members, including the army chief, do not support the Dense Pack.

The deployment of these missiles was stalled when the US Congress voted against giving money to begin production of the MX in mid-December. It rejected the \$988 million sought by the administration to produce the first five of the 226 missiles it wants to acquire, although it approved spending \$2.5 billion for continued research and development of the MX and its basing system (presumably something other than the Dense Pack). In the House, the voting was 245 to 176 in favour of debiting the \$988 million for MX production. It is significant that 50 Republicans voted against the President's proposal. In fact, a Republican-dominated Senate committee also defied Reagan by adopting Democratic Senator Ernest Holling's plan to forbid any use of the production funds until both Houses of

Congress approve a basing mode. The next Congress will be even less in favour of this particular plan of the President. According to the findings of the latest TIME poll, Reagan's military position on the MX is eroding. Public support for producing the MX which reached 45 per cent in September 1981, fell to 35 per cent in December 1981.

OF AND

CONCILIATORY APPROACH?

The Polish Government had hinted that it would lift martial law by year's end; instead, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski merely decided to suspend it at the midnight of December 30. The change would mean very little in real terms. The military council of national salvation, which was the supreme governing body in Poland following the declaration of martial law on December 12, 1981, may turn over most of its responsibilities to a civilian government. But that would most certainly be headed by Jaruzelski. The path to quick reimposition of martial law is thus left wide open. The right of strike will also be restored, but only in compliance with the new trade union law that sets out a complicated bureaucratic procedure before any strike can be called. As such the government, after suspending martial law, has armed itself with special powers. And these are fashioned to prevent any revival of a powerful trade union like the banned Solidarity.

Even so, pro-Soviet Marxists in the Polish Communist Party such as the former Politburo member, Tadeusz Grabski, are asking Jaruzelski if it was prudent to suspend martial law. He has taken risks, but not without reason. The Solidarity underground has been weakened not so much by the arrest as by the release of the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa. His conciliatory letter to Jaruzelski, whether under pressure or otherwise, has further strengthened the government's hand and all but destroyed Solidarity's image as the legitimate vanguard of the opposition. The release in late December of all but seven political internees detained under martial law, has, surprisingly, not helped Solidarity. The distancing of the Roman Catholic Church from the underground leadership has also undermined Solidarity's power base.



Warming the Americans. Zia with Reagan, at the US President's Oval Office.

But the most important factor of them all are the Poles. the massive 25 per cent drop in living standards has not radicalised them, it has depoliticised them. And it is from the Poles' bravado-cum foolhardiness that Solidarity gained strength.

Yet, all has not gone the way Poland's Soviet masters would want it. And the state of the Polish Communist Party must prove the most irksome. It is weaker than any of its counterparts elsewhere in the East Bloc; and it hasn't become any stronger by snuffing out competition in the form of Solidarity.

Jaruzelski has realised this, and Poland today is ruled by an odd mixture of communist and non-communist political authorities. Economy, on which so much is at stake, is in the hands of Janusz Obodowski. He is a Jaruzelski loyalist—but is not a member of the Communist Party.

US-PAK RELATIONS GAINING STRENGTH

“Pakistan is faced with a problem next door, in Afghanistan, where the Soviet Union now has 100,000 troops.” This is the line that Pakistan's military President Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq took during his recent visit to the US—and he was amply rewarded. The US is fully aware of Pakistan's strategic importance, standing as it does at the crossroads of China, the Soviet Union, West Asia and South Asia. In US President

Reagan's reckoning Pakistan could conveniently be fitted into his scheme for a Rapid Deployment Force, now subsumed in the concept of a new US South-West Asia Central Command.

However, there is evidence of an increasing maturity in bilateral relations with the superpowers in both India and Pakistan, especially after their own bilateral relations have become more accommodative. Earlier, tensions between India and Pakistan had led them to form closer ties with more powerful nations. It is significant that in one of his major speeches in New York, Zia said “the US must work in concert with both Pakistan and India”. On West Asia, he took the stand that there should be an amalgam of the Reagan and the Fez plans, that the inalienable rights of Palestinians, including the right of self-determination, should be recognised, and that since Pakistan has close relations with the Arab states, it could play a role to serve the cause of peace.

Zia's visit served to strengthen US-Pak ties, despite several hand-caps. He secured reaffirmation of the \$3.2 billion military and economic aid package under which Pakistan is to receive some squadrons of F-16s with the assurance of the advanced avionics on which he has been insisting. Furthermore, an agreement was signed on a joint

...the US private investments in Pakistan and joint enterprises. The country was also assured of "special financing" to develop its energy sector. It is quite evident that the US considers its relationship with Pakistan valuable enough to sweep certain uncomfortable facts under the carpet.

In contrast, the US media took special pains to focus on these facts. Zia was overwhelmed by questions on human rights and democracy in Pakistan at the National Press Club, the Foreign Policy Association, the Commonwealth Club and at a series of press conferences. American newspapers gave him some hard knocks and some protestors in streets and at public functions greeted him with harsh slogans. Although Zia fielded most questions successfully and tried to strike a sympathetic chord with the American public, his main emphasis was that Pakistan was a front-line state and was placed in a pivotal position. Therefore, it was worthwhile for the Americans to boost up Pakistan's military and economic development.

ISRAELI-LEBANESE TALKS DIFFERENCES PERSIST

After months of efforts by US envoys, Israeli, Lebanese and American negotiators finally opened talks on December 28 in the suburban town of Khalde in Lebanon. The negotiations should have started much earlier, in keeping with Israel's promise to withdraw its troops from Lebanon by year's end, but were stalled by Israel's insistence on Jerusalem as the venue. This was unacceptable to the Lebanese since it would have meant endorsement of Israel's sovereignty over East Jerusalem. The procedural tangle was resolved with Israel finally agreeing to hold the talks alternatively at another place in Israel and some place in Lebanon. Yet, hopes of a breakthrough in the Lebanese stalemate were belied.

After three rounds of talks, the second in Kiryat Shmona, a north Israeli frontier town on December 30, and the third again in Khalde on January 3, there were no signs of progress. In a sense, the talks got bogged down even before they really began, when the negotiators failed to reach a consensus on an

agenda—the first step towards a solution. The Lebanese delegation headed by Antoine Fattal, a retired diplomat, proposed that talks focus on a timetable for the withdrawal of foreign troops. Alternatively, the Israelis gave priority to normalisation of relations within a non-belligerency pact that would end the 33-year-old state of war between the two nations. The Lebanese proposal—that future relations be discussed in the framework of the armistice agreement signed between the two nations in 1949—was also opposed by Israel. Jerusalem felt that the 1949 treaty was annulled by the 1967 six-day war. There was also a difference of opinion as to the extent of the US role in the parleys, largely as a protector of Lebanese interests.

Even as negotiators continued to haggle, fierce fighting broke out between pro and anti-Syrian factions in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli. Clashes between Druze Muslims and Phalangist militiamen in central Lebanon went on, though sporadically. An attempt was made on the life of Walid Jumblatt—leader of the Druze Muslims—when a bomb was hurled at his car, killing four people. Jumblatt himself escaped with minor injuries. Alarmed by the violence, Lebanese President Amin Gemayel asked the US, France and Italy to expand their peace-keeping forces in Beirut.

Thus, even if an accord is reached between Lebanon and Israel—the Lebanese chief delegate's parting concession that his side may, in the end, come around to seeing the issue from Israel's point of view provides hope that they will—there does not seem to be any early solution to the continuing crisis in West Asia.

SOUTHERN AFRICA WAYS OF THE TERRORISTS

Will South Africa get away with its version of the Monroe Doctrine: that the whole Southern African region is in South Africa's sphere of influence and no force hostile to that country will be tolerated in that region? Pretoria has, till now. It has linked the indepen-

*As we went to press, Israel and Lebanon reached agreement on an agenda for negotiations concerning Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

dence settlement of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. And in early December, it carried out a raid on the homes of African National Congress (ANC) exiles living in Maseru, the tiny capital of Lesotho, killing 42 people including women and children. It claimed that ANC terrorists had moved into Lesotho over the past month and were planning a series of guerilla attacks on South Africa at Christmas. The Lesotho Government, however, denied any such influx of insurgents and claimed that 12 of those killed were its own citizens, while the other 30 were bonafide refugees from South Africa, who had been living there peacefully for several years.

The attack came just after South Africa had completed high-level talks with Angola on the Cape Verde Islands concerning the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. On December 8, South Africa had also flown journalists to its border with Mozambique to show the world that it was not amassing troops there, as claimed by Mozambique, and that it had peaceful intentions in the region. After such peace feelers, the raid came as a surprise. It has led to an escalation of tension in the region again.

Some observers suspect that the Cape Verde talks were put up for the Reagan administration's benefit and that South Africa's basic aim is to stall pre-independence elections in Namibia, which may be won by SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation) nationalists. The Lesotho raid may further drive the Angolan Government against South Africa, and since South Africa has linked the issues of Namibia and Angola, things may remain as they are.

Whatever may have been South Africa's reason for attacking Maseru, the raid is bound to have an adverse effect on neighbouring countries like Zimbabwe and Mozambique, which may well ask for foreign troops to help strengthen their defences. Further, South Africa's attack on women and children may strengthen the hands of the radicals within the ANC. They have been demanding guerilla attacks on civilian targets and have so far been held back by older moderates who feel that attacks should be confined to South Africa's security forces, power installations and other similar targets.



TERRORISM

A RED CONNECTION ?

Where does la Pista Bulgara (the Bulgarian Trail) lead?

A little hint here a little evidence there and it almost appears that the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II in Rome, 19 months ago, was masterminded by the Soviet Union which was angered by the Pope's support of Poland's independent trade union, Solidarity. The latest rumours have it that the trail could lead all the way up to the Soviet leader and former KGB chief, Yuri Andropov—and if the connection is proved, East-West relations may be permanently damaged.

The evidence collected so far is believed to have come from Mehmet Ali Agca, who was arrested after his attempt on the Pope's life. He reportedly confessed that he was offered \$125 million by some Bulgarians to kill the Pope. Bulgaria is a staunch ally of the Soviet Union and it is well-known that the Bulgarian secret service is run by the KGB. If the Bulgarian connection could be established, it could implicate Andropov, who headed the KGB at the time. At present, the evidence is only circumstantial and the case remains, as yet, unproven. In December Italian authorities arrested Sergei Ivanov Antonov, the head of the local office of Bulgaria's Balkan Airlines, who was named by Agca as one of his accomplices. At Italy's request the West German police picked up another Bulgarian suspect in Frankfurt. Agca,

God saved the Pope! Pope John Paul II recovering in hospital after he was shot in St Peter's Square some months back

however has been inconsistent in the later versions of his confession.

Bulgaria meanwhile, has explicitly denied its involvement in the affair. The Soviet Union too rejected as absurd the speculation linking Moscow to the plot. Even some Western analysts feel that the attempt was too ill-planned to have been directed by the KGB. Yet, the idea of Bulgarian complicity is not too far-fetched. A former Italian labour official, arrested last February for spying for Bulgaria, reportedly named one of the Bulgarians implicated in the papal plot as his contact. Furthermore, Israel has long alleged that Bulgaria has been training PLO guerillas. According to Western sources, Bulgaria has also been a haven for terrorists for a long time. However, the latest case is as yet unproved, and since much is at stake, Italy and its Western allies are keeping quiet until more solid evidence is unearthed.

DISASTERS

BLACK DECEMBER

December was a month of disasters, natural and otherwise. One of the worst earthquakes in recent history shook North Yemen on December 13 and 14, killing over 3,000 people. Arab news agencies reported that the 40-second tremor measured four degrees on the Richter scale. The National Earthquake Information

Service of the US Geological Survey in Boulder, Colorado, however, estimated the magnitude at six degrees on the Richter scale. Yemen's authorities reported that one epicentre was believed to be at Maareb, the site of a famous old dam, and the worst-hit area was the province of Zamar. The population of North Yemen is approximately eight million.

Later in the month, the explosion of two tanks at a power plant took the lives of over a hundred Venezuelans near Caracas and injured several hundred more. The tanks, which contained over 40,000 tons of fuel each, started a fire which raged for days and raised flames which were over 60 metres high.

SRI LANKA

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

President Junius Richard Jayewardene received Sri Lankans' mandate to shape the island state's future in terms of his right-wing policies when he secured a majority in a referendum in late December, to extend the life of the current Sri Lanka Parliament by another six years. About 3.1 million people voted in favour of extending the life of the Parliament and 2.6 million against. Jayewardene's United National Party (UNP) enjoys numerical strength in the present Parliament and will now continue to provide the President with strong backing for another six years. The President won with a narrow majority, however.

What is disturbing about the situation in Sri Lanka is that Jayewardene has often resorted to emergency rule in the past. The latest referendum was held under emergency conditions. A number of opposition leaders complained that it had not been fair. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the leader of an eight-party opposition front and Sri Lanka's former premier, alleged that her supporters in her former electoral district Attanagalle had been intimidated by "UNP thugs" and some of their poll cards had been destroyed. The leader of the pro-Moscow Communist Party, Pieter Keuneman, said that the government had won by "terrorism and fraud". M. Sivasinghamparam, the President of the Tamil United Liberation Front, reported that the north and east had voted "massively" against the government.

S.B. & A.P.

SPORTS

TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in December:

Chris Evert (USA) beat Martina Navratilova (USA) 6-3, 2-6, 6-3 to win the Australian Women's Open Tennis Championship held at Kooyong stadium in Melbourne on December 5.

Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat John McEnroe (USA) 3-6, 7-6, 6-3, 6-3 to win the European Champions' Tennis Tournament on December 6 at Antwerp (Belgium).

Wojtek Fibak (Poland) beat Bill Scanlon (USA) 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4 to win the WCT Chicago Open Tennis Championships held at Chicago on December 6. Anand and Vijay Amritraj beat Bruce Hanson and Mike Cahill (USA) 3-6, 6-2, 6-3 to win the doubles crown.

Yanick Noah (France) beat Tomas Smid (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-2 to win the G.P. Tournament held at Toulouse (France) on December 13.

Martina beat Chris 4-6, 6-1, 6-2 to win the \$3,00,000 Series Women's Tennis Championship held at East Rutherford, New Jersey, on December 20.

S. Vasudevan beat Jaykumar Royappa 6-1, 6-1 to win the National Lawn Tennis Championship held at Chandigarh on December 12. Anu Peshawaria won the women's crown, beating Zenobia Irani 3-6, 6-4, 6-1.

CRICKET

Australia beat England in the Third Test played at Adelaide (December 10-15) and England beat Australia in the Fourth Test played at Melbourne (December 26-30). Earlier, Australia drew the First and won the Second Test of the five-Test series against England.

Pakistan drew the First and won the Second Test of the six-Test series against India held in Lahore (December 10-15) and Karachi (December 23-27) respectively. Zaheer Abbas was voted Man of the Match for the First and Imran Khan for the Second Test. The scores (First Test): Pakistan—485 & 135 for 1, India—379. (Second Test): Pakistan—452, India—169 & 197.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Vladimir Marchuk (USSR) set up a world record of 260 kg for the jerk in the super-heavyweight (over 110 kg) category at the Soviet Cup Weightlifting Competition held in Moscow, on December 19.



Imran Khan: He gives no quarter

HOCKEY

Australia beat India 6-1 to win the Esanda World Hockey Tournament on December 19 in Melbourne.

CHESS

World champion Anatoly Karpov (USSR) once again won the 'Chess Oscar' awarded by the Zagreb newspaper, *Vjesnik*, to the best chess player of the year.

Joseph Dorfman won the Bhilwara International Chess Tournament on December 30 in Delhi, totalling 8 points.

ATHLETICS

Daley Thompson, the British decathlon world-record holder, was awarded the OBE (Officer of the Order of the British Empire) on December 30 in London.

BOXING

Louis Acaries (France) won the European middleweight boxing title on December 3 in Paris against Frank Wissenbach of Germany when the referee stopped the bout in the 12th round.

VOLLEYBALL

Haryana won the men's National Volleyball Championship on December 31 in Bhopal, defeating Uttar Pradesh 15-13, 8-15, 15-9, 5-15 and 15-8. Kerala retained the women's title, defeating Railways 12-15, 11-15, 15-10, 15-10 and 17-15.

K.C.

KNOW YOUR CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 15)

the maximum 500. The minimum strength of a Council is 40 (except in the case of Jammu and Kashmir where the membership is 36) and the maximum one-third of the State Assembly (Art. 170-171).

Elections: An Assembly is elected directly on the basis of adult franchise with reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The composition of a Council is more complicated. One-third of its members are elected by the Assembly, another one-third by local authorities (municipalities, district boards), one-twelfth by registered teachers in schools not lower than the secondary school standard, and one-twelfth by registered graduates of not less than three years standing. And the rest are nominated by the Governor from among persons who have distinguished themselves in art, science, literature, cooperation and social service (Art. 171). Under certain circumstances a person may be disqualified from being a member (Art. 190-193).

Administrative Units: The principal unit of administration in a State is the district under a Collector and Magistrate. A Collector is responsible to a Commissioner who heads a Division or to the Board of Revenue depending upon the practice of a particular State. A District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

Language: The language by which the business of the State Legislatures is conducted is the official language of the State or Hindi or English provided that in certain cases the Speaker may allow a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.

Legislative Procedure: The procedure followed is similar to that followed in the Union Parliament in respect of Bills except Money Bills which procedure is contained in Art. 198 and 207. Annually a financial statement like the Union Budget is also introduced and passed by the House (Art. 202).

Immunity of Members: Similar provisions as for the Parliament exist in respect of the State Legislatures and members exercising their rights.

(To be continued)

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▶ FESTIVALS: A CELEBRATION OF FILMS



Come festival time and a city lives, breathes, talks...and whispers... about films that awaken social consciousness, about films that expose the sordid side of life, about films that focus on problems common to mankind and about the films that come uncensored.

An international film festival also provides the ordinary cinema-goers the chance to get to know some of the best cinematic work being produced in the world, to see films by film-makers who have "a vision, a passion, a story to be told".

The Fascists were the first to understand the tremendous impact of films on masses and use it as a major medium of propaganda. And thus was held the first international film festival in Venice, way back in 1932.

The countries that participated were the US, UK, France, Germany, USSR and Italy. The festival was part of the city's traditional International Art Exhibition. There were no awards and judging took place by popular vote.

Seven years later, the Cannes Film Festival was planned, but it was actually held after World War II in 1946. As international political alliances were being

Pather Panchali, Winner of the Golden Palm at Cannes in 1956.

restructured, the international film festivals provided an opportunity for interaction. Moreover, the nations that were rebuilding their film industry after the War saw in the festivals a chance for world recognition.

Festivals were then initiated in Berlin, Moscow, Karlovy Vary, London, San Francisco, Chicago and New York City. There are now about 110 international festivals, both competitive as well as non-competitive, that are held every year. A number of festivals are devoted to exclusive themes such as the science fiction festival at Trieste, short films festival at Oberhausen, and cartoons and puppet films festival at Denmark. Similarly, a film festival entitled 'Semana de Cine Beroamericao' is held in Spain which reviews the films of Latin American countries only.

The International Film Producers Association (FIAPF) founded in 1933, is the body which accredits international film festivals worldwide. Seven festivals have been recognised in the 'A' (top) category by FIAPF. These include Cannes, Berlin, San Sebastian, Moscow (alternately with

Karlovy Vary), Teheran and the Indian film festivals. A brief review of these festivals:

Cannes Film Festival (France): It has maintained its place among the leading festivals of the world. It is essentially a marketplace, providing publicity and sales opportunities for films and talent alike. The annual festival consists of three sections -the main competition, the critics' week and the directors' fortnight.

The main award is the 'Palme d'or' (Golden Palm) which till 1973 was called the Grand Prix. The Special Jury Prize is for the most original film, and there are prizes for the best actor and a dress.

Satyajit Ray's *Pather Panchali* won the Golden Palm in 1956. In the Cannes Film Festival held in May 1980, the Golden Palm went to Akira Kurosawa's *Kagemusha* and Bob Fosse's *All That Jazz* jointly.

Berlin Film Festival: This was established in 1951 under the directorship of Dr Alfred Bauer. The West supported the festival largely out of political sympathy; the socialist countries of Eastern Europe did not participate. However, the festival quickly became an international showcase and is held every year in spring. It has been acknowledged by world producers as comparable with the Cannes and Venice Film Festivals. The orientation is largely towards the independent or non-commercial film; the documentary film has always held an important place and a youth section was instituted in 1961.

In the mid-sixties, the festival acquired some notoriety for the sensationalism and political extremism of some of the entries, and in 1970 political activists succeeded in stopping proceedings. The festival is noted for showing films from developing countries. The awards for the best films are the 'Goldenes Bar' (Golden Bear) and 'Silberner Bar' (Silver Bear). Satyajit Ray's *Ashani Sanket* won the Golden Bear in 1973. In 1980, the Golden Bear for feature films was given jointly to two films, *Heartland* (USA) by R. Pearce and *Palermo Oder Wolfsburg* by Werner Schrosser (FRG).

Karlovy Vary (Czechoslovakia): This

festival, founded in 1946, is held in Prague every alternate year. Sponsored by the Department of Czechoslovakia State Films, it aims at furthering friendship among nations and introducing outstanding films which contribute to the development of cinematography by their artistic merit.

The main prize is the 'Crystal Globe'. It is awarded to the most outstanding film and there are various other prizes such as the 'International Friendship Prize', 'Fight for Social Progress Prize' and 'Labour Prize'. Mrinal Sen's *Oka Dore Katha* won the international Jury's Special Prize in 1978.

Moscow International Film Festival: This competitive festival started in 1973 and is held alternately with the Karlovy Vary festival. It is held usually in the month of July. The main prize is a gold medal for the best feature film. Silver and bronze medals are awarded to runners-up in this category. Gold, silver and bronze medals are also given for short films, children's films and documentaries.

Winners of the gold medal for the best feature film include *Mimino* by Georgi Danilov in 1977. Indian actress Suchitra Sen won the award for the best actress in 1965 for her performance in *Sat Pake Bhondha* (Bengali).

Teheran International Film Festival: This was first held in 1972, but soon became one of the most important competitive festivals with its wide range of programmes. In addition to its competitive section, there are other categories such as the 'Festival of Festivals', documentaries of interest, retrospectives, and also a special focus on the neglected areas of world cinema. The 'Golden Winged Ibex' is the prize awarded for the best feature film. It was awarded to *The Last Wave*, an Australian entry in 1977.

San Sebastian International Film Festival (Spain): This has emerged as an impressive festival and a useful film market. The films are always screened in their original language with Spanish or French subtitles. In 1977 *The Mechanical Piano* by Mikhalkov (USSR) won the award for the best feature film. Several awards are given for the best feature film, best actor, best actress and best short film.

International Film Festival of India: This was first held in Bombay in 1952. However, this and the other festival held in 1961 in New Delhi (which has remained its permanent home since then) were non-competitive. In the third festival in 1965, the 'Golden Peacock' was introduced as an award for the best feature film and best short film. In the fifth festival, India adopted a permanent insignia, a stylised representation of a peacock, India's national bird, along with a permanent logo of the festival *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* (the whole world is a family).

The festival was officially recognised by the International Federation of the Film Producers Association in July 1974 and is now held every two years. The 9th Film Festival was a resplendent panorama of world cinema that stretched over from

January 3 to 17, 1983. Apart from the International Film Festival, India has been organising periodic 'Filmotsave' at which selected festival films from India and abroad are shown on a non-competitive basis.

Sàgari Chhabra, New Delhi

Booktalk

FACTUALLY SPEAKING



"Twinkle, twinkle, little star/How I wonder what you are." Thus goes the nursery rhyme, and if you want to discover what exactly the "little star" is, *50 Facts About Space by Mark Lambert is just the book for you. It traces the entire history of the universe, discussing at length about galaxies, the planets, the distant stars, spacecraft and their entry into space, the role satellites play in space, how the moon and Mars were explored and whether we can really live in space by building space colonies. The book

*50 FACTS ABOUT SPACE, 50 FACTS ABOUT ANIMALS, 50 FACTS ABOUT SPEED & POWER & 50 FACTS ABOUT DINOSAURS; published by Piccolo, England; price: £ 1.50 each; pages: 32 each; distributed in India by Rupa & Co.

also explains how a space shuttle is different from other aircraft, and to what uses it can be put. Close encounters of the third kind and UFOs also figure here.

Why do woodpeckers peck? Did you know that fishes have one sense organ called 'lateral line' that no land animal has? Do honey bees go shopping? How does the porcupine fish defend itself from enemies? Which bird can sew? What is a pangolin? Which creatures carry lamps? Which birds wear three coats a year? What hatches eggs in its mouth? To find out the answer to these interesting questions and others, all you have to do is buy *50 Facts About Animals by Ron Taylor—an excellent book for children for improving their animal knowledge.

Our modern mechanical age started with machines powered by steam. From then onwards it has been a steady progress towards faster speed and greater power by man having graduated from steam travel to engines powered by petrol. Trains and fast jet planes have made the world such a small place, literally. How we accomplished all this, and reached where we are, is traced from the very beginning in *50 Facts About Speed & Power, also by Taylor.

The fourth in the series, *50 Facts About Dinosaurs by Lambert, gives a comprehensive picture of the history of dinosaurs, their development through the ages, their living habits, the various species

of dinosaurs and shatters many old myths about these descendants of fishes, amphibians and early reptiles. We are also enlightened about the history of mammals, their first appearance on earth, as well as about the flying reptiles and the relationship between birds and dinosaurs, and whether any 'ruling reptiles' still live. Lambert makes sure we end up a lot wiser about the 'terrible lizard'.

These books are written in an easy-to-understand language, and the vocabulary is simple. Every page has exciting facts to be savoured, complemented by illustrations that are very colourful and apt. Each book has a name game and a word puzzle. These should be an exciting proposition for anyone with a yen to learn. A must for all youngsters.

Kavita Chhibber, New Delhi

GAMES OF WAR AND PEACE



What if Germany and Japan had defeated the Allies in World War II? What if Argentina had, against heavy odds, kept possession of the Falklands in its high-tech war with Britain in the South Atlantic? History would have been rewritten, to say the least. In the event, the ifs remained ifs. And mistakes, tactical errors in military jargon—that were committed by the German commanders and military planners 40 years ago continue to haunt their successors: more recently, in Argentina, everyone from the President to a private was hauled up and made to pay for the country's humiliating defeat.

What was responsible for the victory of the Allies and Britain strictly in the military sense? Brilliant planning, keeping in mind the weapons of warfare available, the fast changing situations in war, and bold moves to clinch a battle. Armed forces worldwide, in peace and during war, plan military moves and test them for their practicability like a game of chess. It is war games they play—but with a difference. Success depends on how true-to-life they are. For stakes in war are very high: there are no runners-up, only the victor and the vanquished.

The ancient game of *Chatrang* seems to be the oldest discernible attempt at organising war games for kings and princes. The four basic wings—elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry—were moved on a board representing varied terrain. The throw of dice controlled the moves and thus introduced an element of chance. *Chatrang* had provisions for training leaders in decision-making.

Modern-day war games were devised by the German father-and-son team of Von Reisswitz. The warring nations, hypotheti-

Battle in a bathtub. Planning a fight between two warships is Peter Boyle in the pirate film The Blarney Cock.

cally always at odds, were represented by Red Land and Blue Land, each attempting to out manoeuvre the other on sand models and maps prepared to scale and representing the actual terrain. Umpires, guided by elaborate rules, controlled the games and delivered judgments on the outcome of engagements.

To keep pace with the ever-changing scenarios of war, war games have been further refined. But the basic purpose remains the same: to train commanders and evaluate their operational and research plans. The participants are divided into two teams, Reisswitz-style—Red Land, normally the attacker, and Blue Land, the defender. The terrain, as before, is built to

scale and the two teams prepare their attack and defence plans. To ensure that the plans are not leaked out, both teams are kept apart. Once the plans are formulated, Blue Land presents its plan on the scale model with the help of miniature guns, tanks, coloured tapes and symbols indicating the size of the troops. Next, Red Land gives out its plan of offence. At this stage, the two teams discuss each part of the plan, and the decision of a control team of experienced officers is taken as final. The games continue for a number of days.

Recently, an innovation has been made in India in wargames: a Trombay third-generation computer is being used to check and verify the decisions of the control team. The computer works on data based on famous battles fought worldwide and the use of weapons under varying circumstances. The Trombay computer works on 73 identifiable variables which can have a bearing on the effect of weapons. In one of the war games run by Lt Gen K. Sundarjee at the College of Combat in Mhow (MP), an interesting situation arose. Red Land attacked across a canal and captured an area two km wide and a km deep. During the night, they inducted 40 tanks across the canal. Blue Land decided to counter-attack at daytime with 74 tanks. The computer then gave a startling verdict: a stunning defeat to the counter-attacker with a loss of 55 tanks against Red Land's 11.

This situation had a striking similarity to a military operation across a river near Jammu during the 1971 Indo-Pak war when our forces had crossed the river and established a narrow bridgehead in which they inducted 33 tanks. Pakistan counter-attacked during the day with 74 tanks and lost 46 against our 141.

Such is the dangerous stuff that war games are made of!

Col Pithvi Nath, New Delhi

HOUSE OF DICKENS



This house at Broadstairs, Kent is where Charles Dickens (1812-70) spent his last and perhaps best years and produced such outstanding works as A Tale Of Two Cities, Great Expectations and Our Mutual Friend. The house reflects a charm and dignity typical of the old world.

Courtesy British Information Service



FLEXICON... *For building a more evocable vocabulary*

Flex your vocabulary and define each word given below—by yourself. The word and its meaning will then be within your grasp.

This month's set of words pertain to the sphere of world affairs.

Take each word, study the definition blanks and trace the appropriate definition-words to fit the blanks from the *Word List* alongside. The number of letters in the word (its length) and the context of the blank will combine to help you make the correct choice. Cross out each word from the *Word List* after you have filled it into a blank. If a certain definition proves elusive, move to the next one. You can get back to it with some certainty after you have succeeded in placing the other words in the list.

You are now certain to have this set of words always at your instant command in the future. Correct definitions are given on the next page.

1. **ABDICATE:** To abandon a— (6) [or other high—(6)]. To abdicate responsibility means to — (5) a basic or bounden—(4).
2. **ATTACHE:** A member of the diplomatic corps attached to his embassy in a —(9) capacity, like a naval attache or a —(8) attache. His badge of office is the small, stiff—(9) he usually carries.
3. **BLOC.** A compact block or—(5). In world affairs, a bloc is a group of nations—(6) together or in concert or united by treaty or—(9) for —(6) support.
4. **CONSUL:** One appointed to aid, advise and assist his country's —(8), while in —(7) country. He heads the —(9) and his duties are more —(10) than diplomatic.
5. **DETENTE:** An —(6) or lessening of —(8) between major nations or blocs.
6. **EMBARGO:** —(10) of trade with a country by governmental order. A general trade embargo—(4) off all trade ties. There can also be a partial embargo, —(11) some specific categories of commerce [as of military—(8), for example].

It's also an order or a government—

(11) the departure of commercial ships from its—(5).

7. **IMPERIALIST:** A term used to describe countries or governments that —(4) to extend political—(9) or—(8) control over other nations.
8. **IMPASSE:** A—(8) or dead-end. A—(9) from which there seems no way out. An impasse is a—(7) of diplomacy and an admission of irreconcilable —(11).
9. **MORATORIUM:** The legal—(13) for a delay or temporary suspension of payments of instalments due from an institution or government. During the '70s it even meant by extension, a—(4) gathering or nationwide rallying of groups to call for such action. It applies to any officially declared—(4) to some periodically due action, or other recurring obligation.
10. **PLENARY:** Term describing a—(7) or meeting where all—(7) are present. It also means complete, absolute (as in the term 'plenary powers') in the sense of being fully —(9).

WORD LIST

| 4 letters | 5 letters | 6 letters |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| CUTS | GROUP | ACTING |
| DUTY | SHIRK | EASING |
| HALT | PORTS | OFFICE |
| MASS | | THRONE |
| SEEK | | MUTUAL |
| 7 letters | | 8 letters |
| FAILURE | | CITIZENS |
| MEMBERS | | DEADLOCK |
| SESSION | | ECONOMIC |
| | | HARDWARE |
| | | TENSIONS |
| | | CULTURAL |
| 9 letters | | 10 letters |
| AUTHORITY | | COMMERCIAL |
| BRIEFCASE | | SUSPENSION |
| CONSULATE | | |
| SITUATION | | |
| AGREEMENT | | |
| EMPOWERED | | |
| TECHNICAL | | |
| 11 letters | | 13 letters |
| DIFFERENCES | | AUTHORISATION |
| RESTRICTING | | |
| PROHIBITING | | |

THE DECIPHERING GAME

Answer as many of the clues as you can and place your letters above the dashes opposite each clue. Then, transfer the identified letters down to the QUOTATION blanks below according to the matching numbers below the dashes. You can thus work back and forth between CLUE and QUOTATION words till you decipher the complete quotation.

To assist smooth going, we have ensured that no consonant repeats itself in the CLUE WORD section. All the repeat letters there are vowels. The printed 'hint' letters do not occur in the QUOTATION at all.

CLUE WORDS

Vivacious, full of verve $\overline{12} \overline{17} \overline{16} \overline{4} \overline{8} \overline{7} \overline{6} \overline{14} \overline{Y}$

Stamp a stamp? Disfigure! $\overline{13} \overline{3} \overline{F} \overline{9} \overline{5} \overline{3}$

Slang term for liquor $\overline{10} \overline{1} \overline{1} \overline{Z} \overline{3}$

Scrap-heap discard $\overline{J} \overline{11} \overline{2} \overline{15}$

QUOTATION

$\overline{1} \overline{2} \overline{3} \quad \overline{2} \overline{4} \overline{5} \overline{3} \quad \overline{6} \overline{7} \overline{4} \overline{2} \overline{8}$

$\overline{9} \overline{10} \overline{1} \overline{11} \overline{6} \quad \overline{9} \overline{2} \quad \overline{3} \overline{8} \overline{1} \overline{6} \overline{4} \overline{12} \overline{6}$

$\overline{7} \overline{3} \quad \overline{13} \overline{1} \overline{3} \overline{12} \overline{2} \overline{6} \quad \overline{6} \overline{9} \overline{14} \overline{15}$

$\overline{9} \overline{10} \overline{1} \overline{11} \overline{6} \quad \overline{1} \overline{6} \overline{7} \overline{3} \overline{16}$

$\overline{17} \overline{3} \overline{1} \overline{17} \overline{14} \overline{3}$

CROSS-SUM

Simple arithmetic? Certainly. But these cross-number puzzles (whose digits 'cross' instead of letters) can help you become nimble with numbers (Solution in next issue)

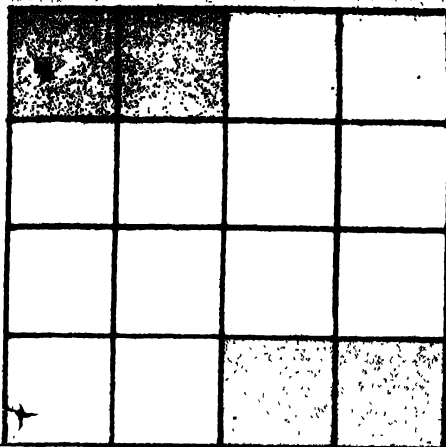
(a) ENCODED

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | E | F |
| D | D | B | D |
| B | D | C | B |
| A | A | | |

In the ENCODED diagram above, each letter stands for a specific digit between 1 and 9. Now study the data and use them to decode the letters into numbers in the blank square on the next page.

DATA

1. Number EF is three times (E+F)
2. $F < D < B$
3. The digits of each of the four-figure numbers total up to equal the two 2-figure numbers.



Solution to CROSS SUM of Dec issue
(c)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 1 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| B | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| C | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| D | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 |

Step 1. Row-B must equal six E's (as $F=2E$). Thus, $E=3$ and $F=6$.

Step 2: In Column-1, A and D must be 1,5 or 5,1 as they cannot be 2,4/4,2. This requirement flows from $F+F$ being already equal to 12 in the same column. Step 3: If D is 1, Column-4 would read 1,6,1,7, where the missing number would have to be greater than 9. So D is 5. Row-B is thus: 6,3,3,6 and Column-4 is 5,6,5,2. Row-C becomes 5,4,4,5. Filling in the 4 at square A-2 the others automatically follow.

Solution To Quotation

Clue Words: SPRIGHTLY, DEFACE.
BOOZE, JUNK
Quotation: ONE NICE THING ABOUT AN EGOTIST—HE DOESN'T TALK ABOUT OTHER PEOPLE!

Flexicon Definitions

1. **ABDICATE:** To abandon a throne [or other high office]. To abdicate responsibility means to shirk a basic or bounden duty.
2. **ATTACHE:** A member of the diplomatic corps attached to his embassy in a technical capacity, like a naval attache or cultural attache. His badge of office is the small, stiff briefcase he usually carries.

In world affairs a **bloc** is a group of nations acting together or in concert or united by treaty or agreement for mutual support.

4. **CONSUL:** One appointed to aid, advise and assist his country's citizens while in another country. He heads the consulate and his duties are more commercial than diplomatic.
5. **DETENTE:** An easing or lessening of tensions between major nations or blocs.
6. **EMBARGO:** Suspension of trade with a country by governmental order. A general trade embargo cuts off all trade ties. There can also be a partial embargo, restricting some specific categories of commerce [as of military hardware, for example]. It's also an order of a government prohibiting the departure of commercial ships from its ports.
7. **IMPERIALIST:** A term used to describe countries or governments that

economic control over other nations.

8. **IMPASSE:** A deadlock or dead-end. A situation from which there seems no way out. An impasse is a failure of diplomacy and an admission of irreconcilable differences.
9. **MORATORIUM:** The legal authorisation for a delay or temporary suspension of payments of instalments due from an institution or government. During the '70s it even meant by extension, a mass gathering or nationwide rallying of groups to call for such action. It applies to any officially declared halt to some periodically due action, or other recurring obligation.
10. **PLENARY:** Term describing a session or meeting where all members are present. It also means complete, absolute (as in the term 'plenary powers') in the sense of being fully empowered.

V.D. Velegar, Bombay

On The Lighter Side

The lady was nearly 90 years old when she won Rs 20,00,000 on the 'Prince Charming' in a horse race. Her family was extremely worried about her heart and feared that news of her large win could prove a great shock for her.

"I think we had better call in the doctor to tell her the news," suggested the eldest son.



The doctor soon arrived and the situation was explained to him.

"Now, you don't have to worry about anything," said the doctor. "I am fully trained in such delicate matters and I feel sure I can break this news to her gently. I assure you, there is absolutely no need for you to fear for her health. Everything will be quite safe if left to me."

The doctor went in to see the old lady and gradually brought the conversation around to the race.

"Tell me," said the doctor, "what would you do if you had a large win in the races—say over Rs 20 lakhs?"

"Why," replied the old lady, "I'd give half of it to you, of course."

The doctor fell down dead with shock.

Raajesh Pandit, Sonapat

When Lord Halifax was a young man, he travelled one day from London to Bath, seated between two sober-faced spinsters. No one spoke during the long journey.

Just before reaching Bath the train entered a tunnel and young Halifax put the back of his hand to his lips and made loud kissing noises. As the train emerged into daylight he looked from one to the other of the startled women, rose, tipped his hat and said with a mischievous twinkle, "To which of you two charming ladies am I indebted for that most delightful interlude?"

Then he stepped out leaving the two spinsters glaring suspiciously at each other.

L. Jacqueline Chithra, Tirunelveli

"Will you stop smoking, before we are married?"

"No doubt!"

"Will you stop drinking?"

"Of course!"

"Will you stop going to the coffee house?"

"I must!"

"What else will you give up?"

"Well, I shall give up the idea of marriage!"

Subir Kumar Das, Calcutta

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

1. The onion is named after the Latin word *unio*, which means a large pearl?
2. Over 30 states in the US produce petrol?



3. Sunglasses were first worn by film stars, not in an attempt to look mysterious, but to relieve their eyes from the dazzling glare of the studio lights?
4. The North Pole is 2,799 m lower than the South Pole?
5. The left side of your brain controls the right side of your body and vice versa?
6. President Jimmy Carter saw a UFO in 1969, during his birth month?
7. Hindus cannot be excommunicated from their religion no matter what they do?
8. 120 drops of water are needed to fill a teaspoon?
9. From the bottom of a deep well it is possible to see the stars during the day?

Shuchita Sharma, Delhi

WATCH OUT! IT TALKS

Next time you hear your friend's 'wrist' asking you to hurry up, don't take to your heels. It's nothing sinister—just his new talking wristwatch.

The first of its kind has been recently developed by a Munich-based firm. Resembling any modern digital wristwatch, it can 'tell' the wearer the time of the day. Its recorded voice can also tell you when to "wake up" or hurry to keep your appointments.

No excuses for latecomers!

Saurabh Sinha, Muzaffarpur

SOLUTIONS

CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-6

1. Hades, son of Cronus and Rhea. His name in Greek, Aides, meant 'The Invisible', and he was an object of dread. After the fifth century B.C., Greeks and Romans called him Pluto and the name Hades was used for the abode of the dead he ruled.
2. Portugal to Charles II in 1662.
3. Japan.
4. Il Duce, meaning the leader.
5. Avions Marcel Dassault, a French company.
6. Hebrew and Arabic.
7. Dr Konrad Adenauer.
8. 50 white stars, one for each state, and 13 stripes—seven red and six white alternating horizontal stripes. The stripes represent the 13 original states.
9. The Leopard Moth.
10. Sputnik I, which was launched by the Russians on October 4, 1957. It weighed 184 pounds.

Winners

(Since there were too many all-correct entries, one-error and two-error entries could not be included in the draw of lots.)

First Prize: 1. Indrajit Sinha, Calcutta 2. Birendra Narayan Singh, Ranchi. 3. Devaraja B.P., Mangalore 4. Nirmal Kumar Goenka, Sitamarhi (Bihar). 5. Jokhu Ram Sonker, Varanasi 6. Srimathi Rajalakshmi, Madras. 7. S. Palani, Tiruchi. 8. Beena A.K., Distt. Trichur. 9. Badre Alam Ansari, Gorakhpur. 10. Dev Kumar Nair, Mhow (MP).

Second Prize: 1. T.S. Vaidyanathan, Bhubaneswar. 2. S. Sudarshan, Hyderabad. 3. Rohini Vaidya, New Delhi. 4. S. Srinivasaga Raghavan, Distt. Tirunelveli. 5. M. Vamsimohan, Mandapeta.

Third Prize: 1. Anand Vardhan Chaturvedi, Allahabad. 2. Benny Jose, Durgapur. 3. V.S.P.V. Rao, Patna. 4. Rizu, Cuttack. 5. M.V.V. Subba Rao, Mandapeta.

Consolation Prize: 1. Prashanth Kumar, Hyderabad. 2. T.R.P. Kumar, Hyderabad. 3. Laxman Kumar Panda, Sambalpur. 4. Amin Bimal R., Ahmedabad 5. P.C. Saratchandran, Calicut. 6. S. Satish, Madras. 7. Mrudula Shrivastava, Akola. 8. Rajesh Inamdar, Ahmedabad 9. Sushil Bhagat, Delhi. 10. D.A. Tambe, Pantnagar, Distt. Nainital.

SPORTS QUIZ-14

1. Z.R. Irani of Cricket Control Board of India
2. March 1960, New Delhi
3. Ravi Shastri—he took 9 wickets for 101 for Bombay against Rest of

India at Indore in 1981

4. Yes. A bowler can bowl upto a maximum of 10 overs only
5. Team title—North Zone 'A'; individual title—Ranjeet Grewal
6. South Africa (0-4) and Pakistan (0-3)
7. 33

Winners

(Since there were not enough all-correct entries, one-error entries were also considered for the Consolation Prize.)

First Prize: 1. Nirmal Kumar Goenka, Sitamarhi (Bihar) 2. R. Subramanian, Madurai.

Consolation Prize: 1. Pankaj Kumar, Varanasi. 2. Prem Lata Goenka, Sitamarhi (Bihar). 3. V. Anandha Nageswaran, Madurai. 4. Arita Paranjpe, Raipur. 5. Mohinder Kumar, Delhi.

First prize awarded by

Rupa & Co

3831, Pataudi House Road, Daryaganj
New Delhi-110 002

SOLUTION TO KENWORDS-14

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T | A | M | I | L | N | A | D | D | |
| | O | | A | E | | | G | A | R |
| | Y | | O | N | | | A | | A |
| A | R | A | F | A | T | | P | E | N |
| P | | | M | I | | L | D | | L |
| A | | | M | E | N | | O | R | A |
| R | | | | | | | | | R |
| T | A | N | D | E | M | | B | B | S |
| H | | A | | H | | N | L | | N |
| E | M | B | R | Y | O | | I | N | A |
| I | | | I | | | K | M | | C |
| D | A | R | N | | | E | E | | O |
| | | | | | | G | R | A | S |

Winners

(Since there were not enough prize-winning entries, only six prizes are being awarded.)

First Prize: 1. V.S.P.V. Rao, Patna. 2. Upendra Rawat, New Delhi.

Consolation Prize: 1. Nataraj Kishore, New Delhi. 2. Satish Pendharkar, Bombay. 3. Parvinder Singh, New Delhi. 4. P.V. Jaishankar, Varanasi.

First prize awarded by

Rupa & Co

3831, Pataudi House Road, Daryaganj
New Delhi-110 002

Solutions to CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-7, SPORTS QUIZ-15 & KENWORDS-15 in next issue

Bent Street

ROCK TIDINGS

● Following the massive success of their *Freeze Frame* LP, the white, rowdy R&B act, The J. Geils Band, fronted by vocalist Peter Wolf, have released their second live album, *Showtime*. Their first live one was the two-record set, *Blow Your Faces Out*. Caught full-throttle on this offering are originals *Love Stinks*, *Centerfold* and a racy cover version of *Land Of A Thousand Dances*.

● *Greatest Hits* from Australia's most popular pop-rock outfit, Little River Band, is a unique "best of" package in that it features songs by both former lead vocalist Glenn Shorrock, who has now gone solo, and his new replacement John Farnham. Local fans and listeners will surely remember LRB's famous hits like *Happy Anniversary*, *Lady*, *Man On Your Mind*, etc.

● Billy Joel, whose records are now available here (*52nd Street* was released courtesy CBS), has smashed his way into the Top 10 with *The Nylon Curtain*. Joel's latest work has happily received favourable reviews, since he is known to keep

on a running battle with over-the-hill media men.

● Rightly topping the jazz charts is an



Peter Wolf: It's 'showtime' now.

irrepressible, cool jazz album entitled *Two Of A Kind*. It's a joint venture by guitarist Earl Klugh (who plays acoustic guitar) and keyboard man Bob James. If you do come across it grab it. It's some of the most relaxed jazz I've ever heard.

● One of the most surprising hits on the pop charts in 1982 was Jane Fonda's *Workout Record*, which surprised every-

INTERNATIONAL TOP HITS

Business As Usual
Man A: Work
American Foot
John Cougar
The Nylon Curtain
Billy Joel
Nebraska
Bruce Springsteen
Mirage
Fleetwood Mac
Emotions In Motion
Billy Squier
Heartlight
Neil Diamond
If That's What It Takes
Michael McDonald
Combat Rock
The Clash
Daylight Again
Crosby, Stills & Nash

body by selling well. Now Ms Fonda seems to have gone full time into promoting the body beautiful after successfully campaigning for her husband Tom Hayden for the California State Assembly seat.

Melody, Bombay

Pen Friends



C.L. Agrawal (24), Punjab National Bank, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad-201 007 (Music, philately, penfriendship).

Sharadendu Kumar Verma (26), C/o Braj Bhushan Pd Verma, Takiyapur, Dina-pore, P.O. Digha, Patna-800 012 (Reading magazines, newspapers, writing articles in newspapers, penfriendship).

Binod Kumar Sharma (22), C/o Vishwanath Sharma, Jain Mandir Lane, Bhagalpur-812 002 (Music, penfriendship, badminton, writing).

Naresh Rao (17), 55 Gurudham Colony, Varanasi-221 010 (Music, movies, penfriendship, philately, driving).

Aloysius J., Jegaselan & Co., 4, Betram Buildings, P.O. Teppakulam, Tiruchirapalli-620 002 (Penfriendship).

N. Manivannan (18), Room No. 15, Veerapaamam Hostel, Alagappapuram, Karaikudi-623 003 (Reading, movies, penfriendship).

Sanjeev Gambhir, E-8A/16 Krishan Nagar, New Delhi-110051 (Penfriendship).

Rakesh K. Jain (22), C/o United India Insurance Co. Ltd., Exhibition Road,

Bharatpur-321 001 (Poetry, travelling, penfriendship, exchange of gifts).

Raja Nahata (24), Nahata Building, Chopasni Road, Jodhpur-342 003 (Penfriendship, movies, travelling, collecting view cards).

Sanjay Kumar Verma (15), C/o A.B. Verma (P.W.I.), 75-A, Railway Colony Mirzapur-231 001 (Writing stories, reading magazines, penfriendship).

Pushpendra Kumar Jain (25), Central Warehouse, R.P. Bagh, Opp. State Bank Colony, New Delhi-110 033 (Penfriendship, reading, philately, sports, movies).

Tej Pal Singh (24), 309, Sector VI, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110 022 (Penfriendship, billiards, reading, movies, horse-riding).

Anil Kumar Sahu (19), C/o P.C. Sahu, 275, Kharabela Nagar, Unit-III, Bhubaneswar-751 001 (Penfriendship, reading, table tennis, movies).

Liaqat Nawaz Khan (20), H.No. 16-2-45/F, Akber Bagh, Hyderabad-500 036 (Writing, dramatics, philately, penfriendship).

Satyendra Kumar (21), C/o R.P. Pan-kaj, P.O. Forbesganj-854 318 (Philately, cricket, penfriendship, travelling, photography).

Tribhuvan Mangal (21), 3, Behru Bag, Jodhpur (Penfriendship, badminton, travelling).

Dipalok Banerjee (21), P.O. Chupi

Dist. Burdwan 713 512, W. Bengal (Journalism, homeopathy, reading magazines, penfriendship).

Kamal Lochan Pati (15), Or. No. W/120, At/P.O. Bolani 758 037 (Penfriendship, reading, drawing, writing).

V. Chandrika (23), F 115/27 (1464 QRS), Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal-462 006 (Reading, interior decoration).

R.P. Singh (24), Village and P.O. Assandh, Dist. Karnal (Reading newspapers, fishing, penfriendship, movies).

Sandeep Gupta (23), 59, Nehru Road, Meerut City (Philately, reading, penfriendship, cricket).

S. Rajavel (21), Room No. 2, D.C. Vaishnav College Hostel, Anna-bakkam, Madras-600 106 (Reading, correspondence, music).

Vineta Nene, Rashtriya Indian Military College, Young Road, Dehra-Dun-248 001 (Travelling, classical dancing, reading).

Rajesh Sahni (20), B-17 New Krishna Park, Dholi Piao, New Delhi-110 016 (Friendship, travelling, reading).

Shckhar Kumar Sinha S/o Prof. Kameshwar Prasad, Near Khadi Bhandar, At P.O. Barbigha, Dist. Munger-811 101 (Reading magazines, penfriendship, cricket, chess, carrom, photography).

Ulhas Joshi (19), Hostel No. 6, Room No. 27, Govt Engineering College, Jabalpur-482 011 (Swimming, penfriendship, sports, travelling).

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3. What is the name of the first Arab satellite, to be launched in October 1984?
4. What was the real name of George Orwell?
5. Which country is called a boot because of its shape?
6. What is a cataract in Geography?
7. What do these three novelists have in common: Somerset Maugham, A.J. Cronin and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle?
8. Who is the designer of the world's first man-made heart, implanted on Barney Clark, a 61-year-old retired dentist of Seattle, by surgeons at the University of Utah Medical Center?
9. What is the currency of Israel?
10. What do the French call the English Channel?

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Solutions to this issue's contests will be published in April.

Solution to SPORTS QUIZ-14, KENWORDS-14 AND CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-6 on page 86.

Sports Quiz-16

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1. What unique record did Murofushi of Japan set in the hammer throw event during the IX Asiad?
2. Which was Bahrain's first medal in the IX Asiad?
3. Which two countries reached the handball finals in the IX Asiad?
4. What position did India get in handball in the IX Asiad?
5. Has an Indian ever won a gold medal in Asian shooting?
6. Where will the next Asian Games be held?
7. Has any Asian country hosted the Olympics?

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Kenwords-16

BY HOSEY MISTRY

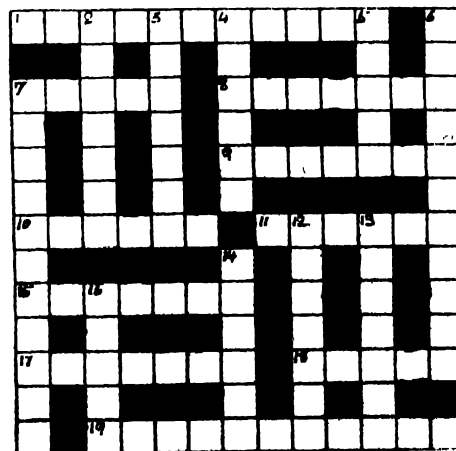
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ACROSS

1. Ill-fated lovers in a drama— and (5,6).
7. Indian dish starts a dog (5)
8. The French chemist who discovered the anti rabies vaccine (7).
9. A parry has mail in between (7)
10. The dividend is not so high for horse in the race (1,5).
11. A quantity of paper ends running water (6).
15. European country starts with a study (7).
17. Play music for a neckerchief (7)
18. Satellite track (5).
19. To create a breach in church has a pronoun and rug in between (11)

DOWN

2. High official in the army (7).
3. Games revived by Couberlin (7)
4. His finger goes up for a verdict (6).
5. A plait (5).
6. A blossom to remember (6-2-3)
7. Involved in first fratricide (4,3,4)
12. A piece for eight singers comes up (2, 5).
13. Tinned fish is often preserved— coming up (2, 5).
14. An English Romantic poet sups in the end (1, 5).
16. In the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the Ides (5).



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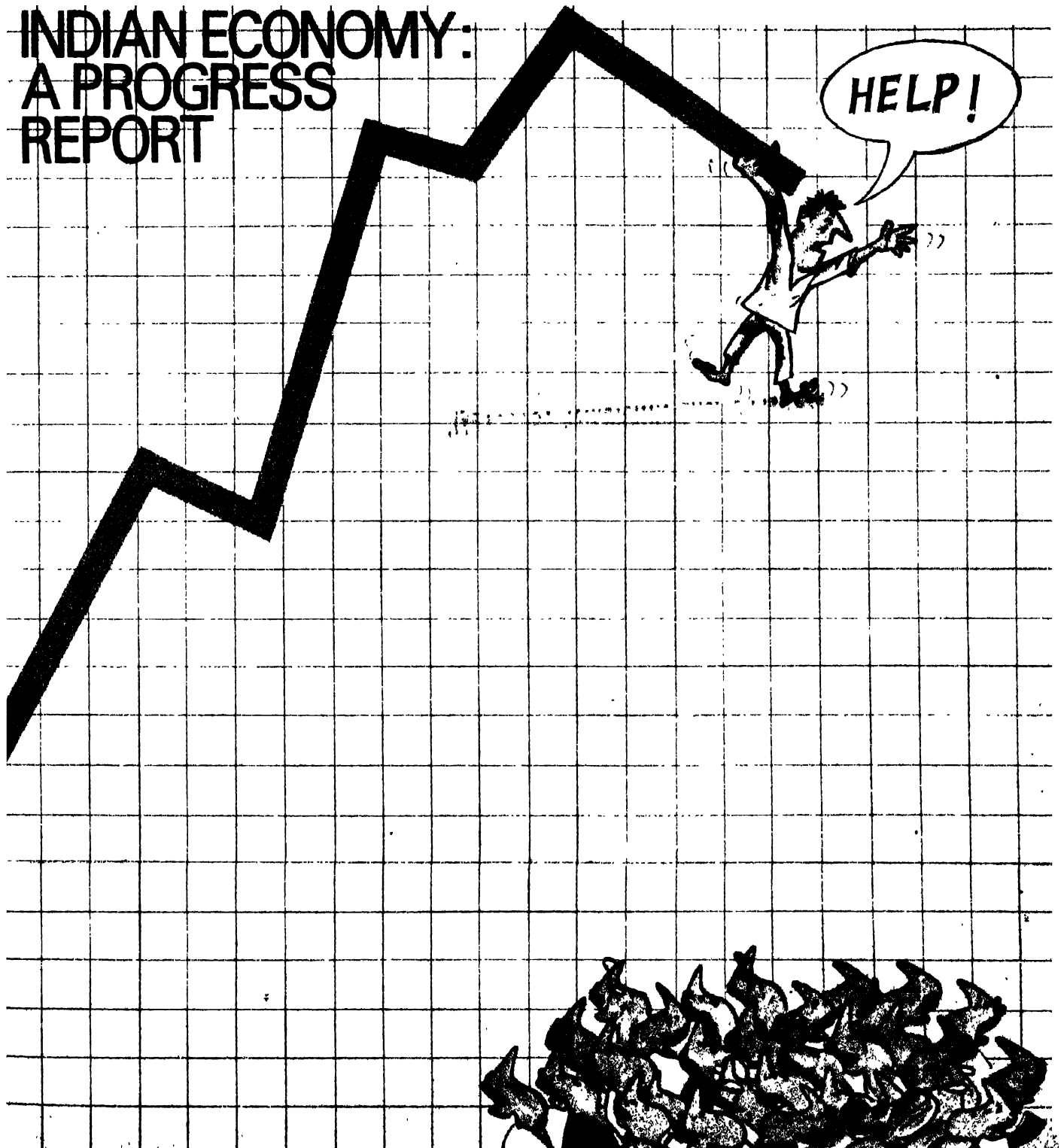
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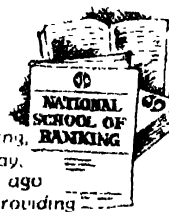
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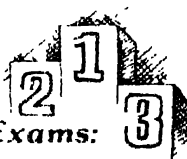
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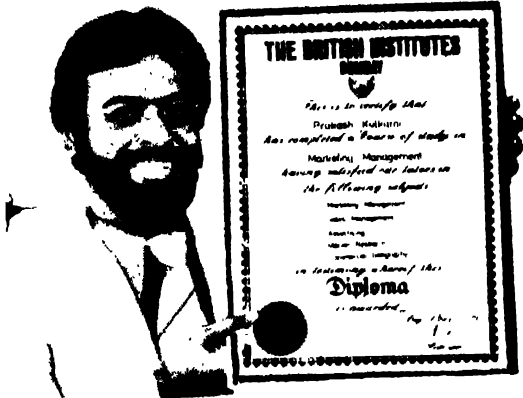
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The UNION and RAILWAY BUDGETS for 1983-84.

BACKGROUND: Sea laws.

SAS TOPPERS: It's time again for Civil Services interviews. Khurshid A. Ganai, who came second in '81 suggests useful tips on how to take the personality test.

Career & competition times

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LETTERS

Apostle Of Doom

The US President, Ronald Reagan, has taken up a promethean venture—to deploy the MX experimental nuclear missiles (*Current Events*, Jan '83) which will be about 10,000-times more powerful than the Hiroshima Bomb. Reagan assumes it will be a "deterrent to the Russians from firing the first shot". And paradoxically enough he labels this \$ 26-billion Armageddon as "peacekeeper".

But it is tragic indeed to note that both the superpowers have always tried to excel each other and the balance of power has never been reached. Can we be sure that the USSR will not take a retaliatory measure to outweigh the MX? And if it does, can we still accept the idiosyncratic Reagan as an "Apostle of Peace"?

Batuman Nayak, Barpeta (Orissa)
Best Letter: Rs 40

Nation Before Self

Sanjeev K Gupta's article *Turning The Back Pages* (Jan '83) made interesting reading as it was more than a mere recapitulation of dry statistics.

The way we hosted the just-concluded Asian Games has proved to the world and the sceptics among us what the nation is capable of. The same dedication and singleness of purpose assured, we can aspire to eradicate poverty and take rapid strides to prosperity through manifold increase in production in all sectors of the economy. Unfortunately, these are precisely the virtues we lack. The all-pervading ethos in every walk of life is how to make a fast buck. It erodes the possibility of dedication to the tasks of nation-building at the individual level and united, purposeful action at the political level.

Raghu S. Nay, Baroda
Prize-winning Letter: Rs 25

Give All A Chance

Apropos *Dissidence On The Rise* (*Current Events*, Jan '83), after defections dissidence has now become a part of the Indian political set-up. A few years ago, the University Grants Commission introduced a scheme under which there is no permanent head of a teaching department. All the senior teachers become heads of their departments by turn and for a specified period. The results have been quite encouraging.

Why not make chief ministership a revolving post on the same pattern? I am sure dissidence will be checked, scandals will minimise and efficiency will increase.

Maharaj K. Koul, Srinagar

Agony And The Ecstasy

While our leaders watched the Asiad, (*Asian Games*, Jan '83) clapping with joy, millions of Indians suffered the agonies of increasing poverty. Whatever the state of the nation, the Asiad certainly seems to have eradicated the poverty of some officers, engineers, contractors and organisers!

Arvind Kumar Shukla, Allahabad

Lasting Impression

The editorial on letter writing (Dec '82) was excellent. Job applicants in particular should remember that the first impression could well be the last. However, the letter

is only an initial phase. The more difficult one is, perhaps, living up to the image.

Vasanth Nayak, Hubli

Albeit I am no authority to challenge the point of view of your intelligent friend, Narayan, I feel his statement—"who cares for his desire, I am interested in what I desire"—proves he is an egotist. In this regard, it must be noted that dexterity in one's field obviates sycophancy in the form of well-polished letters.

Brij Sharma, Bikaner

A Real Help.

I am a regular reader of *CCTimes*. *What's Banking About?* (Nov '82) was a real help specially for the Maharashtra Public Service Commission's main exam held recently. Your feature had covered almost 100 per cent of the question paper.

Sahebrao Himmatrao Patil, Thane

'Record-breaking' Performance

The review *India In 1982* (Jan '83) was excellent. Last year, India improved its relations considerably with many Asian and European countries, besides keeping a perfect balance with the two superpowers. However, the national scene is another matter. Besides agitations in Assam and Punjab and spreading communal tension, the country's economy faced a serious recession. In the

productivity of the country, the loss of working days, in spite of the supposed record production.

G. Devaki Devi, Nizamabad

Make It Meaningful

The prize-winning entry on *What's Wrong With Our Education System?* (Jan '83) was lucid. Instead of the stress on abstruse theory our students should be taught some useful craft and the development of an independent spirit should be encouraged.

Subhasis Ghosh, Cuttack

A Paradox

The Citizenship Articles 5 to 11 of the Constitution (*Know Your Constitution*, Dec '82) ensure single citizenship to Indians throughout India. But doesn't the requirement of bonafide certificates of their own state, such as bonafide Himachali or Haryanvi certificates, lead to a dual citizenship system?

Parveen Kumar Mittal, Chandigarh

Just One Point

The duration of the Lok Sabha (*Know Your Constitution*, Jan '83) under Art 83(2) is five years and not six as mentioned.

R. B. Jeswani, Ulhasnagar

The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body with one-third of its members retiring after every second year.

S. Asif Quli, Patna

"Internal disturbance" is no longer a reason for proclaiming emergency. The expression was substituted by "armed rebellion" by the 44th Amendment Act.

Asha Narula, New Delhi

The Bihar Legislative Assembly (*Know Your India: Bihar*, Jan '83) consists of 324 elected members and not 318 as mentioned.

Narendra Kumar Pandey, Delhi

There are 32 districts in Bihar, not 31. The 32nd is Madimpura

J.R. Prasad, Gaya

Vidyapati belonged to the 14th and not the 15th century.

Pramod Kumar Jha, Ranchi

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Sudha, an antiquarian, bought an ancient lamp. On reaching home, she rubbed it clean and BANG! A strange looking person suddenly appeared in the room. Terrified, the lady yelled: "Who are you?"

"I am Chirag Jin. Whoever owns the lamp is my master," the Jin bowed and replied.

"But what do you want?" the bewildered lady enquired.

"I am at your command, ma'am. Whatever you desire will be done."

The lady ordered him to clean the house. He did it pronto. She gave him another assignment which he finished in a jiffy. Quite stupefied and wondering what else to give him she saw a heap of apples in the kitchen and directed him to sort them out into various sizes—large, medium and small. Then she left the house. Coming back, Sudha was surprised to see a confused Jin. "Why haven't you done the job?" she demanded. The Jin explained he had been unable to decide between the larger apples and the smaller ones!

Decision-making is a vital factor for effective planning. You have to take decisions at every step and as you move up the ladder, the number of decisions you take goes up. Decision-making involves more responsibility at a higher level because your decisions affect a larger

number of people and involve utilisation of valuable resources. Managers, officers and administrators are paid for taking decisions. Their efficiency is judged by the efficacy of their decisions.

Decision-making is a skill in which some people are more apt than others. However, it can be learnt and improved upon if you are willing to make an effort. You can learn it the same way you learnt how to add numbers in school—through regular practice.

Just like any other skill, there are certain techniques which can help you master this skill. The following four-step formula can be useful in arriving at a good decision: identifying the problem; making an inventory of your resources; identifying alternate solutions; and, idea evaluation.

First, identify your problem. Every decision is related to one or several issues. Find out the root cause. If you cannot, you will certainly not be able to arrive at a solution. It is important to identify the problem clearly and exactly. You cannot afford to be vague. For example, instead of saying the problem is about 'lack of concentration', say it is about 'how to improve concentration'. A clearly identified problem is half the battle won.

Next, make an inventory of your resources. Identify all the available resources, financial or non-financial, you can mobilise. However, be clear about all the help you will be able to get when you implement the decision. If you have a vague idea about your resources, you may probably take a wrong decision.

As a third step, known as brainstorming, let your imagination run free and come up with as many solutions as possible. As evaluation inhibits the discovery of new and creative solutions, do not discard any idea because it does not seem practical. When you think you have exhausted yourself, try for a few more. You can almost say that the

quality of your final decision will be proportionate to the number of possible solutions you first encountered. Sometimes the solutions which you initially discard as improbable, prove more valuable than those you considered viable.

Idea evaluation and arriving at the best solution is the final step in decision-making. Assess the pros and cons of each solution from two angles: how close it comes to completely satisfying the goals you have set, and, the amount of available resources it will consume. At this stage, invite responsible criticism and do not be diverted by appreciation. Do not bother about who came up with the solution, i.e., delink the solution from its sponsor.

Consider possible, probable and preferable solutions. Consult a few knowledgeable persons. The final decision should combine maximum return with the minimum utilisation of resources.

Decision-making should not end with this. Two more things are important: prepare an implementation plan, and decide on the persons who have to be informed about the decision and who is going to do what, when and how. Distribute work and fix responsibilities on specific persons. This is very important as a badly implemented decision is worse than taking no decision.

A good feedback system is *sine qua non* to decision-making. Once the decision has been taken and implemented, you should try to discover the shortcomings in its execution. Find out what worked well, what did not; whether the system functioned efficiently—if not, where it failed. This exercise should make you wiser, and enable you to take better decisions next time.

R. Thalan.

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A paper for decision-makers.
Published simultaneously from New Delhi, Bombay & Calcutta.

TEST YOUR WORD POWER

BY AYCEE



Tick the word or phrase you believe is nearest in meaning to the key word.

1. **apathy** (ă'păthi): A: plight B: humility C: indifference D: timidity
2. **callisthenics** (kălisthē'niks): A: scientific unarmed combat B: exercises designed to promote agility C: musical instrument with steam whistles D: movable frame of wood
3. **complacency** (kămplă'sānsi): A: self-satisfaction B: ability C: submissiveness D: self-denial
4. **controversy** (kō'ntrăvêrsi): A: violent disagreement B: vicious act C: prolonged argument D: deliberate insult
5. **crucial** (krūō'shəl): A: debatable B: decisive C: lasting D: highly valued
6. **deploy** (diplō'i): A: to spread out strategically B: make a surprise attack C: set up a base camp D: scout enemy area
7. **despondency** (dispō'ndānsi): A: acute hatred B: deep-felt sympathy C: dejection D: contempt
8. **eclectic** (iklē'ktik): A: capable of great speed B: religious-minded C: perceptible to the senses D: composed of elements selected from various sources
9. **evince** (ivī'ns): A: to show B: discover C: guess D: urge
10. **evoke** (ivō'k): A: to draw forth B: carry out C: expel D: repeat words
11. **influx** (in'fluks): A: exhumation B: inflow C: exit D: encroachment
12. **install** (instaw'l): A: to goad B: create C: hinder D: place
13. **malignant** (malig'nant): A: underfed B: sickly C: poisonous D: deadly
14. **moratorium** (mōră'tōrĭm): A: suspension of activity B: ban C: temporary closure D: cancellation
15. **paltry** (paw'ltŕi): A: pitiful B: trifling C: hopeless D: friendly
16. **premature** (prēmăchŕi): A: imperfect B: unfinished C: happening before proper time D: coming earlier in time
17. **prominence** (prō'minēns): A: notoriety B: orderliness C: main avenue D: importance
18. **repugnant** (rēpū'gnānt): A: highly critical B: dangerous C: distasteful D: ghastly
19. **sprinter** (sprī'tŕi): A: track walker B: short-distance runner C: long distance runner D: slow walker
20. **yore** (yōr): A: legend B: tale C: a young animal D: of long ago

(Answers on page 12)

FOREIGN WORDS

BY THE AARBEEES

1. **materia medica** (matēria mē'dika) L: (science of origin and properties of) remedial substances used in practice of medicine.
2. **melange** (n,ălah'ānz) Fr: a mixture of heterogeneous and often incongruous elements. Her protestations of love represent a strange *melange* of normality and abnormality.
3. **metier** (mē'tyā) Fr: one's trade profession or department of activity, one's forte or strong point.
4. **modus operandi** (mō'dŕs ōparā'ndi) L: way a person goes about a task; way a thing operates. The police are trying to find out the *modus operandi* of the new class of educated criminals.
5. **modus vivendi** (mō'dŕs vivē'ndi) L: arrangement between disputants pending settlement of debate; arrangement between people(s) who agree to differ. There is need for a *modus vivendi* which both the superpowers can accept and which will provide security to each against a surprise attack.
6. **mutatis mutandis** (mōō'tăhtis mōō'tā'ndis) L: with the necessary changes having been made.
7. **nom de plume** (nōndŕ plōōm) Fr: writer's pseudonym (fictitious name), title or initials or borrowed name under which he writes.
8. **non sequitur** (nōn sēkwītŕ) L: conclusion that does not logically follow from the premises.

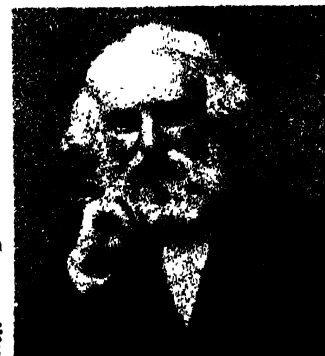
9. **nouveau riche** (nouvō rē'sh) Fr: a person of newly acquired wealth but limited education or culture. His desire to marry a foreigner betrayed the typical inferiority complex of the *nouveau riche*.

Note: L—Latin Fr—French

QUOTABLE QUOTES



ISC/Courtesy U.S.S.



I sometimes wish that people would put a little more emphasis upon the observance of the law than they do upon its enforcement.

Calvin Coolidge

The pleasure of criticising robs us of the pleasure of being moved by some very fine things.

Jean De La Bruyere

It takes less time to do a thing right than to explain why you did it wrong
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
In war, whichever side may call itself the victor, there are no winners, but all are losers.

Neville Chamberlain

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

NON-ALIGNMENT

CREDIBILITY AT STAKE

The first conference of the heads of state of non-aligned countries, which may be said to mark the beginning of the non-aligned movement, took place in September 1961 in Belgrade. Twenty-five countries attended this conference—and brought the movement into existence. Over the years the movement has grown and in 1979, at the Havana Summit, its membership had more than tripled.

Beginning in a small way, with a few statesmen taking the initiative and largely ignored by more powerful nations, the movement today is a force to be reckoned with. Its membership ranges from the oil-rich Arab states to leftist nations such as Cuba and revolutionary countries like Libya, and constitutes a clear majority of the global population.

The third quarter of the present century witnessed rapid decolonisation mainly as a result of national movements in various African and Asian nations. The resolve of these newly-independent states—to preserve and protect their independence in the face of persistent attempts by the superpowers to draw them into their fold—led to the birth of what is today known as non-alignment. Obviously, the foreign policies of the various non-aligned states are determined by factors arising out of their own domestic and international compulsions. The one common refrain is 'anti-imperialism' (i.e., an anti-Western stance).

Though the movement proper came into existence in 1961, its origin can be traced further back in time. The Asian relations conference held in New Delhi in March 1947, five months before India's independence, saw Jawaharlal Nehru, the head of the interim government of India, declare an independent foreign policy, free from superpower influence. The term non-alignment was not used



Nasser, Nehru and Tito (from l to r): The founding fathers of the non-aligned movement.

then. Participating Asian states declared a similar policy for themselves and expressed their solidarity against imperialism. The gains of the 1947 conference were further consolidated by the conference of the Asian states, held in 1949, in support of Indonesia's independence from the Netherlands. The Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian states in 1955 further extended the base of the movement.

The preparatory conference to the first non-aligned summit was called in June 1961 in Cairo and was attended by the three founding fathers—Presidents Josip Tito of Yugoslavia, Gamel Abdul Nasser of Egypt and PM Nehru—and Brazil as an observer. As a result of these talks, the first non-aligned summit was held in Belgrade later that year. The criteria for invitations were an independent foreign policy, an anti-imperialist stance and avoidance of military alliances with big powers. These later on became the criteria for membership of the non-aligned movement itself.

The Belgrade Conference concerned itself with broad political issues: it called for an end to colonialism in various parts of the world, condemned the "imperialist policies" pursued in the Middle East, demanded the abolishment of apartheid in South Africa, called for "general, complete and strictly—and internationally—controlled disarmament", peaceful co-existence and national self-determination. And while more factors are being taken into account, particularly the economic factor, in

subsequent conferences, the non-aligned movement never quite lost sight of these fundamental issues.

Besides the six summit conferences held so far (see box), there have been various 'informal' and 'consultative' meetings and preparatory conferences. The preparatory conferences take care of the organisational aspects—determining the venue, agenda, draft resolutions to be adopted at summits, etc—thus playing an important role in the evolution of non-alignment. The non-aligned states also organise informal meetings of their delegations in New York before the commencement of the UN General Assembly session, in order to formulate a common strategy. A mini-summit was also held in New Delhi in July 1976 to decide on the setting up of a Non-aligned News Agency Pool.

The movement has been accused of partiality towards the Soviet Union, and with good reason, though most accusations fail to take into account the historical base of the movement. For most of the Afro-Asian states the Soviet Union has been, during their freedom struggle, an enemy of the enemy and so, indirectly, a friend. Again, the Soviet Union has always voted against all forms of racist prejudices and has confined its activities (military) to Eastern Europe, mostly. In fact, at the Havana Summit in 1979, radical members led by the host Cuba went to the extent of pressing for a pro-Kremlin stance, arguing that the Soviet Union was their 'natural ally.' Fortunately, the move was defeated, thanks to the efforts of Tito, who has always

Natural ally or not, globally the non-aligned nations have to be wary of both the superpowers, each of which has a worldwide interest. If the Americans are rightly suspect in Central America and the Caribbean, the Soviets are positively in the wrong in Afghanistan and indirectly so in Poland. With the process of decolonisation practically completed (except in South Africa), the anti-Western

movement has almost lost its meaning.

Yet, after the three-and-a-half-year gap since the Havana Summit in 1979, the New Delhi Summit, scheduled to begin on March 7, 1983, is still dogged by the 'natural ally' question. Just this January, during the five-day meeting of the non-aligned coordinating bureau in Managua, Nicaragua's capital, Cuba and other Soviet proxies again took up the 'natural ally' and 'anti-

non-alignment could not be divorced from these.

The Managua meeting had been called to consider the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. But in the light of strong Cuban and Nicaraguan feelings that the US was to blame for most of the region's problems and for its intervention in El Salvador, the draft was essentially anti-American and had to be toned down, with the intervention of mediating countries like India.

The centrist and rightist nations maintain that the pro-Soviet attitude of the movement has gone too far, with its soft attitude towards Afghanistan and the Polish crisis, and of Cuban and Libyan involvement in the affairs of some of the African states. Strong attempts to have Egypt expelled from the movement for having signed the Camp David peace treaty with Israel in 1979, are also a pointer to the lengths the movement can go to identify with Soviet interests.

These and other differences are bound to surface in the March summit. Among the major ones:

- The future of the Palestinians, following the June-6 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent expulsion of the PLO from its redoubts in West Beirut. Under review would be the Reagan and the Fez plan for a Palestinian homeland. The issue becomes all the more important since Israeli settlements in occupied West Bank have been growing at a fearful pace.

- Trouble between Iraq and Iran and Ethiopia and Somalia, the independence question of Namibia and the problem of Western Sahara.

- Who will fill the vacant Kampuchean seat? China and ASEAN are intensifying pressure on India to invite Prince Norodom Sihanouk, representing the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean coalition, to the summit and thus pave way for his group to fill the seat. They argue that since the UN has recognised his coalition government-in-exile, the non-aligned summit should follow suit. The other contender to the seat is the Vietnam-installed Heng Samrin Government, now in power.

- Objections of several African delegations to the assignment of the chairmanship (of the plenary

THE SIX CONFERENCES

- The First Non-aligned Conference was held in Belgrade in 1961. It was attended by 25 nations. The problems under discussion were disarmament and world peace.

- The Second Conference was held in Cairo in 1964 in which 47 states participated. Nuclear disarmament was still a live issue, despite the fact that the Partial Test Ban Treaty was signed between the US and the Soviet Union in 1963. China's intrusion into the Indian border had also created a new situation in India.

Mrs Gandhi, Presidents Nasser and Tito met in New Delhi in October 1966. They emphasised that consolidation of world peace required correction of political and economic imbalances in the world. They urged for more favourable conditions to promote economic progress in developing countries.

- This theme was further elaborated at the Third Non-aligned Conference in Lusaka in 1970, where representatives of 60 non-aligned nations met. The summit marked a milestone in the evolution of the movement. It chalked out a new course for mutual help and economic cooperation among non-aligned nations in the post-colonial phase. The main issues were the Indo-China dispute, the unfinished liberation struggles in Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal's African colonies and the West Asian situation.

- The Fourth Non-aligned Conference was held in Algiers in 1973, where 74 full members participated. New complications regarding superpower

rivalries were reviewed. The decision to formulate press agencies of the non-aligned nations (Non-aligned News Agencies Pool) was also mooted.

- The Fifth Non-aligned Summit, held in Colombo in 1976, was attended by 86 non-aligned nations. The conference stressed the need for the composition and mandate of a Coordinating Bureau to act as an organ of the non-aligned countries. It would have 25 seats, with a proviso that these seats shall be allocated as Africa 12, Asia eight Latin America four and Europe one. The conference also reviewed the movement, its achievements and limitations.

- The Sixth Non-aligned Conference was held in Havana in 1979 and was attended by over 90 countries. Stress was laid on action programmes for economic cooperation. It was agreed to hold the next summit at Baghdad in Iraq in 1982. But that was not to be. The continuing Iran-Iraq conflict raised questions about the propriety of holding the summit in Baghdad. From early last year, the question figured prominently in bilateral and multilateral consultations among non-aligned nations. At last, in mid-year, President Fidel Castro of Cuba (the present Chairman of the non-aligned group) asked India to host the seventh summit. India agreed, for even otherwise, it had offered to host the next (1985) summit.

- The Seventh Non-aligned Conference, scheduled for March 7, '83, is to be attended by 100 heads of state in New Delhi.

B.M.

recognition to Nicaragua and regional vice-chairmanships to Mozambique, Guyana, India, Yugoslavia and the PLO, with Algeria as the rapporteur, without consulting them.

A way out could be not to take a decision at all. For example, on the Kampuchean issue, both parties may not be invited, as was decided in the last summit. New Delhi has left it to the other non-aligned nations to decide who should occupy the vacant Kampuchean seat, but has stuck to its principle, much to the chagrin of ASEAN, that only a government which is in the country's territory deserves recognition.

Yet, deferring a decision or vaguely-worded declarations seriously undermine a movement's credibility. The same goes for non-alignment too. A solution is to

take an unambiguous stand on some issues and leave it to future summits to tackle the others. Easier said than done though, given the members' widely-differing political commitments.

Even so, reactions from various capitals to the forthcoming New Delhi Summit have been encouraging. For one, Pakistan has assured India it would not allow the Afghanistan and Kampuchea questions to become disruptive issues at the summit. Islamabad said the declaration on Afghanistan adopted at the 1981 New Delhi non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting, which had held good for two years, should be acceptable to the member countries. However, it would reiterate its stand on these vexed problems during the debate on international affairs at the

summit.

The main task before India now is to enable the member countries to see regional and national problems before them in a global perspective. Much has changed since the last summit: Reaganite America demands positive signs of support from the Third World countries it befriends; East-West relations have worsened and there is no telling what shape they will take under the new Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov; disarmament has received a setback, the arms race is on and so-called peace movements have sprung up all over Western Europe; and there is the worldwide economic crisis which has spurred the West to erect protectionist barriers, reduce aid and loans to a trickle and throw the North-South question to the winds.

A.P. & B.M.

Answers to TEST YOUR WORD POWER

- apathy:** C: indifference, lack of interest. India honifies the ordinary Westerner by virtue of its poverty, squalor, unhygienic conditions and most of all, the apathy of its people.
- callisthenics:** B: exercises designed to promote agility, health, or strong and graceful bodies. In Japan, at the plants of electronics giant Matsushita, workers start the day by following callisthenics instructions broadcast over a national radio programme.
- complacency:** A: self satisfaction; smugness; unconcern. Official complacency has caused the failure of the malaria control programme throughout the country after the spread of the disease was checked in the 1950s.
- controversy:** C: prolonged argument, dispute, debate. There have been books on the Raj before, but none have raised such intense controversy as Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre's latest book, *Mountbatten And The Partition Of India*.
- crucial:** B: decisive, critical. It is an undeniable fact that crucial umpiring decisions can tilt the course of any match considerably.
- deploy:** A: to spread out, utilise or arrange especially strategically; to place in battle formation. The Soviets are believed to have deployed nearly 300 SS-20 missiles in European Russia.
- despondency:** C: dejection, loss of hope, melancholy; a feeling of depression or hopelessness. Poverty, unemployment and lack of institutional care are the main causes for despondency among the aged.
- eclectic:** D: composed of elements selected from various sources, accepting freely from various sources. APPLE's technology was indigenous, its fabrication eclectic.
- evince:** A: to show openly; indicate; make evident. Primary hypertension, nicknamed the silent killer, evinces no obvious symptoms until it is well-advanced.
- evoke:** A: to draw forth; to produce a reaction; to bring out. Twenty-eight years ago, *Pathar Panchali*, Satyajit Ray's first film, evoked a concert of praise from critics all

over the world.

- influx:** B: constant inflow of large numbers or quantities, flowing in; inrush. The influx of Indian students into France—and Germany too, for that matter—is considerably lesser than that into the US or UK due to the language barrier as all classes in these countries are, obviously, conducted in their own languages.
- install:** D: place in position for use, establish. The Soviets have threatened that if the US proceeds with its plan to install Pershing IIs in West Germany, they will subject the US to a similar threat.
- malignant:** D: deadly; harmful to life. The more malignant form of malaria, known as *Plasmodium falciparum*—the killer malaria—is on the rise in certain areas including the Union territory of Delhi.
- moratorium:** A: suspension of activity. Ten years ago, the UN unanimously called for a moratorium on all commercial whaling, but the whalers have slaughtered more than 3,00,000 of the giant marine mammals since then.
- paltry:** B: trifling; petty; insignificant. In 1978, our space budget was a paltry Rs 46 crores, in 1979 it inched up to Rs 49 crores; and by 1982 it had hit Rs 88 crores.
- premature:** C: happening before proper time. India's most ambitious satellite, INSAT-1A, died a premature death, scarcely five months after its launch, in April 1982.
- prominence:** D: importance. The battle to restore natural rubber to its former prominence is being led by Malaysia.
- repugnant:** C: distasteful. The very idea of going into an old people's home is repugnant to many Indians, unlike their American counterparts.
- sprinter:** B: short-distance runner; one who runs short distances at great speed. Harry Jerome of Canada was one of the greatest sprinters of his time.
- yore:** D: of long ago; in olden days. The student-teacher relationship of yore has undergone a drastic change.

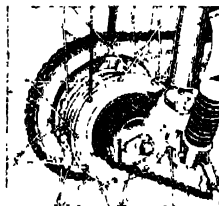
Vocabulary Ratings:

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 20-18 correct |exceptional |
| 17-16 correct |excellent |
| 14-12 correct |good |

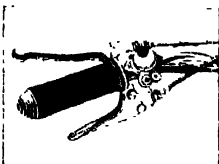
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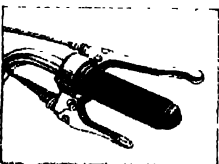
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READING THE RAPID WAY

You may be a student facing a crucial examination on the morrow, with time impossibly short to go through an overcrowded syllabus. Or you could be a job-seeker hard pressed to scan a month's newspapers to freshen up on the current happenings that could help you make the right impression in that all-important interview this evening. Or perhaps you are a journalist working to keep a deadline with tonnes of research material to sift through to hunt out that obscure but all-important fact. If you are one of these, you can stop worrying now. 'Speed-reading', a concept devised by efficiency experts to help people like you to get over your blues, is here. Just follow these instructions given to you in an easy-to-follow question-answer format and who knows you might, very soon, surprise yourself.

How can I improve my reading? There are two basic methods for improving your reading: the first method stresses the training of the eyes; the second method stresses the training of the mind.

Is it possible for me to improve my speed of comprehension by these methods?

Yes you can, within one month, not only double your speed of comprehension, i.e., your quickness in understanding, but also increase your degree of comprehension, i.e., the depth of your understanding of what you read. Let's start with the first method: the training of the eye and its movements.

What do you mean by 'eye training'?

'Eye training' here means three things:

1. Increasing your eye-span or the number of words you can grasp in one glance.
2. Reducing the number of times your eyes regress, or re-read.
3. Getting a more rhythmical and regular way of moving the eyes while reading.



What do you mean by 'increasing your eye-span'?

It means to see more with one glance of our eyes. A great footballer like Pele, for example, sees not only the field in front of him but far to the left and right.

Why is that important for reading?

Well, it's like this. Suppose I told you that I had a tin of sweets and that you could put your hand in and take out as many as you could with one grasp, but one grasp only. What would you do?

I would stretch my hand as much as I could so that it could grasp the maximum number of sweets.

That's right, and that's what we must train our eyes to do when we are reading: to grasp as many words as they can in one glance. It is amazing how little most of us see at a glance.

Why is that?

Because of the way we were taught to read, because we learnt to read word-by-word. So our glance covers only one word. The following sentence illustrates this point—

Just as we
do not listen
word-by-word
but according to
thought units, so
we should not
read word-by-
word but according
to thought units.

We picked up this habit of reading word-by-word because that is the way we were taught to read. And after those first lessons in reading at school, we paid no further attention to how we read.

Word-by-word reading

Word-by-word reading makes us read *word units* instead of *thought units*, thereby slowing the pace of our minds to the pace of our lips and greatly increasing the fatigue of our eyes; also, by going too slowly it becomes very hard to follow the thought.

But many people read word-by-word. You can see their lips moving quietly while they read.

Yes, I know. It's very sad. They may have advanced in other respects to the B.A. or M.A. level, but their reading stays at the L.P. level.

Can anything be done to break the habit of moving one's lips when reading?

Certainly. Concentrate on *thought units*, on *meaning*, and put a pencil between your lips when you read.

You said that word-by-word reading also tires the eyes. Why is that?

I think you can answer your own question if you do the following small exercise. It's called the 'Eye-to-Eye Exercise'. Choose another person to work with you. Here is what you do:

With an ordinary pin make a pin-hole at the centre of this page. Now have your friend face towards the light in order to light up his face, especially his eyes. You stand facing your friend and ask him to read this page. Hold the page with the pin-hole at eye level. Try to see through the pin-hole. You will be able to do it after a few attempts. You will see the reader's eyes move along the line with little jerks and stops. At the end of the line you will see his eyes swing back like a typewriter to the beginning of the next line. Count each time the eyes stop in covering one line. What is the average number of stops per line? A good reader makes about three stops per line.

I can see his eyes stopping and starting. What do you call these stops and starts?

These short pauses are called 'eye fixations'. The movements of the eyes are controlled by six

small but strong muscles. These six muscles are at work continually starting and stopping the eyes. When they have to start and stop many times in every line, they get tired quickly, and we say "our eyes are tired". If they stop only a few times in each line, our reading is quick and the eyes remain fresh.

There were frequent little backward movements of the eyes from right to left, even though he was reading across the line from left to right.

Those little backward glances and re-readings are just as bad and harmful as moving our lips while reading. They must be dealt with severely for they will cripple one's reading efforts.

Why is that?

Well, for example, one study of high school students showed that on an average, they were looking back 15 times in every 100 words. This is a tremendous waste. While not all going back is harmful, often it is unnecessary. It's like taking one step backwards after five steps forward. You don't do this when you are walking. So you shouldn't do it when you are reading.

Why do we glance back while reading?

There are frequently two reasons either we are day-dreaming, or we have formed a habit that continues to make us do it. Our eyes are open but we are asleep mentally.

What should I do next time I catch myself going back or re-reading?

Scold yourself. Shake yourself. Tell yourself to wake up. Force yourself onward. Do not give in to the temptation to re-read. Stop day-dreaming and READ. THINK. ASK QUESTIONS. If you have lost the sense completely, then at least do not go back until you finish the paragraph. When you read, READ.

I will try but are there any exercises that will increase my eye-span and help me overcome the habit of re-reading?

Yes. Here are two exercises that will help you. Also, I'll tell you later how to make your own reading machine.

First Exercise: Pyramid Practice

a. Take a postcard and put a small arrow in the top middle as shown in fig. 1.

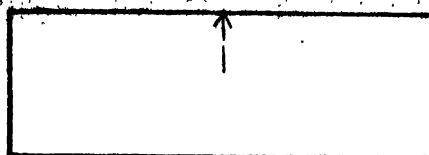


Fig. 1

b. Put the card with its arrow-head on top of the arrow-head of one of the word pyramids given below. Fix your eye sharply on the arrow-head of the card and do not let your eyes move or shift. Now draw the card down slowly along the vertical line. Do not move your eyes. How far down can you go before you fail to see all the words in the line? Don't let your eyes shift or slip. Steady. No cheating. Stretch your eyes. Practise this every day for five minutes. Keep records. The numbers on the side tell you in type units how large an eye-span you have at this time.

Try to see further and further on each side but keep looking at the point of the arrow, as you move the card down the vertical line.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Freedom | 7 |
| Born free | 9 |
| Read freely | 11 |
| Clouds in sky | 13 |
| Fishes in river | 15 |
| Questions in mind | 17 |
| Reading and freedom | 19 |
| To read is to be free | 21 |
| Slaves can't read books | 23 |
| Reading frees men's minds | 25 |
| Ignorance makes men captive | 27 |
| Ignorance chains a man's mind | 29 |
| Knowledge liberates men's minds | 31 |
| Question | 8 |
| Think hard | 10 |
| Seek meaning | 12 |
| Teach yourself | 14 |
| Educate yourself | 16 |
| Talk about reading | 18 |
| Read the great books | 20 |
| Increase your learning | 22 |
| Increase your vocabulary | 24 |
| Concentration is the thing | 26 |
| Look for the flow of thought | 28 |
| Concentrate all your attention | 30 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Read on | 7 |
| Big jumps | 9 |
| Greedy eyes | 11 |
| Don't go back | 13 |
| Don't move lips | 15 |
| Catch the meaning | 17 |
| Reading is thinking | 19 |
| Watch first sentences | 21 |
| Watch out for key words | 23 |
| One thought one paragraph | 25 |
| Grasp quickly central ideas | 27 |
| Scan all headings and italics | 29 |
| Increase your general knowledge | 31 |
| Read daily | 10 |
| Remain alert | 12 |
| Read half hour | 14 |
| Read as you ride | 16 |
| Search for meaning | 18 |
| Meaning is the thing | 20 |
| Only meaning satisfies | 22 |
| Mind is made for meaning | 24 |
| Read last paragraphs first | 26 |
| Always note words in italics | 28 |
| Meaning is what really matters | 30 |
| Read at least half an hour a day | 32 |
| You'll probably start with 17 type units but with daily practice will be able to get to 30. Then you will not only get more meaning from reading but also find it less tiring because the eye muscles will have less work and your mind will get more food for thought with each glance. Read the newspaper every day and practise with that. | |

Practise with the newspaper?

Yes. Draw a line down the centre of a column. Now focus on that line and see whether you can grasp the whole line at one glance. This is difficult at first but gradually you force the corners of your eyes to wake up and work. Then your eye-span increases. Again less work for the eyes, more food for the mind.

(To be continued)

Serialised from WORK EFFICIENCY 1: READING by Work-Oriented General Education Project, Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur

NEWS IN PIX



S.K. Chaudha

Above: Not A Taylor-made Role: Hollywood star Elizabeth Taylor's "mission of peace and understanding in the Middle East" ended mostly in Israeli hospitals—first for a breathing problem and then as an accident victim. But undeterred, and swathed in a neck brace with a bandaged leg and finger, she met PM Menachem Begin. Israel hasn't vacated West Bank because of her visit, but she won something very personal: Begin's sympathy for her woeful appearance and his admiration for the brave front she put up. Centre top: The Prince And The PM: Prince Karim Agha Khan, the 49th hereditary Imam of Shia Ismaili Muslims and direct descendant of Hazrat Ali, son-in-law of Prophet Mohammed, with the PM during his recent visit to India. His followers, spread over 25 countries, are celebrating the 25th anniversary of his imamate. Right, Nemesis Of Aircraft: Fresh from the Army's wardrobe was the battle ready Kvadrat Weapon System (KWS) which broke the 'classified barrier' on the 34th Republic Day celebrations in New Delhi. KWS consists of twin vehicles, one accommodating the high-tech self-propelled acquisition and guidance unit (SPAGU) and the other the deadly, 20-foot-long, 640-kg, 24-km-range SAM-6 missiles mounted on self-propelled launchers atop a tank chassis. SPAGU performs its basic task of 'acquiring' and 'locking' onto the target 'through a powerful half-a-dozen radar combination' and relays the details to the SAM-6. Leading these on January 26 was the Rs 1-crore, Soviet-built, deep-strike T-72 tank.





Century 21B



Above: "Never Again Fascism": On January 30, 1933, a disgruntled World War I corporal assumed power in Germany—and 12 years later his war-machine left 51 million dead, a Germany in ruins and split into two, and two mutually antagonistic superpower blocs. Today fascism is not evident but a different type of war threatens to destroy Germany—and the world: nuclear war. Speaking for themselves and the world, about 10,000 demonstrators passed through streets of downtown Frankfurt during the 50th anniversary of Hitler's accession to power. A poster they carried read: "Never again fascism, never again wa., no nuclear missiles." **Top: Getting Nowhere:** British PM Margaret Thatcher with survivors of the September 13 Logar massacre south of Kabul, allegedly committed by Soviet troops. She met them in mid-January when the issue was raised in the British Parliament. Anti-Russian feeling in Afghanistan is so strong now that future governments—if, that is, Babrak Karmal goes—even suspected of having links with the Soviets will be overthrown. The Afghan rebels are as determined to expel the Soviets as they were three years back, when the USSR intervened in Afghanistan. The Soviets are just as determined to stay.

INTERVIEWS

HOW TO GIVE THEM

BY EDGAR M. THORPE

It's not enough to display your knowledge acquired from books, newspapers and magazines. The interview board also assesses your personality for psychological traits and sociological qualities before it comes to the vital decision. To ensure that the decision goes in your favour, some invaluable hints in this first instalment.

Interview may be regarded as a systematic method by which a person enters more or less imaginatively into the life of a comparative stranger.

—Pauline Young

An interview is a direct method of enquiry that enables the interviewer to assess the personality of the interviewee by posing questions—general and technical—that allow him to exhibit his behaviour in a given situation. It is a depth study of a candidate which is not possible in the examination system.

The aims of the interview can be summed up as follows:

To establish a rapport:

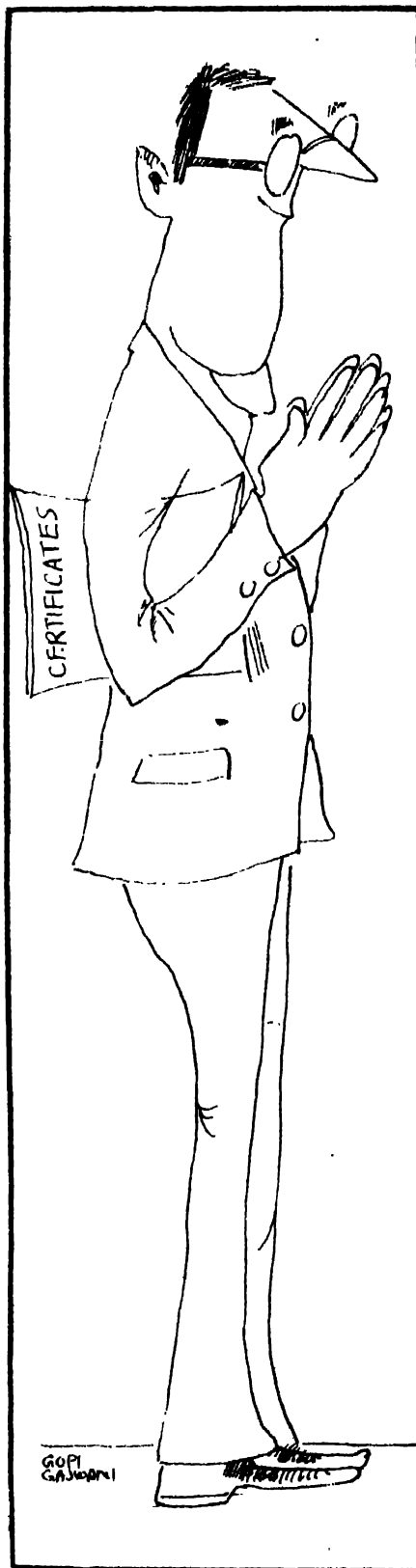
A direct contact is established between the interviewer and the candidate so that both may know each other, understand their respective needs and help the interviewer to perceive the personal disposition of the applicant.

To get to know the candidate's views.

The interviewer exposes the candidate to certain questions in order to gauge his ideas, views and knowledge and to determine his suitability for recruitment.

To form a hypothesis.

Through the technique of interview, the committee or interview board is able to form a hypothesis about the personal qualities of the candidate through initial questions, like



"Please tell us in brief about your family background."

"Why do you consider yourself suitable for this job?"

To confirm the hypothesis:

After the initial questions, the candidate is exposed to more detailed and planned questions through which the hypothesis established is confirmed and suitability of the candidate determined for the job in question.

Through an interview one can thus analyse the personality of the candidate—his attitudes, prejudices, likes and dislikes as revealed by his verbal behaviour, including the subtle gestures that accompany it such as facial expressions and tone of voice.

The physical and mental qualities of the candidate are also analysed in order to gauge his behaviour in a particular situation, his perception of a problem and mode of responding to the same. Some qualities/traits generally assessed include:

General personality traits:

Appearance; speech; mannerisms and gesticulation; self-confidence; mental alertness; type of approach (positive/negative); leadership qualities, etc.

Knowledge and intelligence.

Knowledge of his subject; applicability of his subject in day-to-day life; knowledge about other general subjects; I.Q. and common sense.

There is no reason to panic if one is lacking in one or more of these qualities. All these can be suitably developed step by step and one can improve one's personality in general. As Locke said: "We are born like a blank sheet and all the ideas are written by experience." With the suggestions and model question given (in our forthcoming issues), one can easily overcome one's shortcomings and improve one's characteristics and personality. Let's begin with defining personality.

In general parlance, personality depicts the outward appearance of a person. When we see a well-dressed man, the general remark we often hear is—"he has a good

personality". This is a very superficial and incomplete meaning of the word. There is a lot more to 'personality' than physical attributes (looks, appearance, physique). A personality test also includes an assessment of psychological traits (attitudes, adaptability, motivation, perseverance) and sociological qualities (behaviour in a group, social interaction, reaction to problems). Personality, therefore, is the result of the combination of four factors: physical environment, heredity, culture—all *not* controllable—and experience and education (controllable). The controllable factors can be improved upon to project an above-average personality.

General personality traits and how to improve them

Appearance

This small word which means 'outward look' or 'visual impression', has a vital role to play in interviews. A lot depends on how you impress the interview board on your first meeting. It was a wise man who said "the first impression is the last impression". Appearance includes your overall look, which is the sum total of:

- your clothes
- your hairstyle
- your facial expressions
- your way of walking and entering the hall
- your way of sitting before the interviewers
- your way of turning back and leaving the interview hall.

Are you convinced that you can't be faulted on any of these factors, that you can leave behind a lasting impression on the interview board? If not, here are some vital hints on each factor that can make all the difference between acceptance and rejection.

(a) Your clothes

Your dress is always important. The right dress enhances your appearance. It should be well-tailored and not outdated. This does not mean that it should be very fashionable. Your dress/suit should be in tune with the fashion in vogue so that you do not present a conspicuous appearance. Avoid gaudy colours or combinations as these do not help to improve your look. Clean and well-ironed clothes are equally important.

Some people prefer to wear a new dress to interviews. If it's

not a good fit, it could make you restless and irritated. Most girls who wear saris for the first time to an interview, often find themselves ill at ease as they are too worried about their *pallu*. Wouldn't it be better, therefore, to wear clothes you have worn in the past and found comfortable to walk and sit in? This will help you to avoid 'dress consciousness' which leaves an unfavourable impression on the interviewers.

Do not carry unnecessary diaries, too many pens, a heavy purse, etc. for these only make your pockets bulge and add to your feeling of uneasiness.

Pay equal attention to your shoes as well. They should look clean and well-polished. Do not wear a new pair of shoes to an interview.

Lastly, if possible, wear a tie that matches with your suit.

If an interviewer happens to appreciate your dress (or tie), do not hesitate to thank him. You should not become nervous when you are asked odd questions concerning, say, the colour of your shirt, tie or trousers. Such questions are put to judge the mental make-up of the candidate.

(b) Your hairstyle

Before entering the interview hall, you should see that your hair is neatly combed. A hair-cut just before the interview should, as far as possible, be avoided. It changes the appearance of the face for some time, and could make you feel on edge with yourself. I am not suggesting that you should have long hair. Remember, long hair is not associated with the scholarly types. Needless to mention that you should be well-shaved in order to project a healthy look. If you wear a turban, ensure it is clean and tied in a neat style.

(c) Your facial expressions

An interviewer can judge a lot from your facial expressions. Wear a smile on your face when you knock on the door and say, "May I come in please?" The smile should continue once you are in and are wishing the members of the interview board. This indicates a confident and relaxed attitude and will help you to develop a quick rapport with the interview board. A long and serious face, just on entering the interview hall, strains the atmosphere for both you and the interviewers. A ready,

pleasant and spontaneous smile creates a favourable impression on the interview board.

However, don't continue to smile once the interview gets going, especially if your interviewers mean business from the very start. There are chances you could be taken for an idiot. Keep a well-balanced facial expression during the whole session, changing it with the type of questions you are asked. It would be even better if you could match your facial expressions with that of the member interviewing you. This would create a feeling of mutual agreement between your view and that of the board. In other words, the interviewers accept your line of thinking, which is a point in your favour—and you are bound to come out successful.

(d) Your way of walking

The sum total of your appearance depends to quite an extent on the way you walk and carry yourself. Cultivate a dashing forward way of walking with an upright military bearing. Your way of walking depicts your confidence in yourself and your 'forward walking' shows fearlessness and ambition to rise in life, overcoming all obstacles. Your way of walking can thus be psychologically analysed to reveal your character.

An example here will illustrate what I mean by 'dashing forward walking' and 'upright military bearing'.

Illustration

(Dressed smartly, the candidate reaches the door of the interview hall.)

Candidate (Puts right foot in and says): "May I come in, sirs?"

Chairman: "Yes, please come in Mr Singh."

The moment he hears the words 'come in', he dashes in immediately with a forward action that exhibits his confidence and says, "Good morning to you" with a pleasing smile on his face.

(Note: When asked to enter, a candidate should not pause or walk slowly. Slow action at this stage will not exhibit his dynamism.)

Chairman: "Good morning, Mr Singh. Please be seated."

Candidate: "Thank you, sir." (The candidate should not pause when he is asked to sit but quickly take a seat with a smile.)

(To be continued)

REACTIONS



If our 'Points' in the January issue encouraged you to 'Ponder', your overwhelming 'Reactions' made the very exercise of selecting the prize-winning entries a stimulating affair.

Bihar Press Bill

The draconian legislation to gag the press in Bihar is contemptible. It will arm the state government with arbitrary powers to deal with the journalists at large in order to terrorise them into becoming its docile agents. Apart from the deplorable haste and manner in which it was passed in the Legislature, the Bill went against all cherished values of freedom of expression. On the pretext of preventing "grossly indecent and scurrilous matter" from being published, the Bihar Government seeks to prevent exposure of corruption, moral turpitude and other anti-social activities by those in authority. Rampant corruption and maladministration, increasing economic backwardness and social bigotry, atrocities like the Bhagalpur blindings, growing scarcities and misappropriation of state and central government funds have reduced life in the state to a nightmarish ordeal. Bihar has assumed the image of some terrible geographical aberration, a grim backwater that only sinks deeper into its morass of collective evil. The Bill is a face-saving device, an attempt to apply cosmetics on the diseased face. The action of Dr Jagannath Mishra has made a mockery of democratic norms and has destroyed the credibility of the party.

In the case of the press in India (since every other mass medium, barring cinema, is an official organ of propaganda) the medium is the message. And the message is the safeguarding of public freedom. Any abridgement of its freedom is a smothering of the public voice. If the press were to be shackled,

public freedom would be severely crippled, for the press is one of the most effective means by which public freedom is exercised.

RAJ RATAN SAHAY, Patna
First Prize: Rs 150

IX Asian Games

The IX Asian Games, recently concluded with much fanfare and pageantry in New Delhi, offers such a picture of irony that any responsible citizen of the country must hang down his head in shame. Though brazenly lauded and glorified by the press and media, as a glittering example of India's organisational might, in retrospect it served no better purpose than the Festival of India in Britain, except to uphold an unrealistic picture of a progressive, prosperous and peaceful India. India's position was a lowly fifth and our performance in swimming and basketball and our debacle in hockey do not justify the cost.

It has now been computed that some Rs 1,000 crores had been spent at various stages of the Games, though the actual figure has not been disclosed. Hopes to net precious foreign exchange through publicity, advertisements and tourism were sadly dashed to the ground when only about 200 visitors from abroad turned up. Thus, in a land where 300 million people are living below the poverty line, where even drinking water is a farce in numerous villages and districts, a mammoth sum was expended on sports when it could have been better utilised to eradicate poverty, root out hunger and illiteracy or to implement population control, adult education, irrigation schemes or even to aid countless sick industries.

Some might aver that the Asiad could be an "investment for the future" and might usher in a new era for Indian sports considering the facilities New Delhi can now provide. But only stadia and modern equipment will not make India a sports power—we must develop a new outlook towards sports. And the government must ensure that all sportsmen can eke out a decent living for themselves.

For those who see dreams of India hosting the 1992 Olympics, her severe economic problems and

her anti-Israel and anti-South Africa stand may never make it come true.

INDRAJIT SINHA, Calcutta
Second Prize: Rs 100

The IX Asian Games were doubtlessly a most majestic and multi-splendoured sports spectacle of 1982. The excellent arrangements that were made and the smooth manner in which the Games came off, have won the admiration of even the most bitter critics of the IX Asiad and put the prophets of gloom to shame. The encomiums received by the hosts from the global press have put India on the sports map of the world and established her credentials as a competent organiser of international sports events. The President of the International Olympics Committee himself remarked that India could even host the 1992 Olympic Games. This sums up our managerial capacity. In other words, the dazzling success of the Games has added a glorious feather to India's cap. Only a prejudiced or cynical mind would deny this.

But, alas, the hosting of the IX Asiad in a poor country like India has come in, appropriately, for scathing criticism. Nobody questions the glory with which India has covered herself; nobody disputes the successful bringing together of even unfriendly nations on an apolitical and common footing; nobody denies the message of goodwill and universal brotherhood which such events spread. But some inescapable questions, that stare every nationalist Indian in the face are: Weren't the IX Asian Games just a costly riot of colours meant only for the urban rich and middle classes? What have they meant to our ignorant millions who toil day and night to keep themselves alive? What honour can such extravaganza bring to a nation whose weak economy is dogged with shooting prices, joblessness, mounting import bills, acute poverty and almost the lowest standard of living in the world?

It is good to organise games on a vast scale. But nothing seems pleasant over an empty stomach. Till the nation is prosperous unproductive expenditure on such events as Asian Games is misplaced and untimely.

N.K. SHARMA, Delhi
Third Prize: Rs 50

KNOW YOUR CONSTITUTION

Administration Of Justice

THE UNION TERRITORIES:

Special provisions relating to the administration of the Union Territories are provided under Part VIII of the Constitution and the provisions apply specifically to functions named in the Articles (Art. 239-241).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:

Supreme Court: (Art. 124-147). The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than 17 judges appointed by the President.

Retirement: At the age of 65.

Qualifications: For appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court a person has to be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or two or more such Courts in succession for at least 10 years; or he must be, in the opinion of the President, an eminent jurist.

Removal: A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Original Jurisdiction: The Supreme Court has an exclusive original jurisdiction, which extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States *inter se* (Art. 131). In addition to this and more significantly, Art. 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court to enforce fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution, by enabling it to issue writs, directions or orders including writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo warrant* and *certiorari*. The right guaranteed by Art. 32 cannot be suspended except as provided in the Constitution.

Advisory Jurisdiction: The President may consult the Supreme Court on any question of fact or law of public importance.

Appellate Jurisdiction: An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court by a certificate of the High Court concerned or by special leave granted by the Supreme Court, in respect of any judgment, decree or final order of the High Court in cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution (Art. 132).

Civil Appeals: An appeal also lies from any judgment, decree or final order in a civil proceeding of a High Court if the High Court certifies (under Art. 134) that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance and in the opinion of the High Court the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court (Art. 133).

Criminal Appeals: An appeal to the Supreme Court lies if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death, (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death, or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory (Art. 134).

Apart from these, a provision is also made for special leave to appeal to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree, sentence, determination, or order from any court or tribunal. But leave is at the discretion of the Supreme Court and is not one as of right (Art. 136).

By the 42nd Constitutional Amendment where cases involving the same or substantially the same

questions of law of general importance are pending before the Supreme Court and one or more High Courts, the Attorney General can move the Supreme Court to withdraw the cases pending before the High Court or High Courts to itself and dispose of the same. Further, the Supreme Court has been empowered to transfer cases from one High Court to another High Court, if it is expedient for the ends of justice to do so (Art. 139A).

High Court (Art. 214-231) Every State has a High Court of its own except in the case of Assam and Nagaland and Punjab and Haryana, who share one each between them. Delhi has a High Court of its own.

Appointment: High Court judges are appointed by the President after consulting the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of the High Court. They retire at the age of 62.

Qualifications: To be appointed a person has to be a citizen of the country who has either held judicial office or practised as an advocate for 10 years in any State or he must be, in the opinion of the President, an eminent jurist.

Removal: Article 124(4) which lays down the procedure for the removal of a Supreme Court judge, applies to the High Court judges also.

Jurisdiction: The jurisdiction as well as the law administered by a High Court can be altered both by the Union and State Legislatures. Certain High Courts like those at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi have Original and Appellate jurisdiction. Under the Original jurisdiction suits, where the subject matter is valued above a certain amount, can be filed directly in the High Court. Under the Appellate jurisdiction only appeals from lower courts and appeals from suits, filed on the Original side of the High Court, can be entertained.

(Continued on page 23)

KNOW THE WORLD

WEST GERMANY



Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) or West Germany lies in northern central Europe, with Denmark to its north, the Baltic Sea to its north-east, East Germany and Czechoslovakia to its east, the Alpine countries (Switzerland and Austria) to its south, France, Belgium and Holland to its west and the North Sea to its north-west. There are no natural barriers to the west, east and north.

Area: 2,48,630.32 sq km.

Capital: Bonn.

Time: One hour ahead of the Greenwich Mean Time.

Brief history: The Republic was formed from the British, French and the US zones of Germany, occupied in 1945 after the Second World War. FRG came into being on May 23, 1949, with the promulgation of the Basic Law (Grundgesetz). When it was founded the FRG did not have full sovereignty, and supreme authority remained with the three Western occupation powers. In the following years the occupation regime was eliminated step by step. On May 5, 1955, full sovereignty was restored to the FRG. A treaty between East and West Germany, founded on October 7, 1949, was signed on Decem-

ber 21, 1972, to settle the relationship between the two states.

Government: FRG is a democratic and social, federal state. All state authority emanates from the people.

The Federal President: The head of the state is the Federal President. He is elected for a term of five years, by the Federal Convention, a constitutional body which convenes only for this purpose. Re-election is permitted for only one consecutive term. The Federal President represents the Federation in its international relations and appoints the Federal Chancellor, elected by Bundestag and the Federal ministers. By and large, the President is a titular head.

Bundestag or the House of Representatives is the main legislative body. Members are elected every four years in general, free, direct, equal and secret elections.

Bundesrat or the Council of Constituent States is a second chamber composed of delegates of the Lander (states), allowing the latter to participate in Federal legislation. It is not an elected body.

The Federal Government: The Federal Government consists of the Federal Chancellor and the Federal ministers. The Federal Chancellor is the head of the government and is elected by and responsible to the Bundestag. He lays down the policy guidelines and within these guidelines, each Federal minister runs his own ministry independently. There are at present only four parties in Federal and State Parliaments: the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the Christian Social Union (CSU) and the Free Democratic Party (FPD). At the national level, the CDU and CSU form one joint parliamentary group in the Bundestag.

Flag: A tri-coloured mast with black, red and yellow horizontal stripes.

Topography: From the coastal areas of the former German Reich lands in the north to Alps in the south, the country is divided into the northern lowlands, the central secondary mountain range, rising upto 1,500 m, the western and southern tableland, the southern German foothills of the Alps, and the Bavarian Alps proper, which give rise to Germany's highest peak, the Zugspitze (2,962 m).

Watzmann (2,713 m) is the other major mountain range.

Climate: It is situated in the temperate oceanic/continental climatic zone. The average temperature in the coldest month of the year (January) ranges from 1.5° C in lowland areas to below -6° C in the mountains. In high summer, the average temperature in the warmest month (July) is around 20° C.

Rivers: The main rivers are the Rhine, Danube, Weser and Elbe. Lake Constance is the biggest lake with an area of 539 sq km.

Forests: Of the country's total area 29 per cent is under forests—4 million (mn) hectares are owned by the state and 3 mn hectares are private property; 30 mn cubic m of timber are harvested in FRG.

Minerals: Coal, lignite, crude oil, natural gas and uranium.

Currency: Deutsche Mark (DM), which is equal to about Rs 4.

Economy: It ranks among the world's foremost industrial nations. Its per capita economic product is only slightly below that of the US. It is one of the largest world traders and its DM is one of the world's highest valued currencies.

National economy: The country's gross national product in 1981 amounted to DM 1,552.9 mn, out of which manufacturing formed 46.3 per cent, commerce and transport 14.7 per cent, service industries 23.4 per cent, the state and private households 13.5 per cent, and agriculture 2.2 per cent.

Per capita income (1981): DM 19,272.

Industry: In 1981 some 7.5 mn persons on an average were employed in mining and manufacturing. In terms of the number of employed, the biggest industries are mechanical, electrical and automotive engineering, the chemical industry and iron and steel manufacturing and processing. In 1981 these branches had a turnover of more than DM 603.5 million.

Craft enterprises, employing some 3.9 million persons, are also an important sector of the economy. Craft enterprises produce for private consumption and for the manufacturing industry, provide repair and other services, and engage in trade. In economic terms, however, their main area of activity is manufacturing and the building trade.

Agriculture: Of the total area, 53 per cent is given over to agriculture. Yet, the FRG is not an agricultural country.

Total area under agriculture (in 1,000 hectares): 12,197 in 1981; **annual average production of farm crops in 1981** (1,000 t): grains: 22,826; potatoes: 7,585; fruit: 1,387; vegetables: 1,134. **Milk production** (in 1,000 t): 24,834.

Foreign trade (DM mn—1981):

imports: 3,69,179; exports: 3,96,898.

Defence: There are 4,90,000 enlisted men, non-commissioned and commissioned officers, in the Bundeswehr (Federal Armed Forces) consisting of the army, air force and navy. Army: 3,41,400; air force: 1,10,550; navy: 38,050, and 5,000 reservists.

Foreign policy: FRG is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in which its armed forces are integrated. It is a founding member of the European Economic Community (EEC), which conducts its economic and trade relations with third countries on the basis of a dense network of preference, trade, cooperation and association agreements. It also stands for stronger ties to bring about disarmament and arms control.

Cooperation with the UN: FRG committed itself as early as 1954 to support the policies of the UN. It joined the UN in 1973. In 1977 and 1978, FRG was elected a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council. The country's contribution to the UN and UN specialised agencies and funds amounts to well over DM 1,000 million.

Population: 61.713 mn; density: 248 per sq km; birth rate (per 1,000 inhabitants in 1981): 625; death rate: 722.

Language: The main language is German. After English and French,

translated language.

Education: In 1978 there were 2,442 senior high schools in FRG. In 1979 there were 300 vocational training schools; 1.3 million youngsters

WEST BERLIN

The Reich capital, Berlin, was politically and administratively split in 1948 among the four victorious powers—France, Britain, the US and the USSR—of World War II. Located in the middle of the Soviet occupation zone, Berlin (West) formed an 'island' of 'Western enclave'—this the Russians (and the GDR) could not tolerate and led to frequent escalation of tensions in the region, especially along the transit routes between Berlin and FRG.

The Berlin conflict was finally brought to an end by the Four-Power Agreement of September 1971, which went into force in June 1972. The Agreement has put the transit routes on a secure legal footing. The USSR no longer disputes the city's ties with FRG. The Western powers had much earlier permitted its integration into the legal, economic and social systems of the FRG. But, in line with the unchanged legal standpoint of the Western powers, Berlin (West) is still not a part of the FRG, nor is it governed by it. However, the existing economic, financial, legal and cultural ties are being maintained and developed further.

very changes in vocational training.

School attendance is compulsory from the ages of six to 18.

Employment: Of the total population, 26.68 mn persons are employed. The number of employed (per 1,000 in 1981), male—15,961; female—9,719.

Standard of living (per 100 in 1981): refrigerators—83; colour TV sets—79; telephones—90; cars—84; motorcycles—10. Gross income of households in 1981 (with a four-person household of officials and salaried employees with higher incomes): DM 8,253. Monthly private consumption expenditure: DM 3,940.

Health: FRG is one of the world's most medically advanced countries. There are about 1,72,677 doctors and 28,674 pharmacists (1980 census). The average bed occupancy rate (per cent) is 85.

Main cities: Bonn, Berlin (West), Hamburg, Frankfurt, Munich, Cologne, Hanover, Essen and Dusseldorf.

Religion: 90 per cent of the population belongs to Christian churches. The Evangelical Protestants are in the majority in the north and Catholics in the south.

Press: The press is privately owned. Number of newspapers: about 390; periodicals: over 11,000; sale of dailies: 20.6 million. The main dailies are: *Bild* (Hamburg), *Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Essen) and *Express* (Cologne). Among weekly news magazines, *Der Spiegel* (Hamburg)—circulation: 9,56,800 in 1979—is the most important.

B.M.

KNOW YOUR CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 21)

Most High Courts have only Appellate jurisdiction. Two important aspects of this jurisdiction are that the High Courts are also empowered to issue writs, directions, orders like the Supreme Court for enforcing the Fundamental Rights and in cases where the petitioner can satisfy the Court that he has no other remedy, and there is a contravention of a statutory provision causing substantial injury to the petitioner or there is an illegality resulting in substantial failure (Art. 226 amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment). The other aspect is the power of superintendence over all subordinate Courts except those inferior Courts whose judgment is not otherwise subject to appeal or revision (Art. 227).

Subordinate Courts: (Art. 233-237): Except for minor variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate courts are uniform

throughout the country. A State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of a principal civil court presided over by a District Judge. Subordinate to a District Judge is a hierarchy of different grades of civil courts.

The constitution and organisation of criminal courts and their procedure are regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, as amended from time to time.

Sheriffs and Official Assignees are attached to the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

There are Official Assignees in three States—Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. The appointment is made by the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned.

In addition to the Official Assignee, a Deputy Official Assignee may also be appointed. Another officer of the court is the Insolvency Registrar who may be vested with the powers mentioned in section 6 of the Presidency Towns Insol-

vency Act.

Tribunals: Part XIV A has been added by the 42nd Amendment. Parliament may set up Administrative Tribunals for the Union and for each State or for two or more States and define the jurisdiction and powers of such tribunals for determining disputes relating to the recruitment and conditions of service of Union Government servants and servants of the States including the employees of any local or other authority within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India or of a Corporation owned or controlled by the Government (Art. 323A).

Art. 323B provides for the creation of a hierarchy of Tribunals for the determination of disputes, complaints and offences respectively on various matters specified therein.

(To be continued)

Serialized from THE TIMES OF INDIA DIRECTORY AND YEAR BOOK 1982

TRAVEL GRANTS

Students going abroad for higher studies in August/September 1983 are offered travel grants in the form of interest-free loans of not more than Rs 6,500. To be eligible for the loan, the applicant must have secured admission to any foreign university for academic study or research of not less than one year's duration from September '83 and must also have obtained an assistantship or scholarship. Only those who have obtained the above by 15.4.83 should write for an application form, giving their details.

Application forms will be issued till 15.5.83 and the last date for their submission is 31.5.83. Write to the Executive Secretary, India Foundation, 595, Budhwar Peth, 'Sakal' Building, Pune-411 002.

EXECUTIVE TRAINEES

Graduates with Diploma in Automobile Engineering or with a public school background have an opportunity of making it as Executive Trainees in Sales/Stores/Workshop departments with Sikand & Co., dealers in Tata trucks. Candidates, who should be below 25 years of age, will be given Rs 800 p.m. and free, furnished, accommodation on selection. Apply personally with passport-size photograph to: Sikand & Co., 50 Janpath, New Delhi.

DIRECTORY OF COMPETITIVE EXAMS

For the guidance of those at career crossroads, the Bright Careers Institute has published the *Directory Of Competitive Examinations*, which carries detailed information about more than 60 competitive exams. This book, priced at Rs 5.50, covers all major fields of employment in the country and throws light on the various exams conducted by the UPSC, SSC, banks, defence services, railways, airlines, insurance companies and institutes like the IITs, IIMs and ICAI (Institute of Chartered Accountants of India). It may be of use not only to school and college-going students but also to those seeking a change of job.

FORTHCOMING EXAMS

Admission Test

Master of Computer Applications

Department of Computer Science
University of Delhi

Date of exam: 3.4.83

Last date for receipt of applications: 7.3.83

Eligibility: Bachelor's degree in Science, Engineering, Maths, Statistics, Economics or Commerce/master's degree in Science, Maths, Statistics, Operational Research, Economics, Commerce, Library Science, Business Administration, Business Economics or Education.

Age: Minimum 20 years as on 1.10.83

Subjects to be examined in: Quantitative Ability, Deductive & Logical Ability and English Comprehension.

How to apply: Application forms and details obtainable from office of the Department of Computer Science, Faculty of Mathematics, University of Delhi, Delhi-110 007 on payment of Rs 3 by crossed Indian Postal Order, payable to the Registrar, University of Delhi.

Competitive Entrance Exam (Pre-Medical Test)

Institute of Medical Sciences
Banaras Hindu University (BHU)

Date of exam: 4.6.83

Last date for receipt of applications: 3.3.83

Eligibility: See prospectus.

Age: Not specified.

Subjects to be examined in: See prospectus.

How to apply: Application forms and prospectus may be obtained personally from the office of the Director, Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi-221 005 on payment of Rs 3, till 2.3.83.

Indian Economic Service (IES)/Statistical Service (ISS) Exam

Union Public Service Commission

Date of exam: 28.6.83 onwards

Last date for receipt of applications: 14.3.83

Eligibility: For IES—degree with Economics/Statistics; for ISS—degree with Statistics/Mathematics/Economics

Age: Candidates should have been born after 1.1.55 and before 2.1.62

Subjects to be examined in: English, General Studies and Economics/Statistics

How to apply: Details and application forms may be obtained personally from the UPSC counter on payment of Rs 2 or by sending money order or crossed Indian Postal Order payable to Secretary, UPSC at New Delhi G.P.O.

Clerks' Grade Exam

Staff Selection Commission

Date of exam: 3.7.83

Last date for receipt of applications: 7.3.83

Eligibility: Matriculation or equivalent.

Age: 18 to 25 years as on 1.8.83

Subjects to be examined in: Written exam in English Language and General Knowledge and a type-writing test.

How to apply: For format of application and other details, see *Employment News* dated 15.1.83.

Special Class Railway Apprentices' Exam

Union Public Service Commission

Date of exam: 14.7.83 onwards

Last date for receipt of applications: 21.3.83

Eligibility: Intermediate or Hr. Sec. under 10+2 pattern (1st or 2nd div.) with Maths and Physics/Chemistry.

Age: Candidates should have been born after 1.1.63 and before 2.1.67

Subjects to be examined in: English, G.K., Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Psychological tests.

How to apply: Same as in Indian Economic/Statistical Service Exam. □

WHERE DID WE GO WRONG?

BY V. KRISHNASWAMY



Why is it that we conduct a post-mortem only when we lose and thoughtlessly bask in glory when we are winning? Inexplicable, but then so is human nature. Since it's our nature, let us proceed with yet another post-mortem. The 'national calamity' this time was our cricket debacle in Pakistan.

We lost a six-Test series 0-3, and what's more, the losses were twice by an innings and once by 10 wickets. Total annihilation, indeed.

Where does our deficiency lie? We have a batting line-up in which Madan Lal comes at No. 9, so we are not really short of batsmen. What we are really lacking in is 'reliable' batsmen. Except for Mohinder Amarnath, who has played Test cricket in doses (thanks to our whimsical selectors), and to a certain extent skipper Sunil Gavaskar, all others have played a good innings only once or twice in the series.

It is about time the 'once-great batsman', G.R. Viswanath, bowed out. One would prefer to nurse memories of his spectacular debut of 137, his 145 against Pakistan and his 222 against England, rather than have them clouded by his recent pathetic displays. Understandably, he was dropped from the current India-West Indies series.

K. Srikkanth, Sandip Patil and Kapil Dev must learn to play with greater control and curb their natural instinct for trying to hit every ball out of the ground. They are talented, no doubt, but it's not the way to play in the dire circum-

stances the Indians were in, in Pakistan. Dilip Vengsarkar and Arun Lal have time and again displayed their fallibility against the outgoing ball, not that the other players have done much better.

Indian bowling on this tour has been the weakest ever. One cannot expect Kapil to take wickets all the time. We just do not have an ideal foil for him at the other end. Apart from Madan Lal, the other seamers are just not good enough. The fault lies totally with our selectors who have never gone all out to find some new seamers.



Uneasy lies the head that wears the 'captaincy'? No. Kapil Dev's reaction to being chosen as the new cricket captain is: "It's a challenge." Yet, upper-most in everyone's mind is the thought: "Will he bring back a successful XI after the rout in Pakistan?" Kapil's leadership qualities, his undoubted cricketing genius and a steely interior may make the difference

Our present spinners are nowhere near the class of their predecessors. Maninder Singh, given time, will no doubt become a great bowler. Dilip Doshi is now over the hill and unfortunately young V.S. Sivaramakrishnan was not played at all. What was the big idea of taking him along if he was not to be played? This fault partially lies in the fact that we had always assumed that our quartet of Bishen Singh Bedi, B.S. Chandrasekhar, E.A.S. Prasanna and S. Venkataraghavan would go on forever. But then, all good things must come to an end. We had better find some new specialist bowlers or else we are in for another hiding in the West Indies.

The only department where we have no cause for immediate concern is wicket-keeping, where S.M.H. Kirmani has been superb. But still, we must dispense with this habit of using Yashpal Sharma as the 'second' keeper and instead get a specialist as an understudy for Kirmani. Surinder Khanna or Zulfikar Parkar could be the ideal choices.

Our fielding, to say the least, has been tardy. Dropped catches and poor throws have only helped our opponents to score more. Through out the tour, it seemed, the

(Continued on page 88)

IN SECOND CABINET RESHUFFLE (Feb 14) Mrs Gandhi drops two Cabinet Ministers: A.P. Sharma, Minister, Communications and Bhishma Narain Singh, Minister, Civil Supplies and Supply.

H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of State, Parliamentary Affairs, will in addition hold independent charge of I & B Ministry as Minister of State. He replaces N.K.P. Salve who takes over as Minister of State, Steel & Mines (independent charge). Ram Dulari Sinha takes over as Minister of State, Commerce and Bhagwat Jha Azad as Minister of State, Food (now separated from Agriculture) and Civil Supplies (independent charge). His Civil Aviation portfolio has been clubbed together with Tourism under the independent charge of Khurshid Alam Khan, Minister of State for Tourism. V.N. Gadgil, Minister of State, Communications, will now hold independent charge of the portfolio. V.P. Singh, Commerce Minister, will temporarily look after Supply. Usman Arif, Deputy Minister for Supply, joins Works and Housing.

NEW GOVERNORS: Former Nagaland CM Hokishe Sema takes over as Governor of Himachal Pradesh replacing A.N. Banerji who becomes Karnataka Governor in place of Govind Narain who retires; former Cabinet minister A.P. Sharma becomes Punjab Governor replacing Chenna Reddy who resigned recently. (Feb 14 & 15)

BIHAR CM Jagannath Mishra drops 11 ministers, seeking his ouster, from his 37-member Cabinet. (Feb 15)

ELECTION COMMISSION ORDERS REPOLL in 137 of the 6,300 polling booths in 16 of Assam's 60 Assembly constituencies; death toll in 2-week-old anti-poll agitation rises to 274. (Feb 15)

ARIEL SHARON QUILTS as Israeli Defence Minister when indicted by Yitzhak Kahan Commission, inquiring into the massacre of Palestinians in West Beirut's Shatila and Sabra refugee camps in Sept last; Israel's Ambassador to the US, Moshe Arens replaces him; Sharon to remain in the Cabinet. (Feb 11 & 12)

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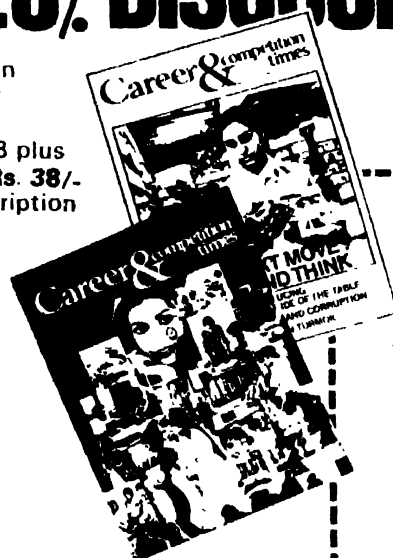
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A PROGRESS REPORT

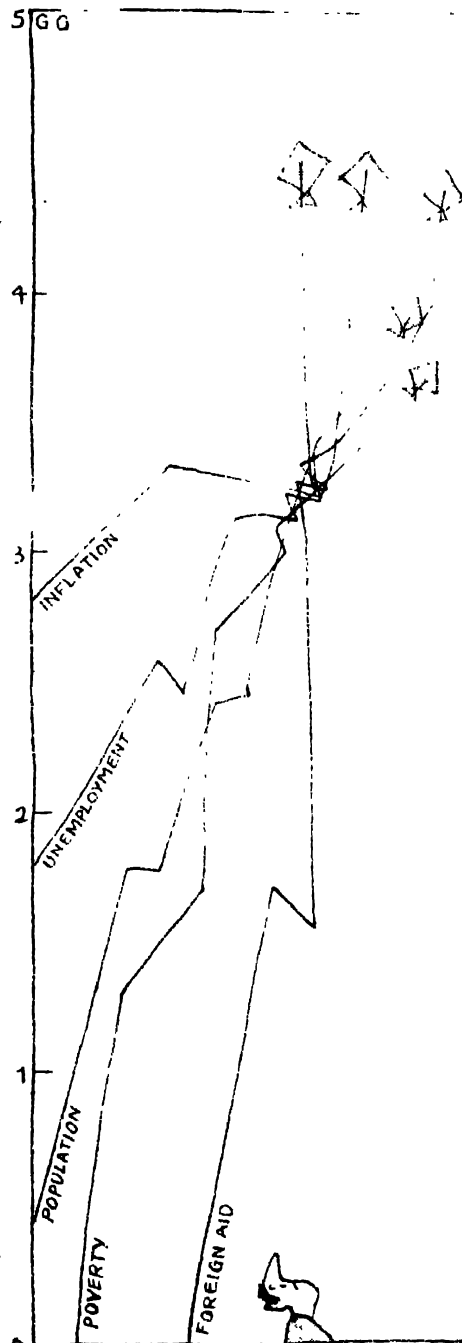
Appearing for a competition shortly? Questions on the Indian economy are likely to figure prominently in your papers. To help you become an expert on things economic this feature discusses Five Year Plans, inflation, unemployment, agricultural and industrial sectors, role of foreign aid, important economic terms...

Sprawling over an area of 32,87,782 sq km, and inhabited by more than 700 million people, India is today the world's tenth industrial power. In the 35 years since independence the country has developed from a stagnant to a dominant economy in spite of the almost 100 per cent increase in population.

Though agriculture was even then the dominant sector on which 72 per cent of the population depended, it suffered from an extremely low level of productivity. The agrarian society was typically feudalistic in nature and the methods of production were primitive. The net production of foodgrains was hardly 50 million tonnes.

The industrial sector was very small as compared to the agricultural one, contributing only 17 per cent to the total national output. It employed hardly nine per cent of the working force and was dominated by consumer goods industries. The infrastructure, defined in terms of roads, communications, energy production and provision of facilities for training of managers and scientists, was almost non-existent.

Despite the tremendous pro-



gress we have made since then, ours is still a dual economy having a large underdeveloped, backward and poverty-stricken sector along with a highly developed elite modern sector. A progress report of the last 35 years shows that while the real Gross National Product (GNP) during 1950-51 to 1981-82 increased by about 180 per cent, the increase in the per capita income was only 50 per cent, as the population almost doubled during this period.

However, in the agricultural sector, the production of foodgrains showed an increase of 87 per cent. The index of industrial production went up at a much faster rate, by 524 per cent, from 26.5 per cent in 1950-51 to 164.8 per cent in 1981-82 (base 1970=100). Fertiliser production showed an increase of 733 per cent and electricity generation went up by 2,219 per cent.

Though our achievements are many, our economy suffers from drawbacks in several areas. For example, our trade balance deficit increased from Rs 49 crores in 1950-51 to Rs 5,793 crores in 1981-82, an increase of 11,702 per cent. The wholesale price index (WPI) during the period went up by 491 per cent. This was partly due to the increase in money supply and bank credit by 2,576 per cent and 5,319 per cent, respectively. The employment situation worsened as the number of unemployed increased by 236 per cent since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan.

This, in brief, is a picture of the Indian economy. We present here a review and analysis of a few important sectors and problems of our economy.

FIVE YEAR PLANS

Economic planning aims at realisation of some predetermined objectives within a time-bound framework by making the most optimum and well-conceived utilisation of resources. It also helps the government to effect desired changes in the economic and social structure of the country.

In India, planned growth of the economy was initiated only after independence through the mechanism of Five Year Plans. The First Plan was launched in 1951. The main objectives of planning were to achieve a rapid increase in national and per capita incomes, reduce inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth, check concentration of economic power in few private hands, increase employment opportunities, develop infrastructure and basic industries, achieve self-sufficiency in agricultural production and improve the balance-of-payments position. A study of these objectives reveals that the basic aims of planning in India has been 'growth with social justice' and 'self-reliance'.

The Second Plan model, which has been the basis of planning in India ever since, was made by Mahalanobis. The Mahalanobis model followed the Feldman model which was applied in the USSR for setting up heavy industries.

Though Indian planning has been inspired by Soviet planning, it is different from the latter in at least two respects. First, unlike the Soviet Union, India is a parliamentary democracy and therefore, our plan, although socialist in its objective, also has to be democratic in its approach and methods. Second, while there is a dominant public sector in India for which direct planning is possible, unlike the Soviet Union private enterprise contributes largely to the economy not only in the agricultural sector but also in the case of large and small industries, trade, construction, etc. Planning has to operate in this area through persuasion, promotion and acceptance rather than compulsion. India has, therefore, tried to evolve a procedure of economic planning which is not too rigid or centralised (as in Communist countries) and is yet able to mobilise the cooperation of the people for a balanced pro-

The procedure of planning that has been evolved in India over the last 30 years is a combination, on the one hand, of prospective (long-term) planning, five-year planning and annual planning, and on the other, of national planning, sectoral planning and regional planning. Each Five Year Plan is executed through a series of Annual Plans. Targets are broken into annual targets. These Annual Plans are the main operational instruments for a Five Year Plan.

An over-view of performance

One has to sum up the net results of 30 years of economic planning, one can broadly distinguish two periods: 1951-1963 and 1963 onwards. During the first 12 years (1951-63), there was all-round growth and, in particular, phenomenal growth of the industrial economy. During the First Plan, national income rose by 19 per cent and the per capita income by 17.6 per cent. Investment as a proportion of national income rose from 5 per cent to 7.5 per cent, domestic saving from 5.3 per cent to 9 per cent and industrial production by 22 per cent. Even during the Second Plan, despite its shortfalls, national income rose by 20 per cent, i.e., 4 per cent per annum and industrial production by 18.5 per cent.

From the mid '60s the growth rate slumped spectacularly and never came near the level attained earlier. Industrial activity has been notoriously sluggish since then. During the Third Plan, the growth rate was 2.5 per cent per annum. During the three Annual Plans, it fell further to 1.6 per cent, 1.3 per cent and 0.7 per cent respectively. The only bright spot has been in the agricultural sector during the green revolution period from 1968 onwards. But this did not alter the overall perspective. During the

last 3 per cent per annum and the record of this Plan was generally one of significant shortfalls without much headway being made against growing poverty, and unemployment in particular. The Fifth Plan almost remained still-born, and the Sixth Plan frame has already been overtaken by national and international developments.

The performance of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans has made many doubt the efficacy of formal centralised national planning in an age of uncertainty and constantly changing environment. The planning perspective throughout the 1970s has been full of uncertainties, disruptions and controversies and large gaps in most sectors between promise and performance.

The table given below, compiled from Prof Brahmananda's study, confirms the general downward trend of Indian economy since '63.

Though the target set up for annual growth during the last 30 years of planning was 5 per cent or so, the actual growth on an average has been 3.4 per cent. The main causes for this poor performance after '63 can be grouped into two categories: (i) external constraints and (ii) lack of planning strategy.

External constraints:

Firstly, these arose out of the sharp rise in defence expenditure from 1962 onwards which upset all resource calculation and planning assumptions. Secondly, the crude price rise from 1973 onwards, which brought about a world economic crisis, also had its disastrous effects on the Indian economy. Thirdly, population was growing steadily at a higher rate of 2.5 per cent per annum since 1961 as against the rate of 2 per cent and 1.5 per cent during the previous decade and the decade before. This wiped out the entire

Average Annual Growth Rates (in per cent)

| Items | 1950-63 | 1963-76 |
|---|---------|---------|
| National income (at 60-61 prices) | 3.8 | 2.9 |
| Output of agricultural sector | 2.31 | 2.08 |
| Index of industrial output | 6.96 | 4.21 |
| Index of heavy industries output | 10.7 | 3.00 |
| Labour productivity in manufacturing sector | 2.4 | 2.00 |
| Index of general employability | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| Real wages of workers | 0.9 | -1.8 |
| Wholesale prices | 1.9 | 8.1 |
| Money supply | 5.1 | 10.5 |
| Population | 2.0 | 2.2 |

real wages, incomes, foodgrains availability, etc. achieved during the 1951-64 period. The population explosion from 361 million in 1951 and 439 million in 1961 to 684 million in 1981 is reflected in the steady decline in the per capita income and the gradually rising number of people below the poverty line. However, it can be argued that our planners should have anticipated this growth of population and taken corrective measures in advance.

Planning strategy:

How correct is India's planning strategy? The basic strategy from the Second to the Fifth Plan is based on the Mahalanobis model of setting up heavy industries and has emphasised industrialisation, particularly the growth of basic and heavy industries as the key to economic advancement. The Mahalanobis strategy failed to appreciate the crucial role of agriculture. On the other hand, in the industrial sector, as the projected demand was grossly over-assessed, large unutilised capacities have been created, locking up huge capital.

Plans for development financing have depended heavily on increasing taxation, transfers of private savings to the government sector, reliance on deficit financing at the risk of accentuating inflation, and on external assistance specially during the Second and Third Plan periods.

Another drawback of our planning has been that stress has always been laid on the disbursement and expenditure of funds rather than on the physical achievement of the targeted additional production. This has resulted in inflation, more so with the non-utilisation of industrial capacity and the absence of return on the investment made.

The conspicuous failure of India's planning strategy has been in its inability to significantly improve the conditions of the poor, especially the rural poor. There has not been enough effort to alter property relations in favour of the poor, specially the landless cultivators, and to launch a tangible and meaningful programme to provide employment and eradicate poverty. In the absence of such down-to-earth programmes, planning does not have relevance for the great majority of the people

AGRICULTURE

No matter where we go in India today, we cannot escape the agricultural transition that is sweeping the countryside. Agriculture is the key sector that determines the overall growth rate in real national income in India. It has to satisfy the expanding demand for food and agricultural raw materials. More than two-thirds of the national income is contributed by this sector. It provides employment to over 60 per cent of the working force.

Performance

A study of the true nature of growth in agricultural production requires the decomposition of various contributory factors such as the growth in area, shifts in the cropping patterns, use of fertilisers, etc. However, a simple but correct method to assess growth performance is to observe production in years of comparable weather. A review of the overall growth rates in agricultural production—particularly in foodgrains during the past 30 years—brings forth two discerning trends: a slow growth rate up to mid 60s and a faster growth rate thereafter. The average annual production of foodgrains in aggregate terms was around 75 million tonnes upto mid '60s except for 1964-65, when it reached the peak level of 89 million tonnes.

But the production jumped to 95 million tonnes in 1967-68 and in the subsequent years, even with scanty rainfall, the aggregate output stood around the same level. India entered the era of the much-awaited 'green revolution' after the mid '60s. The foodgrain production reached the record level of over 130 million tonnes in 1981-82.

New Agricultural Strategy

A new agricultural strategy, High Yielding Variety Programme (HYVP), was evolved in 1965. Some parts of the new strategy were already in operation under certain intensive programmes like the package programme (IADP) and the area programme (IAAP). The new strategy attempted to put all these into an integrated and comprehensive two pronged programme to raise farm output by (a) concentrating resources and managerial initiative in areas



Food for thought Despite the green revolution our production continues to be below target.

with assured water supply and (b) raising rapidly the proportion of irrigated area which is double-cropped by introducing quick-maturing seed varieties of cereals.

The main plank of the new strategy was high-yielding seeds and fertilisers. At present, the total area under HYVP is around 45 million hectares—roughly 25 per cent of the gross cropped area in the country. According to a study made by Dharam Narain, over 60 per cent of the increase in productivity after 1960-61 was the result of 'pure' increase in per hectare yield while it was only about 30 per cent upto 1960-61.

During the decade 1970-71 to 1980-81, the production of all cereals rose by 28.4 per cent, the area by 3 per cent and the productivity by 18.5 per cent.

There is no denying the fact that HYV technology brought about a significant improvement in the productivity of cereal crops. But the

~~...rate of growth of agricultural~~ production has not been impressive in the past 30 years. The production of pulses has been almost stagnant. The same is true of oilseeds and jute. The compound rate of growth of foodgrains production during 1967-79 was 2.77 per cent as against 2.52 per cent achieved during 1952-65. The corresponding figures for non foodgrains were 2.88 and 3.87. These rates of growth were below the targets set for different Plans.

Problems

Even after 30 years of economic planning, agriculture in India depends on rainfall to a large extent. Failure of timely and adequate rains means a sharp fall in output, like the one witnessed in 1979-80 and in the kharif season of 1982-83, for less than a third of the gross cropped area is irrigated. Of a total of 53 million hectares of irrigated land in 1979-80, as much as 16 million hectares are under rice and 15 million hectares under wheat. Irrigated area under pulses and oilseeds in 1979-80 was 1.88 and 1.65 million hectares, which was only eight and nine per cent of the total area under these crops.

Irrigated land generally yields at least four to five tonnes of grain per hectare, as it does in Japan and many South Asian countries. But in India, the average yield of rice was 1.07 tonnes per hectare in 1979-80 and 1.57 tonnes per hectare with regard to wheat. This is because a large area under these major crops is not irrigated.

This means that over a large part of the country, the scope for adopting the water-fertiliser HYV seeds package just does not exist. Therefore, it is difficult to secure increases in productivity per hectare. It is important to note that success in the sphere of HYV seeds has been limited to wheat and rice and there has been similar breakthrough in pulses and oilseeds. The percentage increase in production between 1950-51 and 1980-81 in respect of wheat and rice was 464 and 158. In the case of coarse cereals, pulses and five major oilseeds, the percentage increase during the same period was 88, 33 and 61 respectively.

No real breakthrough has been achieved in the adoption of HYV of paddy in the traditional rice-fed areas where paddy is cultivated, mainly due to water-logging, pests and

diseases. In the non-traditional areas like Punjab, where water and pest control are easier, significant increase in productivity has been achieved. Punjab increased its share of rice output in the country from about 1.5 per cent in 1966-67 to approximately 5 per cent in 1977-78. Retrospectively, the gains made by Tamil Nadu - the leader of the mid 60s - appear less impressive and the performance of Bihar and West Bengal seem to border on stagnation during the same period.

A policy of price support and procurement plays an important role in the adoption of new technology. The adoption of the improved package of HYV seeds and fertilisers results in an increase in the cost of cultivation. For example, the cultivation cost of wheat per hectare in Punjab recorded an increase of 84 per cent between 1970-71 and 1978-79. In the case of Haryana, the uptrend was even steeper.

143 per cent during the same period. As such, it is necessary to provide remunerative procurement and support prices to the producer before sowing. A comprehensive programme has been evolved for wheat, rice and sugarcane. But no such scheme has been evolved for other crops, particularly pulses and major oilseeds.

Credit is as important for agriculture as water is. Institutional credit for agriculture flows from two main sources, namely, the cooperatives and commercial banks, including Regional Rural Banks. Institutional credit accounts for roughly 40 per cent of the total credit requirement of the agricultural sector. Clearly, the traditional money-lender is the most effective agency for credit today. Mounting overdues (43 per cent of short-term loans of co-operatives) is the most serious problem affecting the flow of institutional credit to the agricultural sector.

Prospects

The government, though belatedly, has taken steps to reverse this sector's bleak financial future. A little over 25 per cent of the Sixth Plan's total financial outlay has been allocated to this sector, and the development of agriculture has been accorded a high priority in the Plan. The production of foodgrains is targeted to increase at an annual average of approximately 4 per cent and oilseeds at 5 per cent over

the Plan period. The central government has also chalked out an action programme. Its salient features: (i) reclamation of fallow lands. According to land-use statistics, there are about 9.5 million hectares of fallow land in the country; (ii) development of pulses and oilseeds production under a centrally-sponsored scheme; (iii) stepping up the production of seeds of high yielding varieties of cereals and pulses from the actual level of 25 lakh quintals to about 40 lakh quintals during 1982-83; (iv) increasing the consumption of fertilisers; and (v) development of dry land farming through the adoption of both extensive as well as intensive approaches. An area of 13.46 million hectares has been brought under the schemes for the development of dry land farming in 17 states and one Union territory during 1982-83 to boost agricultural production.

Will all this help the country attain self sufficiency in agriculture in the near future? This depends largely on the most important determinant of agricultural development, namely, the availability of assured water supply. The significant increase in yield per hectare in Punjab in respect of rice and wheat is largely the result of extensive irrigation facilities. Nearly three-fourths of the gross cropped area in Punjab is irrigated. That is why the average yield of wheat in Punjab was 2,537 kg per hectare, which was twice the national mean in 1977-78. In respect of rice, the average yield per hectare in Punjab was 152 per cent higher than the national average.

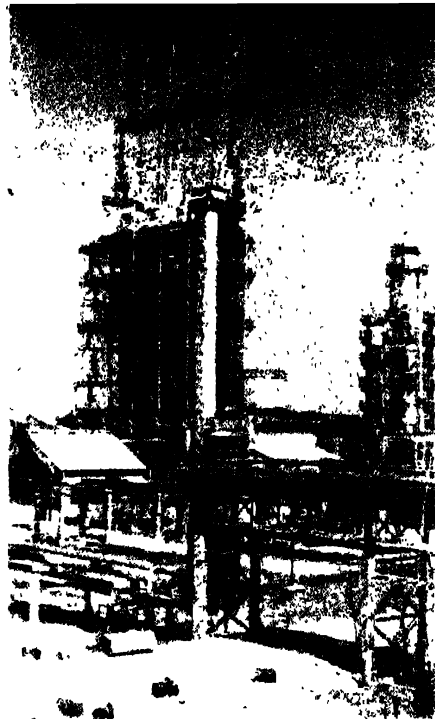
It has been assessed that about 67 million hectare metres of surface water and 26.5 million hectare metres of ground water can be tapped and utilised. The land area that can ultimately be irrigated has been assessed to be 113 million hectares as against a possible gross cropped area of 210 million hectares. As stated earlier, less than half of the potential has been actually utilised so far.

The Union Irrigation Ministry has formulated a Rs 50,000-crore scheme which envisages the transfer of surplus river water for utilisation in deficit regions through interconnecting links. Over 20 dams and 7,200 km of canals will be constructed. The scheme will irrigate 25 million hectares by surface flows.

INDUSTRY

✓ Till the beginning of the First World War, industrial growth in India was very slow. But with the Swadeshi movement and the two world wars, industries run by the Indians got a fillip. This was mainly due to the stoppage and reduction of imports, as also to meet the defence needs of the British Government. The partition of the country in 1947, however, adversely affected the Indian industry as certain raw materials, mainly cotton and jute, became scarce.

Real industrial growth started in 1951 and intensified after 1956 with the Five Year Plans giving high priority to industrial development. During the first two Plans (1951-52 to 1960-61), the growth and diversification of industries was remarkable. Several new industries including three new steel plants were set up commencing the development of heavy and basic industries. The progress of the industrial sector was reflected in the index of industrial production which increased by 94 per cent during the '50s.



Uneven growth. While the coking unit at the Barauni oil refinery showed a record unbroken performance of 150 days, total industrial output fell due to frequent strikes and power-cuts.

Industrial production during the following eight years (1961-66 to 1966-69) was markedly uneven and its growth rate fell after '60. It came down to 8.8 per cent in 1964-65 from 11.3 per cent in 1961-62. In 1966-67, it was as low as 0.6 per cent. Only during 1968-69 did it register a rise of 6.8 per cent. The wars with China and Pakistan and the two successive droughts in 1965-66 and 1966-67 were to a great extent responsible for the deteriorating industrial growth. Industrial production during the '70s was uneven and fluctuating. The highest rate of 9.5 per cent was achieved in 1976-77 and the lowest, 1.4 per cent, in 1979-80. The '80s began with a rate of 4 per cent in 1980-81. The year 1981 again saw a rise in industrial development as industrial output increased by 9.5 per cent, as compared to a rate of 5 per cent, in '82.

It is difficult to predict the shape of things in 1983. With strikes all around, frequent and prolonged power-cuts and a precarious foreign exchange situation, the current year may end up with a meagre growth of 4 to 5 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

“Strike threatens to disrupt production” is a headline we frequently come across in newspapers. Such headlines describe the breakdown of industrial relations—the relationship between the union and the management. The unions work for an improvement in the wages and working conditions of their members and the management wants increasing productivity which enables it to earn higher profits. Various devices like negotiations, arbitrations, etc. are used to maintain good industrial relations. When these fail, strikes and lockouts are resorted to. The government often interferes to regulate industrial disputes so that good relations between the labour and management are maintained.

Industrial relations have a significant place in a developing country like India where the levels of productivity are low. Frequent disruptions in production further depress productivity levels. Therefore, a strike in India is considered legal

only when it is called after the conciliation efforts by the government have failed. However, the success of governmental efforts depends on two factors: the efficiency of its conciliatory machinery and the willingness of the trade unions to use this machinery.

Unfortunately, both these factors have not been favourable. The settlement of disputes through legislative process has been found to be very expensive and time-consuming, leading to frustration among both workers and employers, forcing them to resort to direct action, i.e., strikes and lockouts, respectively. A study of the record of trade union movement in India reveals that there has been an alarming increase in strikes in recent times. This is mainly due to the fact that labour movement has not been organised and developed on healthy lines. As the important national trade unions are politicised, the interests and welfare of the workers are often ignored with the unions being used to achieve political ends. This, along with disunity in the ranks of workers are some of the issues responsible for disturbed industrial relations.

With the spread of industrialisation and growth of labour as an organised class, industrial disputes have been gradually on the rise. The magnitude of these disputes is measured by the stoppage of work and the number of mandays lost in a year. The latter increased from about 38 lakhs in 1951 to 66 lakhs in 1960 and further to 206 lakhs in 1970 and reached a record level of 403 lakhs in 1974. The upward trend in the number of disputes and mandays lost continued over the first half of the '70s due mainly to inflationary pressures.

The declaration of emergency in 1975 reduced the number of industrial disputes for a while, but after the emergency labour unrest manifested itself again. An important feature in recent times is that the average duration of disputes has increased. The percentage of strikes lasting for a day or upto a week has markedly decreased, while strikes ranging over longer periods, i.e., more than 10 to 30 days, have increased. This indicates the increasing pressure of problems, strengthening of organised means of protest and failure of machinery for prevention

and settlement of disputes.

One of the main causes of industrial disputes is that there has been a sharp increase in prices in the last three decades, but the wages of labourers have not increased proportionately. As such, the real wages of labourers have eroded considerably. For instance, the index of real wages declined from 103 in 1962 to 65 in 1975.

The second major cause can be attributed to the question of payment of bonus to workers. Over the years, bonus has come to be regarded as a right by the labour, but the government has not been adhering to any consistent policy on this issue. Other causes relate to victimisation of employees by management, retrenchment, unsatisfactory working conditions, etc.

For the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes statutory and voluntary methods are followed. Statutory: resolving disputes through work committees, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication. The Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 controls the statutory ways.

Voluntary: recognition of trade unions; promotion of the practice of mutual negotiations between employers and workers through collective bargaining, evolving a common procedure for timely removal of grievances, prompt implementation of agreements and settlements by employers, encouraging workers' participation in management at all levels; and the setting up of industrywide wage-boards.

In India the government plays a major role in resolving industrial disputes. Unfortunately the voluntary arrangements for maintaining stable industrial relations have not been used effectively. The labour organisations and employers have acted more under legal compulsions and state intervention, than on their own. This indicates a lack of pragmatic approach to the issue of industrial relations on the part of both employers and workers in our country in contrast to countries like the US, the UK, Germany and Japan where most disputes are avoided and settled through voluntary efforts, collective bargaining and better understanding between labour and the management. State intervention is rare. In India, on the other hand, industrial relations rely rather heavily on adjudication and third party intervention in dispute.

INDUSTRIAL LICENSING

India is one of the few countries in the world with an industrial licensing system. And, perhaps, in no other country is the system so complicated. It all started with the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 which in its turn gave rise to the Industries Development and Regulation Act (IDRA) of 1951. The 1948 Resolution was amended in 1956. The 1956 Resolution lays emphasis on heavy and machine-building industries, expansion of the public sector industry, encouragement to the cooperative sector and diffusion of ownership and management in the private sector.

Appended to the document are two schedules. The first lists 17 industries ranging from atomic energy and air transport to generation and distribution of electricity. The development of these is the exclusive concern of the state. The second comprises of 12 industries in which the private sector is expected to supplement the government's efforts. This list includes fertilisers, chemicals, pulp, aluminium and other non-ferrous metals, machine tools, road and sea transport. The remaining industries are left to the initiative and enterprise of the private sector.

The IDRA provides for an elaborate system of industrial licensing and policing of industry. The items embraced by the licensing policy are listed in the Act's schedule. In theory, other industries are exempt from licensing but, being general, the list is in practice all-embracing. Small-scale and ancillary units are exempt from licensing. Undertakings, popularly known as large industrial houses, attract the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA). They have to get clearance from the appropriate authorities for setting up new units or expanding the existing ones.

In 1975 and 1976 there was some attempt at liberalisation of the industrial policy, in contrast to the previous decade when the Industrial Policy Licensing Committee

(Dutt Committee) with its monopoly policies Commission sprang upon the concept of large industrial houses. The Dutt Committee identified large business houses as those with assets of over Rs 35 crores while the Monopolies Commission fixed the lower ceiling of Rs 20 crores.

The liberalisation in the '70s allowed full utilisation of installed capacity in 29 industries and automatic expansion at the rate of 25 per cent in five years. In addition, diversification within the licensed capacity was permitted for a wide range of industries. Research and development was also sought to be encouraged. In August 1977, the Janata Government announced that the maximum encouragement would be given to the khadi and village industries and it introduced the concept of a 'tiny' sector of industry.

V IETF

ROBOT MOVES IN

It is no beauty, but it has brains— to the extent that it needs to be commanded by man. The object Walrobo II, India's second robot. The designers and builders, Walchandnagar Industries Ltd and the Hyderabad Science Society. The purpose, to use it in environments unsuitable for human labour.

Walrobo II is little more than life-size, silver painted and made of plastic and metal. It performed its antics in a ringed enclosure in the pavilion of the Walchandnagar Industries Ltd at the Fifth Indian Engineering Trade Fair (IETF) held in New Delhi from January 19-28, 1983. The fair was organised by the Association of Indian Engineering Industries, which has earlier held four such exhibitions in 1975, 1977, 1979 and 1981. A wide range of industrial sectors was covered in the present fair. On view was a separate electrical-equipment sector with giants such as Philips and BHEL participating; the burgeoning automobile industry was all too evident through its factory-fresh products in eye-catching positions; and the earthmover division demanded attention because of its very size. One such

list of items reserved for production in the small-scale sector was also widened.

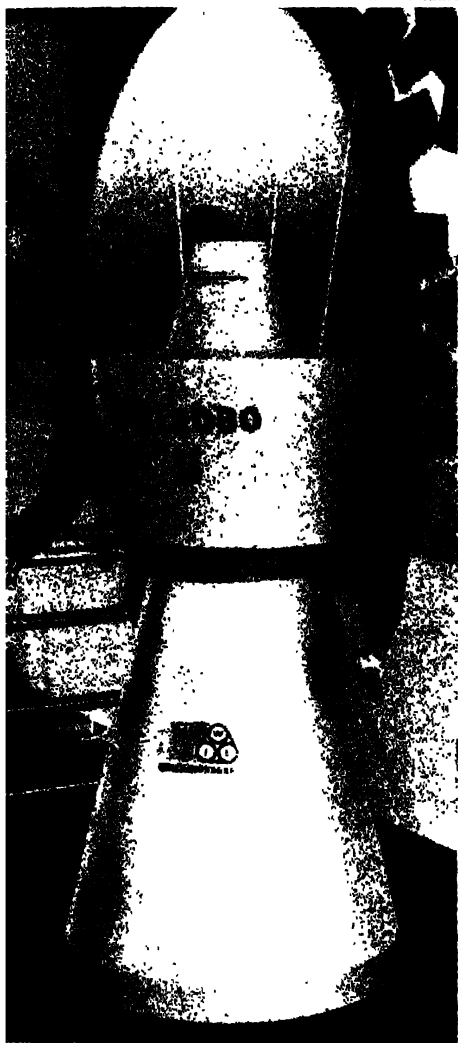
In April 1982, the government announced that the industrial licensing policy as also the constraints on capacity utilisation were relaxed. The list of the core-sector industries as given in Appendix I of the Industrial Policy was thrown open to large houses as well as the FERA companies in respect of five more areas. The new groups of industries added to the list are: high technology production and multiplication equipment, carbon products, high-pressure RCC pipes, rubber and printing machinery. The government also allowed the industry 33 per cent capacity over and above the 25 per cent excess production. It was claimed that the liberalisation would stimulate growth po-

lution. The changes, it was also stated, would promote economies of scale and adoption of advanced technology.

All this is good as far as it goes, but then the basic framework of licensing, the irritants of clearances and the bureaucratic inertia and apathy remain intact. A medley of control measures in the Indian economy have by now developed into a highly complex system of regulations. Price controls have not checked prices, industrial licensing has not promoted priority industries, and the MRTP law has not stopped the growth of large houses. The controls have just provided a protected market placing a premium on inefficiency.

Despite several steps taken over the years, albeit haltingly, industry has lost its initial momentum

needs to be increased and diversified. For this purpose, production has to be encouraged in both private and public sectors. The industrial policy should become a catalyst for industrial growth which will spur growth in other sectors of the economy. A series of control measures and frequent changes in the production policy do more harm than good. Positive incentives need to be provided, particularly for filling in the gaps in items of production and in the matter of balanced regional industrial development of the country. Although the government has been giving incentives for industrial development in the backward areas of the country, these have not helped as there is still too much concentration of industrial units, new and old, in a few places.



Walrobo: High-tech humanoid from India.

was a gigantic 85-tonne Rear Dumper. TEREX 33-11C, manufactured by Hindustan Motors. But as an electronic gadget and industrial machine, it was Walrobo II that drew the maximum crowds—and with reason.

Consider the facts:

Walrobo has been built in India without any foreign collaboration or participation.

It is remote-controlled, powered by rechargeable batteries.

It can move on hard flooring in any direction, unlike Western robots. Specially Japanese robots, which are immobile, are plugged on to electrical lines and can perform only programmed functions.

It has two arms capable of vertical movement (up and down). Each arm is provided with an independent wrist movement which can rotate clockwise or anti-clockwise. The arm terminates in a steel gripper which can open and close, and can pick up objects and place them in required positions—literally with kid gloves. For, the grippers—or hands—are provided with pressure sensors (preset) so that the object picked up is not crushed by a strong force. Walrobo I, India's first robot, was an all-metal affair and less sophisticated, especially its arm unit. Ten motors in all—four in each arm and two in the wheel base

plus' the semi-plastic body structure makes Walrobo II more manipulative and mobile.

All these combine to make Walrobo a replacement for man in dangerous shop-floor jobs. This silver-coloured high-tech humanoid can be used in radioactive environments, reactors and hot cells for handling nuclear wastes and materials, in chemically toxic and explosives-experimentation areas, in difficult locations in mining operations; in oceanographic and space experiments; and in welding and spray painting.

When, and if, Walrobo II will take its legitimate place in the Indian industry is too early to answer, given the opposition to computers and their byproducts. As such, welding and spray painting aren't yet considered hazardous by the Indian industry. Anyway, Walrobo II's builders had the export market primarily in mind—and with good reason. The international demand for industrial robots is rising steeply, and Japan as the world's largest producer may fill the gap. India can corner some of it too, what with its technical capability and low production costs of machines. Walrobo II is a testimony to this and the theme of the Fifth Indian Engineering Trade Fair: "An Innovation for Innovation."

N. V. SUBRAMANIAN

FOREIGN AID

Foreign aid has become the backbone of economic development in recent times. The economic development of the US and some decades later of Canada and Australia would never have attained its astounding dimensions without the influx of huge amounts of capital from UK. The US, in turn, provided massive aid to European countries and Japan, under the Marshall Plan, for reconstructing their economies, devastated by World War II. The latest example is that of the USSR which, in spite of being a centralised economy and the most bitter critic of the capitalist West, has taken a multi-million-dollar financial and technological aid from West European countries for its Siberian natural-gas pipeline project.

In the post-war period, the transfer of capital and technology from advanced countries to underdeveloped ones became a common feature. International aid-giving institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (better known as the World Bank) and International Development Association (IDA) were created immediately after the end of the war mainly to provide assistance to less developed countries, for boosting their economy and overcoming balance-of-payments difficulties.

When India launched the Five Year Plans for its economic development, our planners adopted the strategy of heavy industrialisation and building infrastructure for rapid development. The government decided to welcome foreign capital and accept foreign aid from all sources, subject to national interests. The reason behind this policy was that domestic savings were not sufficient to finance the massive investment programmes. The alternative would have been stagnation or crawling growth. Moreover, our exports, consisting mainly of primary commodities, were not sufficient to pay for the increasing import of capital goods and technology required for industrialisation and modernisation of the economy. Thus, India's requirement was primarily determined by three factors: to meet the



savings-investment gap, the import-export gap and the technological gap.

India has utilised a total external assistance of Rs 22,763 crores, in the form of loans and grants, during the last 30 years between 1951-52 and 1980-81. This is in addition to direct investment made by foreign firms and multinationals by opening their branches, subsidiaries and affiliates in India. As regards inflow of private foreign capital, the government has adopted the policy of encouraging enterprises with foreign collaborations in industry, so that the majority participation in equity is Indian.

About 90 per cent of the total aid utilised by India till the end of 1980-81 has been contributed by Aid-India Consortium, formed in 1957-58 for coordinating external assistance to India from different sources. The members of this consortium are the World Bank, IDA and individual countries such as the US, UK, Canada, West Germany, Japan and other countries of the European Economic Community (EEC). Individually, the US has been the largest contributor (25.3 per cent of total assistance), followed by the World Bank and IDA, which together contributed 23 per cent of the aid till 1980-81, as compared to only 1.5 per cent from the USSR.

However, recent trends reveal that the share of the US in total aid to India has declined sharply. Its contribution, which stood at 57.7 per cent during the first three Plan periods (1951-52 to 1965-66), fell to 27 per cent during the

Coming to our aid: Hot strip mill in operation at the Bokaro Steel Plant, built with foreign collaboration.

Fourth Plan and touched a low level of 4.8 per cent and 3.1 per cent during the Fifth Plan and the first three years of the Sixth Plan respectively. IDA, which had been providing the most liberal aid on soft terms in recent years, too has curtailed its aid-programmes substantially, due largely to cut in contributions from donor countries, mainly the US.

On the whole, the traditional channels of soft and liberal aid, whether from individual countries or from international agencies, are drying up. The economies of advanced countries are themselves passing through a difficult phase, while the US Government under President Ronald Reagan is following conservative policies, aimed at reducing all concessional aid to less-developed countries. These developments have forced the latter to resort to commercial borrowings to finance their development programmes.

Borrowings at commercial rates of interest, ranging from 14 to 16 per cent, have again proved too burdensome for underdeveloped economies which have already been pushed to the wall, due to hike in oil prices and heavy repayment burden of past loans. These two factors alone are responsible, to a large extent, for the massive current balance-of-payments difficulties faced by India. While it was the savings-investment gap

(Continued on page 67)

PRACTICE TESTS

In preparing these tests we have tried to visualise the questions you are likely to face in your actual exam. Great care has been taken to frame questions which are of the same standard as those you'll encounter in your exam.

Rating: Evaluate your performance on the basis of the following score-card:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|
| 100 questions in 60 minutes | — | Excellent |
| 60 questions in 60 minutes | — | Good |
| 50 questions in 60 minutes | — | Fair |
| 35 questions in 60 minutes | — | Poor |

Tips: 1. Do not waste time over questions you are not sure about. 2. Give the problems some thought before choosing the answers. 3. Do not try to guess the answer.

TEST OF REASONING

BY LT COL I. R. MANCHANDA, former Dy President, S. S. S.

FOR AFMC ENTRANCE EXAM

This section forms an important part of the LOGIC & REASONING paper of the entrance exam for the Armed Forces Medical College (Pune) to be held in May.

Time: 35 minutes.

Scores: 1. Give yourself one mark for each correct answer. 2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate your score as under:
Excellent 45-50 Very Good 42-44 Good 39-41 Fair 35-40 Poor Below 35

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers are given at the end of this supplement.

Directions Questions 1 to 4 are based on the following table:

Annual Premium And Instalment

Payment per Rs 1,000 on endowment life insurance (for 25 years) at ages 26 through 30

| Age | Annual Premium | Half-yearly Instalment | Quarterly Instalment |
|-----|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 26 | Rs 39 50 | Rs 19.88 | Rs 10.06 |
| 27 | Rs 39 65 | Rs 19 95 | Rs 10 10 |
| 28 | Rs 39.85 | Rs 20.05 | Rs 10 15 |
| 29 | Rs 40 05 | Rs 20 15 | Rs 10 20 |
| 30 | Rs 40.30 | Rs 20.28 | Rs 10.26 |

- how much would a 28-year-old person save over a period of 10 years on a Rs 1,000 policy by paying the premium half yearly rather than quarterly?
- (a) Rs 2.50
(b) Rs 3.50
(c) Rs 5.00
(d) Rs 7.50
2. When Ram and Sham, identical twins, attain the age of 28, Ram takes a Rs 2,000 policy. Two years later, Sham takes a similar policy. When they attain the age of 32 and pay the premium for that year, how much more than Sham did Ram pay on life insurance? Assume that they both pay their premiums annually.
- (a) Rs 78.35
(b) Rs 156.70
(c) Rs 241.80
(d) None of the above
3. At the age of 29, the annual charge for making quarterly instalments instead of annual payments is best expressed as approximately—paise on the rupee.
- (a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) 5
4. If the quarterly instalment for a Rs 1,000 policy at the age of 28 is expressed by Rs x , the annual premium may be represented as
- (a) Rs $4x$
(b) Rs $(4x-75)$
(c) Rs $(4x-0.75)$
(d) $x-3$
4

Directions: Questions 5 to 10 are based on the following table:

| Countries | Medals Tally—Asiad '78 & Asiad '82 | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Asiad '78 | | | Asiad '82 | | |
| | Gold | Silver | Bronze | Gold | Silver | Bronze |
| China | 51 | 54 | 46 | 61 | 51 | 41 |
| Japan | 70 | 59 | 49 | 57 | 52 | 44 |
| South Korea | 28 | 20 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 37 |
| North Korea | 14 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 20 |
| India | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 25 |
| Indonesia | 8 | 7 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| Thailand | 11 | 12 | 19 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| OTHERS | 17 | 19 | 39 | 18 | 22 | 37 |
| Total | 291 | 305 | 223 | 199 | 200 | 215 |

Note: 'OTHERS' include countries other than those whose names are mentioned in this table.

5. Approximately _____ percent of the total medals were won by India taking into account Asiad '78 and Asiad '82.
- (a) 5
(b) 7
(c) 9
(d) 11
6. Excluding 'OTHERS', how many countries improved their tally of gold medals in Asiad '82 compared with Asiad '78?
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 4
(d) 6
7. The total number of gold medals won by North Korea in Asiad '78 and Asiad '82 were approximately—percent of the

total medals won by OTHERS
in Asiad '82.

- (a) 15
- (b) 21
- (c) 42
- (d) 177

8. Excluding 'OTHERS',—
showed the greatest percent-
age increase in its tally of
medals in Asiad '82 compared
with Asiad '78.

- (a) South Korea
- (b) North Korea
- (c) India
- (d) Indonesia

9. Assume that, at the next Asiad
in 1986, India improves its
tally of medals (all types) by
100 per cent at the cost of
'OTHERS'. Then India's
tally of gold medals at Asiad
'86 would be——per cent of
that of 'OTHERS'.

- (a) Approximately 40.6
- (b) Approximately 144.4
- (c) 520
- (d) 570

10. Refer to question 9. Fur-
ther, if the medals tally of
other countries remains the
same at Asiad '86, India's
tally of bronze medals at
Asiad '86 would be approxi-
mately——per cent of the
bronze medals tally of China.
(a) 22

(b) 88

(c) 110

(d) 122

11. Twelve-and-a-half per cent of
the people eligible to vote are
between 21 and 25. In an
election, 80 per cent of them
actually voted. Thus, they
constitute——per cent of those
eligible to vote.

- (a) 5
- (b) 7.5
- (c) 10
- (d) 12.5

12. If it costs x paise a km for pet-
rol and y paise a km for all
other expenses required for
running a two-wheeler, it
will cost Rs——to run it for
500 km.

- (a) $500x + 500y$
- (b) $50(x + y)$
- (c) $5x + 5y$
- (d) $x + y$

13. Ambala is 192 km from Delhi.
If a motorcyclist takes 2 hours
to cover the first 92 km, he
will take——min to cover the
final 100 km in order to average
60 km an hour for the entire
trip.

- (a) 60
- (b) 72
- (c) 84
- (d) None of the above

Directions: Questions 14 to 20 are based on the following table:

Trends In India's Foreign Trade

| Year | Imports
(Rs in million) | Exports
(Rs in million) |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1975-76 | 52,652 | 40,422 |
| 1976-77 | 50,738 | 51,423 |
| 1977-78 | 60,253 | 54,043 |
| 1978-79 | 68,143 | 57,263 |
| 1979-80 | 90,218 | 64,588 |
| 1980-81 | 1,25,240 | 67,100 |
| 1981-82 | 1,32,720 | 75,570 |

14. In ~~1981-82~~ India had the most unfavourable balance of trade.
 (a) 1976-77
 (b) 1977-78
 (c) 1980-81
 (d) 1981-82
15. India's imports exceeded its exports during the year 1979-80 by approximately——per cent
 (a) 32
 (b) 35
 (c) 40
 (d) 45
16. India's exports during 1977-78 were approximately——per cent of her exports in 1975-76.
 (a) 120
 (b) 134
 (c) 140
 (d) 145
17. During the year India had favourable balance of trade, its exports were nearly——per cent of its exports in the year it had the most unfavourable balance of trade.
 (a) 33
 (b) 66
 (c) 77
 (d) 82
18. India's exports during 1978-79 exceeded its imports for the year 1975-76 by approximately ——per cent.
 (a) 9
 (b) 19
 (c) 23
 (d) 27
19. Assume that India's imports during 1982-83 and subsequent years decrease at the rate of 10 per cent of the preceding year and that its exports increase at the rate of 10 per cent of the preceding year. Based on these assumptions, state in which year its balance of trade would at first become favourable.
 (a) 1982-83

- (b) 1983-84
 (c) 1984-85
 (d) 1985-86
20. Based on the assumptions given in question 19, how much more or less in crores of rupees would India's balance of trade be in 1984-85 than its balance of trade in 1976-77?
 (a) Rs 314.579 crores more
 (b) Rs 383.079 crores more
 (c) Rs 3,145.79 crores less
 (d) Rs 3,830.79 crores more
21. In an exam 70 per cent of the candidates fail in both Physics and Chemistry. If 25 per cent of the candidates pass in Physics and 29 per cent in Chemistry, — per cent of the candidates pass in both subjects.
 (a) 20
 (b) 24
 (c) 25
 (d) 30
22. If you increase the numerator and decrease the denominator of a fraction by 60 per cent each, the value of the resulting fraction becomes $\frac{8}{9}$. The original fraction was
 (a) $\frac{8}{9}$
 (b) $\frac{1}{9}$
 (c) $\frac{9}{1}$
 (d) $\frac{1}{8}$
23. If a 25-per cent reduction in the price of a TV set enables a dealer to buy two more sets than he could previously get for Rs 30,000, the original price of the set was
 (a) Rs 3,750
 (b) Rs 4,637.50
 (c) Rs 5,000
 (d) Can't be worked out
24. What will be the next two numbers in the series given below?
 4, 7, 9, 14, 17, 19, —, —.
25. Insert the two missing numbers in the series below.
 —, —, 8, $\frac{1}{8}$, 2, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$.

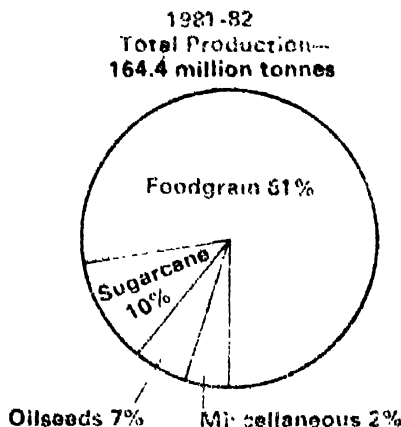
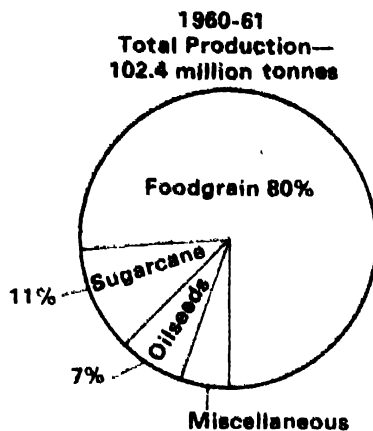
26. The scale of a sketch is 1:100, i.e., 1 cm on the sketch equals 100 cm or 1 m on the ground. A triangular patch marked ABC has two of its sides equal to 10 cm and 15 cm on the sketch. If the area of the triangular

patch on the ground is 60 sq m, the length of the third side on the sketch would be——cm.

- (a) 8
(b) 10
(c) 12
(d) 14

Directions: Questions 27 to 31 are based on the figures below:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

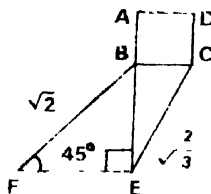


Note: The diagrams are not to scale.

27. Sugarcane production in 1960-61 was approximately 7 per cent of
- (a) The total agricultural production during 1960-61
(b) The sugarcane production during 1981-82
(c) The total agricultural production during 1981-82
(d) The production of foodgrains during 1960-61
28. The quantity of foodgrain was approximately——of the total agricultural production for 1960-61 and 1981-82.
- (a) $\frac{1}{4}$
(b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$
(d) $\frac{2}{3}$
29. Foodgrain production during 1960-61 was approximately——per cent of the sugarcane production during 1981-82.
- (a) 1204
(b) 300
(c) 436
(d) 490
30. Oilseed production was——per cent of the sugarcane production in 1981-82.
- (a) 0.7
(b) 70
(c) 80
(d) 1424
31. Sugarcane production in 1960-61 should have been——per cent more approximately so that it could equal the production in 1981-82.
- (a) 35
(b) 46
(c) 56
(d) Can't be worked out
32. A monkey climbs 3 m at the beginning of each hour and slips back 2 m hourly. If he

he will make contact with a point 12 m above the ground at—p.m.

- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 5
 - (d) 6
33. A waiter's income consists of his salary and tips. His monthly salary is Rs 329. In January this year, his tips were $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his salary. What fraction of his income for January came from tips?
- (a) $\frac{1}{11}$
 - (b) $\frac{1}{8}$
 - (c) $\frac{1}{11}$
 - (d) $\frac{1}{8}$
34. In the diagram given below (not to scale), the area of the square ABCD is—sq units.



- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - (b) $1\frac{1}{2}$
 - (c) 3
 - (d) Can't be worked out
35. If 'All men are cultured' is true, which of the following statements must be true?
- (a) Some cultured beings are not men
 - (b) Only men are cultured
 - (c) No men are uncultured
 - (d) None of the above
36. If 'All S is P' is true, which of the following must be true?
- (a) Some S is not P
 - (b) Some P is not S
 - (c) All non-P is non-S
 - (d) No S is non-P
37. If 'Some S is not P' is true, which of the following must be true?
- (a) Some non-P is not non-S

- (c) No non-P is S
- (d) Some S is P

38. If 'Some metals are conductors' is true, which of the following must be true?
- (a) All conductors are metals
 - (b) Some metals are not conductors
 - (c) Some metals are not non-conductors
 - (d) No conductors are non-metals
39. If 'Some S is P' is false, which of the following must be true?
- (a) None but S is P
 - (b) All S is P
 - (c) No S is non-P
 - (d) No S is P
40. All conscientious officers do not like interference by their superiors. So X too must not be liking it. Which one of the following statements completes the argument?
- (a) X may be a conscientious officer
 - (b) X is a conscientious officer
 - (c) X is the son of a conscientious officer
 - (d) None of the above
41. No true democrat is abrupt, but some members of Parliament are abrupt. Therefore
- (a) Some true democrats are also abrupt
 - (b) Some members of Parliament are not true democrats
 - (c) Some members of Parliament are true democrats
 - (d) No valid conclusion can be drawn
42. Naresh is interested only in making money, but you cannot serve both Mammon and the people! Which one of the following can be validly inferred from the above?

- (a) Naresh is not a person who serves the people
 (b) Naresh is a person who serves the people
 (c) No one who serves Mammon has ever made money and, therefore, Naresh could not have made money
 (d) None of the above
43. The last train did not stop at Basin Bridge station, so it must have been the air-conditioned train. Which one of the following statements completes the argument?
 (a) Some air-conditioned trains do not stop at Basin Bridge station
 (b) The air-conditioned train alone does not stop at Basin Bridge station
 (c) The air-conditioned train does not stop at small stations
 (d) No air-conditioned train stops at Basin Bridge station
44. If 'If a person does not struggle, he does not improve' is true, which of the following must be true?
 (a) X has struggled, and he, therefore, must have improved
 (b) X has not improved, and he, therefore, must not have struggled
 (c) X has improved, and he, therefore, must have struggled
 (d) None of the above

45. If women, numbering 32.5 lakhs, constituted 38.1 per cent of the labour force in 1980, the total labour force that year was— lakhs approximately.

(a) 10
 (b) 38
 (c) 75
 (d) 85

Directions: Questions 46 to 50 are based on a letter series from which some of the letters are missing. You are required to find from amongst the alternatives the one that gives the missing letters in the proper sequence.

46. a - - b a a - b a - a b

(1) a b a b
 (2) a b b a
 (3) a a a a
 (4) b b b b

47. a a - b b - a a - b b -

(1) a b a b
 (2) b b b a
 (3) b a b a
 (4) a a a b

48. b a b - b - b - - a b b

(1) a b a b
 (2) a a a b
 (3) b b b a
 (4) b a b b

49. b b a - b a - b a - b

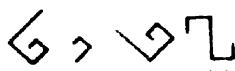
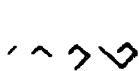
(1) b b a a
 (2) a b b b
 (3) b a a a
 (4) a a a a

50. - a a - b b a - a - b b

(1) b b b b
 (2) a b b a
 (3) b a a b
 (4) a b a b

GOT IT?

Which comes next?



Answer: (e)

From *TEST YOUR OWN APTITUDE* by J. Barrett and G. Williams

ARITHMETIC

BY R.P. GOEL

FOR JEE, CDS AND NDA EXAMS

This section forms an important part of the MATHEMATICS paper in the Combined Defence Services (CDS) and National Defence Academy (NDA) exams and the Joint Entrance Exam (JEE) conducted by the IITs, all to be held in May.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. In the Roman system of numeration a bar is placed over a symbol to make its value—times.
(a) 10
(b) 100
(c) 1,000
(d) 10,000
2. The smallest five-digit number that is exactly divisible by 319 is
(a) 10,031
(b) 10,111
(c) 10,208
(d) 10,238
3. The least number, which when increased by 3 is exactly divisible by 12, 15, 18 and 24, is
(a) 120
(b) 357
(c) 360
(d) 363
4. The greatest weight which can be contained exactly in 6 kg 7 hg 4 dag 3 g and 9 kg 9 dag 7 g is
(a) 7g
(b) 9g
(c) 11g
(d) 13g
5. Rita, Prabha and Susan begin skipping at exactly the same moment. After that they skip at intervals of $\frac{1}{4}$ sec, $\frac{1}{3}$ sec and $\frac{1}{5}$ sec respectively. They will again skip simultaneously after—secs
(a) 9
(b) 12
(c) 16
(d) 20
6. The least whole number by which 3,468 should be divided to make it a perfect square is
(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 17
(d) None of the above
7. Which is the smallest fraction among $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$?
(a) $\frac{3}{4}$
(b) $\frac{7}{8}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$
(d) $\frac{5}{6}$
8. $\sqrt{0.2}$, correct to two decimal places, is
(a) 0.12
(b) 0.21
(c) 0.44
(d) 0.45
9. Of the four numbers, the first is double the second, the second three times the third, and the third half the fourth. If the average of these four numbers is 30, the third number is
(a) 5
(b) 7.5
(c) 10
(d) 15
10. The average weight of 10 men is 62.3 kg. If two of them weigh 62.5 kg each and

three 61 kg each, the average weight of the remaining five men is

- (a) 62.8 kg
- (b) 63 kg
- (c) 63.2 kg
- (d) 63.5 kg

11. In an exam 45 per cent students failed and 550 students were successful. The total number of students who appeared in the exam were

- (a) 800
- (b) 900
- (c) 1,000
- (d) 1,200

12. Rajan earns $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent less than Vasu. Vasu's income is thus—per cent higher than Rajan's.

- (a) $33\frac{1}{3}$
- (b) 50
- (c) $66\frac{2}{3}$
- (d) None of the above

13. A dealer sold a shirt at a profit of 15 per cent. Had he sold it for Rs 4 more, his profit would have increased by 5 per cent. The cost price of the shirt was

- (a) Rs 60
- (b) Rs 75
- (c) Rs 80
- (d) Rs 135

14. In a clearance sale, how much per cent above the cost price must a shopkeeper mark a sari so as to get a net profit of 10 per cent after allowing a customer a discount of 12 per cent?

- (a) 11 per cent
- (b) 22 per cent
- (c) 25 per cent
- (d) None of the above

15. A shopkeeper allows his customers 10 per cent off the marked price of goods and still makes a profit of 26 per cent. If the marked price of a fan is Rs 560, then its

actual cost is

- (a) Rs 360
- (b) Rs 396
- (c) Rs 400
- (d) Rs 504

16. A manufacturer makes a profit of 20 per cent by selling hot plates to a wholesale dealer, who in turn, sells it to a retailer at a profit of 15 per cent. The retailer makes a profit of 30 per cent by selling it to a customer for Rs 897. The manufacturing cost of the hot plate is

- (a) Rs 475
- (b) Rs 500
- (c) Rs 550
- (d) Rs 600

17. If the rate of simple interest is—per cent, a sum of money will double itself in 20 years.

- (a) 2
- (b) 5
- (c) 10
- (d) 20

18. Sat Pal invests Rs 1,900 partly for 2 years and partly for 5 years, both at 4 per cent simple interest per annum. If the amount received back from both investments is the same, the sum invested for 2 years was

- (a) Rs 900
- (b) Rs 1,000
- (c) Rs 1,100
- (d) Rs 1,200

19. Shri Chand borrowed a sum of money on simple interest at 4 per cent and another at 6 per cent. In all he borrowed Rs 2,000. If he paid an interest of Rs 520 in all at the end of 5 years, the sum borrowed by him at 4 per cent was

- (a) Rs 600
- (b) Rs 800
- (c) Rs 1,000
- (d) Rs 1,200

20. The compound interest on Rs 4,000 for 9 months at 12 per cent per annum, interest being payable quarterly, is
 (a) Rs 360
 (b) Rs 370.91
 (c) Rs 376.20
 (d) Rs 392.40
21. In how many years will Rs 6,250 amount to Rs 7,290 at 8 per cent per annum compound interest?
 (a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ years
 (b) 2 years
 (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ years
 (d) 3 years
22. If the compound interest for 2 years on a certain sum is Rs 63 and the simple interest for 3 years on the same sum is Rs 90, the sum is
 (a) Rs 300
 (b) Rs 315
 (c) Rs 450
 (d) Rs 765
23. Six women or nine girls do a piece of work in 10 days. Eight women and three girls will do the same work in
 (a) 4 days
 (b) 6 days
 (c) 9 days
 (d) None of the above
24. Dina Nath started a business with an investment of Rs 4,500. After some time, Ashok Kumar joined him with an investment of Rs 6,000. At year's end their profits were in the ratio 9:8. So, Ashok Kumar joined the business after—month(s)
 (a) 1
 (b) 3
 (c) 4
 (d) 8
25. A 20-litre mixture of alcohol and water contains 5 per cent water. How much water must be added to increase its content to 10 per cent?
 (a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres
 (b) $1\frac{3}{4}$ litres
 (c) $1\frac{1}{4}$ litres
 (d) 2 litres
26. How much water should be mixed with 20 litres of milk at Rs 3 per litre so that the mixture will be worth Rs 2.40 per litre?
 (a) 2 litres
 (b) 3 litres
 (c) 4 litres
 (d) 5 litres
27. Two taps can separately fill a cistern in 2 and 3 hours respectively. If both taps are opened simultaneously, the cistern will be filled completely in—hours.
 (a) 0.5
 (b) 1.2
 (c) 1.25
 (d) 2.5
28. Two cars are travelling along the same straight road. The first one travels at a speed of 30 kmph and starts 6 hours ahead of the second one, which travels at the speed of 50 kmph. The second car will overtake the first after—hours.
 (a) 6
 (b) 9
 (c) 12
 (d) 15
29. Two trains travel in the same direction at 40 kmph and 30 kmph respectively. The faster train passes a man in the slower train in 27 sec. The length of the faster train is
 (a) 37.5 m
 (b) 75 m
 (c) 262.5 m
 (d) 525 m
30. John can row 3 km an hour in still water. A stream flows at 2 km an hour. The time taken by him to go 2 km downstream and return to the starting point is

- (a) 24 min
(b) 1 hour 36 min
(c) 2 hours
(d) 2 hours 24 min
31. Mohan Kumar gains—per cent if he invests in shares selling at 10 per cent premium, when the dividend declared is 10 per cent.
(a) 9
(b) $9\frac{1}{11}$
(c) 10
(d) 11
32. The sum of money to be invested in a 5-per cent stock at 102 to obtain an income of Rs 400 per year is
(a) Rs 4,080
(b) Rs 5,100
(c) Rs 8,000
(d) Rs 8,160
33. A bill of Rs 950 drawn for 6 months is discounted after 3 months at 8 per cent. The approximate cash value of the bill would be Rs——less than the face value.
(a) 8
(b) 18
(c) 24
(d) 48
34. Suresh Chand invested $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of his capital at 4 per cent, $\frac{1}{4}$ th at 3 per cent and the remaining at 5 per cent. His annual income was Rs 50. His total capital was
(a) Rs 900
(b) Rs 1,000
(c) Rs 1,200
(d) Rs 1,500
35. Baba Ram gives 60 per cent of his property to his son, $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the remainder to his daughter and the rest to his wife. His wife receives—of the property.
(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ th
(b) $\frac{1}{4}$ th
(c) $\frac{1}{5}$ th
(d) $\frac{1}{6}$ th
- (d) $\frac{1}{11}$ th
36. If r , the radius of a circle, is increased by 2 units, then the area of the circle increases by—square units.
(a) 4
(b) $2\pi r^2$
(c) $4\pi r^2$
(d) $4\pi(r+1)$
37. A's mother is twice as old as A's brother. A is 6 years younger than his brother but 4 years older than his sister. If A's sister is 15, his mother's age is
(a) 38
(b) 40
(c) 42
(d) 50
38. The rent of a flat is Rs 250 per month. The house-tax is to be charged 10 per cent yearly, but 12 per cent of the rent is deducted for repairs and other expenses. The house-tax is
(a) Rs 264
(b) Rs 300
(c) Rs 316.80
(d) Rs 360
39. The radius of a sphere, whose surface area is equal to the area of a circle whose radius is 1 m, is
(a) 25 cm
(b) 50 cm
(c) 75 cm
(d) 100 cm
40. Rajat and Rajesh are 12.5 km apart. If they travel in opposite directions, they meet each other after 30 min. If they travel in the same direction, they meet after $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. If Rajesh travels faster than Rajat, his speed is
(a) 5 kmph
(b) 10 kmph
(c) 12.5 kmph
(d) 15 kmph

FOR NDA & CDS EXAMS

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. Who announced on December 31, 1929, that the goal of the freedom movement would be *Purna Swaraj* (full and total independence)?
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
2. British rule in India is said to have started with the
 - (a) Battle of Plassey in 1757
 - (b) Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792
 - (c) Second Sikh War of 1848-49
 - (d) Sepoy revolt of 1857
3. The first province to be conquered by the British was
 - (a) Madras
 - (b) Bombay
 - (c) Sind
 - (d) Bengal
4. The East India Company in India was interested only in
 - (a) Acquiring political power in India
 - (b) A monopoly of the trade with India and the East
 - (c) Dividing the country
 - (d) Creating communal disharmony
5. To achieve its economic objectives the British rule in India initially
 - (a) Gave protection to selected Indian industries
 - (b) Encouraged exports to India
 - (c) Encouraged exports from India
 - (d) Adopted a free trade policy
6. Which country claimed to be the saviour of Asia during the second half of the 19th century?
 - (a) China
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) India
 - (d) Indonesia
7. The standing army towards the beginning of the 20th century absorbed——per cent of Indian revenues.
 - (a) 5
 - (b) 15
 - (c) 35
 - (d) 52
8. The effect of the Zamindari system, introduced by the Britishers, was that
 - (a) Tillers of land became better off
 - (b) Agriculture developed
 - (c) Rents went down
 - (d) Rents went up
9. The impact of British rule led to the evolution of a new structure of agrarian relations that was
 - (a) Extremely regressive
 - (b) Progressive
 - (c) Not regressive
 - (d) None of the above
10. Industrial development in India until the beginning of the 20th century was mainly confined to
 - (a) Cotton, jute and woollen textiles and paper indus-

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- (b) Cotton and jute textiles, coal mines and tea plantations
 - (c) Cotton and jute textiles, coal mines and sugar industry
 - (d) Cotton and jute textiles, paper industry and coal mines
11. During the first half of the 20th century, Indian agriculture was in a state of
 - (a) Stagnation
 - (b) Decline
 - (c) Progress
 - (d) None of the above
 12. The National Planning Committee of 1935 was headed by
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) Gobind Ballabh Pant
 13. The Five Year Plan in India when approved by Parliament
 - (a) Becomes a law
 - (b) Authorises states to formulate laws keeping the Plan in view
 - (c) Provides goals and targets for the future development in India
 - (d) Has to be compulsorily implemented by the Centre and states
 14. The choices in respect of most of the economic activities in India are made
 - (a) By the central government
 - (b) By the state governments
 - (c) By the Planning Commission
 - (d) In the market
 15. The sum and substance of India's Five Year Plans is
 - (a) Defence-oriented
 - (b) Consumer-oriented
 - (c) Development-oriented
 - (d) Administration-oriented
 16. The main objective of the

- Five Year Plan was
- (a) Rapid industrialisation
 - (b) Development of agriculture
 - (c) Social Welfare
 - (d) To initiate a process of development



17. When Nehru spoke about a "tryst with destiny", he was referring to the
 - (a) Events of 1857
 - (b) Emergence of the Indian Bhakti Movement
 - (c) Events of 1929-30
 - (d) Entire freedom movement
18. Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, is a
 - (a) Conservative
 - (b) Liberal
 - (c) Radical
 - (d) Whig
19. *Annie*, a musical play, had 2,377 performances on Broadway, New York. The gross earnings to producers were——million.
 - (a) \$ 100
 - (b) \$ 200
 - (c) \$ 300
 - (d) \$ 400

- Japan is
 (a) Kakuei Tanaka
 (b) Yasuhiro Nakasone
 (c) Zenko Suzuki
 (d) Takeo Fukuda
21. Pentagon is the
 (a) Office of the American President
 (b) Office of the Defence Secretary
 (c) Headquarters of the American military
 (d) Residence of the American Vice-President
22. The Prime Minister of South Africa is
 (a) Chris Heunis
 (b) Pieter Botha
 (c) David Curry
 (d) Andries Treurnicht
23. The President of Israel is
 (a) Ezer Weizman
 (b) Ariel Sharon
 (c) Ehud Olmert
 (d) Yitzhak Navon
24. Surinam is surrounded by
 (a) Venezuela, Brazil and French Guiana
 (b) Guyana, Brazil and French Guiana
 (c) Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil
 (d) Brazil, Peru and Colombia
25. The currency of Israel is
 (a) Won
 (b) Shekel
 (c) Pataca
 (d) Ringgit
26. Oil production in India is believed to have increased by 31 per cent in 1982 compared to 1981. The estimated production in 1982 was about—million tonnes.
 (a) 16
 (b) 18
 (c) 20
 (d) 22
27. The second Indian expedition to Antarctica was led by

- Director of the
 (a) Geological Survey of India
 (b) Space Research Department
 (c) Bhaba Atomic Research Centre
 (d) Central Forest Research Institute
28. Recession is associated with fall in
 (a) Demand
 (b) The value of money
 (c) Unemployment
 (d) Taxes
29. The number of principal tributaries of Narmada is
 (a) 21
 (b) 31
 (c) 41
 (d) 51
30. ——— is a direct tax.
 (a) Sales-tax
 (b) Excise duty
 (c) Customs duty
 (d) Income-tax
31. Devaluation means
 (a) Appreciation in the value of money
 (b) Increase in the value of money in terms of foreign currency
 (c) Fall in the value of money
 (d) Fall in the value of money in terms of foreign currency
32. The Olympics are allotted to a
 (a) City
 (b) District
 (c) State
 (d) Country
33. One rouble (USSR) is equivalent to Rs——approximately.
 (a) 10.5
 (b) 11.5
 (c) 12.5
 (d) 13.5
34. The currency of Thailand is
 (a) Shilling
 (b) Baht

- (c) Dollar
- (d) Rupee

35. The Sanjivni Society for Mental Health received the 1982 Sanskriti Award for

- (a) Outstanding economic achievement
- (b) Political achievement
- (c) Social achievement
- (d) Artistic achievement



36. Who said at the death of Mahatma Gandhi that though the light had gone out, it was yet a light that would never be extinguished and would illumine the world for a thousand years?

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Maulana Azad
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

37. Lalgudi Jayaraman, the noted violinist, has received the

- (a) R D. Birla Memorial Award
- (b) Chowdajiah Memorial Award
- (c) Soviet Land Nehru Award

(d) Sangeet-Natak Academy Award

38. V. Ramalingaswami, who is the Chairman of WHO's Global Advisory Committee on Medical Research, is a

- (a) Radiologist
- (b) Surgeon
- (c) Paediatrician
- (d) Pathologist

39. The ratio of levy and free-sale sugar is -- per cent.

- (a) 50 : 50
- (b) 55 : 45
- (c) 60 : 40
- (d) 65 : 35

40. The GNP in India during 1981-82 went up by -- per cent.

- (a) 3.0
- (b) 3.5
- (c) 4.0
- (d) 4.5

41. -- plans to launch a 110-tonne manned space station in 1985

- (a) The US
- (b) The Soviet Union
- (c) Great Britain
- (d) France

42. Total wheat imports from the US in 1983 would be approximately -- million tonnes

- (a) 3
- (b) 3.5
- (c) 4
- (d) 4.5

43. India's first multi access rural radio telephone system was commissioned in

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

44. The gross investment rate during the 1950s and 1970s has increased by -- times

- (a) 1½
- (b) 2
- (c) 2½
- (d) 3

FOR IIT—JEE. . .

This section has been specially prepared for those appearing in the Joint Entrance Exam for the IITs, which is to be held in May. It will also be of help to those appearing in the CDS and NDA exams to be held in the same month and the Geologists' exam in March.

COMPREHENSION—A

1 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the best alternative:

The benefits conferred on the world in general by science have been manifold and varied. It has helped man to live a more comfortable life, and has extended the boundaries of human knowledge, bringing light to many dark places. No educated man would deny this, but many would point out that it has brought evils as well as blessings. Marie Curie's discovery of radium led to a much-improved treatment for cancer, but the eventual discovery of the full properties of radium and uranium has brought great destruction in its train.

The use of anaesthetics in surgery is one of those discoveries that seem to be wholly good in their effect. Before they were discovered, the suffering which a man had often to endure in an operation was indescribable. There were times when it was utterly unendurable, and surgeons would refuse to operate for fear of causing excessive pain. Nowadays even delicate surgery on the heart or brain can be carried out whilst the patient is blissfully unconscious. What has still to be solved, however, is the problem of the nausea which is experienced while coming

round from some anaesthetics.

1. The first sentence implies that
 - (a) science has benefited most parts of the world
 - (b) science has in most cases benefited the world
 - (c) most parts of science have benefited the world
 - (d) most benefits of science have been varied
2. [It] has extended the boundaries of human knowledge... means
 - (a) it has made more geographic discoveries possible
 - (b) more people are now benefiting from science
 - (c) that science has made human knowledge more profound
 - (d) that science has helped man know more and newer things
3. ...bringing light to many dark places' suggests that
 - (a) many new areas have been electrified
 - (b) many new lighting facilities have been made available
 - (c) many areas of ignorance have been removed
 - (d) many more people have been made knowledgeable
4. The phrase 'in its train' in the last sentence of the first para-

graph means

- (a) as a consequence
- (b) in large quantities
- (c) in quick succession
- (d) as followers

5. The main theme of the first paragraph can be summed up thus:

- (a) science and its benefits
- (b) science, a mixed blessing
- (c) science and human comforts
- (d) science and the discovery of uranium

6. The second paragraph is about

- (a) a particular benefit from science
- (b) the modern surgeon's best aid
- (c) anaesthetics' role in modern surgery
- (d) surgery, old and new

COMPREHENSION—B

II Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow in one sentence each. Base your answers on the information given in the passage:

Over the entire period of recorded history human beings have systematically increased the per capita production of food, of various kinds of materials, of housing and of energy. We have always had the potential for producing a lot more materials of all kinds than is actually needed. This potential could become a reality if the means of production in some of the advanced countries were used wherever necessary, and if the social and economic systems of distribution of products, especially food, were operated with an eye to satisfying the real needs of people and not in the interests of the profit-seeking owners of resources and means of production.

The natural resources necessary for production, both real and poten-

tial, have always been available in sufficient quantities in most countries and on our planet as a whole. The land surface of the globe still has enough room for accommodating a population far larger than its present size.

People's needs can be rather clearly defined with regard to food, but it is far more difficult to say what their requirements are as to living space, clothes, household goods, etc. Therefore, one cannot say to what extent such requirements of the earth's population could be satisfied in the future. On the other hand, the potential for satisfying these and other of humanity's basic requirements has always grown and will continue to grow at a more rapid rate than that of population growth.

1. How has the per capita production of many things increased during recorded history?
2. Which potential have we always had?
3. Name two conditions necessary for making the above potential a reality.
4. What is the ground for optimism regarding the population problem?
5. Which prediction is not possible?
6. Which fact is contradicted or modified in the last sentence of the passage?

SPOT THE ODD ONE OUT

III In the following passage there are three sentences which are not relevant to its main theme. Pick them out and rewrite them:

Happiness depends more than anything else upon what may be called a friendly interest in persons and things. A friendly interest in persons is a form of affection but not the form which is

grasping and possessive and seeking always an emphatic response. Happiness is what everyone is after. The latter form is very frequently a source of unhappiness. The kind that makes for happiness is the kind that likes to observe people and find pleasure in their individual traits, that wishes to afford scope for the interests and pleasures of those with whom it is brought into contact without desiring to acquire power over them or to secure their enthusiastic admiration. Many persons simply cannot give happiness to others, particularly to those who are strangers to them. The person whose attitude towards others is genuinely of this kind will be a source of happiness and a recipient of reciprocal kindness. His relations with others, whether slight or serious, will satisfy both his interests and his affections; he will not be soured by ingratitude, since he will seldom suffer it and will not notice it when he does. They are so obsessed with their personal narrow interests that they have hardly any time to occupy themselves with issues of wider import.

USAGE

IV Write in the space provided the correct form of every verb given in the brackets.

Now that we (be)...a free people, it (be)...up to us to make good use of the blessings of nature. This (be) ...possible only if all of us (have) the will and determination to work hard for the good of the country. Fortunately, nature (give) us rich resources of land, water, forests, minerals and so many other things. And as for manpower, we (have)... the second biggest population of any country in the world. (be)...we making the necessary effort? Yes, we (begin)...to

make it—through our Five Year Plans. And we (achieve)...a great deal, already. We (build)... new townships, (start)... many irrigation projects and (bring)... thousands of acres of barren land under cultivation. Thanks to the factories which we (build)... , we (produce)... now more cloth for our people, (make)... more cement for the construction of houses, (manufacture)... engines to draw our railway trains, (build)...ships, and (produce)... so many other things which we (have)... to get from abroad before. Through these and other projects, we (provide) ...employment to more and more people.

SENTENCE FORMATION

V Given below are five groups of words and phrases. Arrange those in each group so as to produce a correct sentence.

1. the development — satellites—
has stimulated—of new techniques—the use of—remote control—by—for probing—the atmosphere.
2. for making—those responsible for teaching—to a variety of means—their pupils learn—
young people—have resorted—in different periods of history.
3. to ban—in all spheres—the nuclear powers—at present—for concluding—nuclear weapons tests—have every possibility—a treaty.
4. to a minimum—and private enterprise—in states—private property—a communistic system—are reduced—which have
5. that were—our young men—their frustration—took to—some of—in the depths of—completely futile—violent courses.

WATCHING PAIRS

VI Match items in columns A and B:

- | A | B |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. excitedly | careful examination. |
| 2. tally | with feelings roused or stirred |
| 3. snatch | having or showing excitement |
| 4. nervously | agree or correspond exactly |
| 5. a close look | put out the hand suddenly and take |

PRECIS

VII Make a precis of the following passage:

Yet how frequently it has been said that if women do not occupy themselves with domestic work their minds will be empty and they will be unhappy. But the exact opposite is proving to be the case. We find women busily buying every conceivable gadget to avoid having to do monotonous repetitive work.

(Answers are given at the end of the supplement)

And as a result they have more time to devote to their children, their husbands, and their homes, more time to making themselves look pretty and attractive, and more time to raise the general cultural level of their lives. Surely we must grant women themselves the right to know best where to look for happiness, and, in spite of the traditional argument that leisure breeds unhappiness, you do not find these American women rushing to factories and offices looking for work, just because they have bought a dish-washer.

ESSAY

VIII Write an essay on any one of the following topics (300 to 400 words):

1. Youth movement in India.
2. To what extent has our scientific and technological progress made our outlook on life truly rational.
3. Where there is a will, there is a way.

PRONUNCIATION KEY

BY THE AARBES

Good and correct pronunciation is one of the greatest recommendations, more so in relation to a foreign language. Any foolproof system of indicating correct pronunciation through the written symbols is a near impossibility. However, readers can be helped to acquire good pronunciation with varying degrees of approximation to correctness. For this it is essential to understand a scheme using certain familiar symbols and marks *in relation* to known sounds and their combinations in words. We are giving it in the form of a pull-out which you may like to preserve

for reference until you have mastered the scheme. This pronunciation key should be consulted for our regular features, *Test Your Word Power* and *Foreign Words*. What you have to do is to look up each symbol, as it occurs in the pronunciation indicated against a word or phrase, in the scheme and learn to pronounce it as it would be pronounced in the familiar example given. Thus 'th' will be pronounced as in three and 'dh' as in this. Similarly 'ar' will be pronounced as in far. The symbols represent the sounds associated with the underlined parts in the examples.

Scheme Of Pronunciation

Consonant sounds

b as in ball
 ch as in chair
 d as in dog
 dh as in this
 f as in field
 g as in go
 h as in horse
 j as in jail
 k as in kill
 l as in lady
 m as in man
 n as in name
 ng as in sing (g is silent)
 ngg as in finger
 p as in press
 r as in rad
 s as in sea
 sh as ship
 t as in tree
 th as in three
 v as in very
 w as in way
 y as in yes
 z as in zoo
 zh as in pleasure

Vowel sounds

ā as in late
 ă as in rat
 ʌ as in about
 ah as in father
 āf as in fair
 āf as in far
 aw as in saw or caught
 ē as in meet
 ē as in men
 i as in sit
 ēf as in fear
 ēf as in bird
 T as in light
 Tr as in fire
 ō as in goat
 ō as in got
 oi as in boil
 ōō as in root
 ōō as in book
 oor as in poor
 ōr as in port
 ow as in cow
 ovr as in sour
 ū as in few
 ū as in mug

Note on stress mark ('): That part of the word which immediately precedes the stress mark (') is to be pronounced with greater force or emphasis on its vowel sound.

EDITOR'S NOTE

All possible care is taken to check the information given in this supplement. But we do not take responsibility for chance errors or omissions. Authoritative corrections will be gratefully received.

TEST OF REASONING

1. (c), i.e., Rs 5. Savings on the policy would equal the payments made on quarterly basis minus payments made on half-yearly basis for 10 years, i.e., $\text{Rs } 10.15 \times 4 \times 10 - \text{Rs } 20.05 \times 2 \times 10 = \text{Rs } 5$.
2. (b), i.e., Rs 156.70. Since Ram takes a Rs 2,000 policy at the age of 28, his annual premium would be $\text{Rs } 39.85 \times 2 = \text{Rs } 79.70$. Further, since Sham takes a similar policy two years later (which means at the age of 30), his annual premium would be $\text{Rs } 40.30 \times 2 = 80.60$. Total premium paid by Ram upto and including the date he is 32 years would be $\text{Rs } 79.70 \times 5 = \text{Rs } 398.50$, whereas Sham would have paid $\text{Rs } 80.60 \times 3 = \text{Rs } 241.80$. Ram, therefore, must have paid $\text{Rs } 398.50 - \text{Rs } 241.80 = \text{Rs } 156.70$ more than Sham.
3. (a), i.e., approximately 2 paise on the rupee. At the age of 29, the annual premium is Rs 40.05, while the amount paid at that age on quarterly basis in a year works out to $\text{Rs } 10.20 \times 4 = \text{Rs } 40.80$. In other words, a person who pays on quarterly basis pays 75 paise more on Rs 40.05. The annual charge on the rupee would, therefore, equal $\frac{75}{40.05} \times 100 = 1.87$ paise, which is approximately 2 paise.
4. (c), i.e., Rs $(4x - 0.75)$. Annual premium at the age of 28 is four times the quarterly instalment minus 75 paise.
5. (b), i.e., approximately 7 per cent. The total medals won by India in Asiad '78 and Asiad '82 are 28 and 57 respectively. Since the total medals involved in the two Asiads work out to $619 + 614$, i.e., 1,233, India's percentage will equal $\frac{85}{1233} \times 100$, which is approximately 7 per cent.
6. (c), i.e., 4. Four countries—China, South Korea, North Korea and India—improved their tally of gold medals.
7. (c), i.e., approximately 42 per cent. North Korea won a total of 32 gold medals in Asiad '78 and '82, whereas the total medals won by 'OTHERS' in Asiad '82 were 77. When expressed in percentage, it works out to $\frac{32}{77} \times 100$, i.e., approximately 42 per cent.
8. (c), i.e., India. India won 57 medals in Asiad '82 compared with the 28 in Asiad '78. Percentage-wise, this happens to be greater than those secured by all the other countries.
9. (c), i.e., 520 per cent. According to the stated assumption, India's tally of medals at the next Asiad in 1986 would be—gold (26); silver (38); and bronze (50). Since this has to be at the cost of 'OTHERS', the tally of 'OTHERS' would be—gold (5); silver (3); and bronze (12). India's tally of gold medals at Asiad '86 would, therefore, be $\frac{26}{5} \times 100$, i.e., 520 per cent of the gold medals tally of 'OTHERS'.
10. (d), i.e., approximately 122 per cent. According to the stipulation laid down in this question, there would be no change in the medals tally of China at Asiad '86. According to the assumption given in question 9, India's tally of bronze medals would be 50. India's bronze medals tally at Asiad '86 would, therefore, be $\frac{50 \times 100}{41}$, i.e., approximately 122 per cent of the bronze medals tally of China.

Note: To solve questions 5 to 10 speedily, total up the medals tally of each country for Asiad '78 and Asiad '82. Also, keep in mind the difference between other countries and 'OTHERS'.

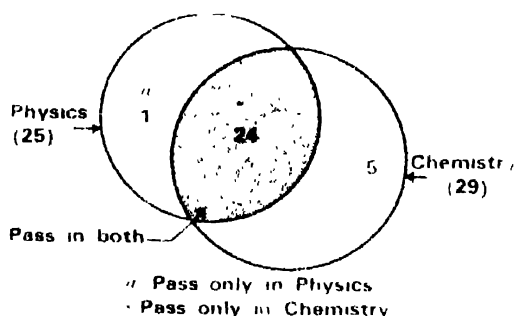
11. (c), i.e., 10 per cent. Since $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is $\frac{1}{4}$, assume that the total number of eligible voters is 800. Therefore, 100 of them would be between 21 and 25. Of these 80 per cent, i.e., 80 people actually voted. Therefore, people between 21 and 25 who actually voted were $\frac{80}{800} \times 100$, i.e., 10 per cent of the total number of people eligible to vote.
12. (c), i.e., Rs $(5x + 5y)$. The cost of running a two-wheeler for a km would be $(x+y)$ paise. For 500 km, it would be 500 $(x+y)$ paise. Since we have to express our answer in rupees, it will be $\frac{500(x+y)}{100} = (5x+5y)$ rupees. One is likely to mark (a) as the correct answer!
13. (b), i.e., 72 min. To average 60 km an hour, the motorcyclist should take $\frac{192}{60}$, i.e., 3 hours and 12 mins to cover the distance between Delhi and Ambala. If he has already taken 2 hours to cover 92 km, he must cover the final 100 km in 1 hour 12 mins, i.e., 72 mins.

Hint: For solving questions 14 to 20 speedily, you must work out the balance of trade for each year.

14. (c), i.e., 1980-81. India's balance of trade in 1980-81 was (minus) Rs 58,140 million (mn), i.e., its imports exceeded its exports by Rs 58,140 mn. This figure is higher than the figure of all the other years, when the balance of trade was unfavourable.
15. (c), i.e., approximately 40 per cent. In 1979-80, India's imports exceeded its exports by Rs 25,630 mn. When expressed in percentage, it works out to $\frac{25,630}{64,588} \times 100 =$ approximately 40 per cent.
16. (b), i.e., approximately 134 per cent. $\frac{\text{Exports in 1977-78}}{\text{Exports in 1975-76}} \times 100 = \frac{\text{Rs } 54,043 \text{ mn}}{\text{Rs } 40,422 \text{ mn}} \times 100$, which is approximately 134 per cent.
17. (c), i.e., nearly 77 per cent. India had a favourable balance of trade in 1976-77, and its exports during that year were Rs 51,423 mn; its exports during the year it had the most unfavourable balance of trade, i.e., in 1980-81, was Rs 67,100 mn. Therefore, her exports in 1976-77 were $\frac{\text{Rs } 51,423 \text{ mn}}{\text{Rs } 67,100 \text{ mn}} \times 100$, i.e., nearly 77 per cent of her exports in 1980-81.
18. (a), i.e., approximately 9 per cent. India's exports during 1978-79 were Rs 57,263 mn, while her imports in 1975-76 were Rs 52,652 mn. In other words, exports in 1978-79 exceeded the imports in 1975-76 by Rs 4,611 mn. When expressed in percentage, it will equal $\frac{4,611}{52,652} \times 100$, i.e., approximately 9 per cent.
19. (c), i.e., 1984-85. In 1982-83, her imports and exports would be

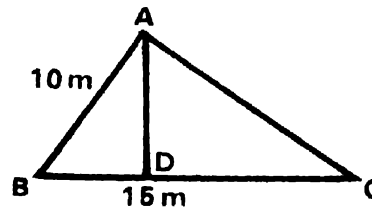
ns (1,32,720-13,272) mn, i.e., Rs 1,19,448 mn and Rs (75,570+7,557) mn, i.e., Rs 83,127 mn respectively. In 1983-84, its imports and exports would be Rs 1,07,503.2 mn and Rs 91,439.7 mn respectively. In 1984-85, its imports would be Rs 96,752.88 mn and exports Rs 1,00,583.67 mn. In other words, its balance of trade would at first become favourable during 1984-85.

20. (a), i.e., Rs 314.579 crores more. Using the information in answer 19, we find India's balance of trade in 1984-85 would be Rs (1,00,583.67—96,752.88) mn = (+) Rs 3,830.79 mn. In 1976-77, India's balance of trade was (+) Rs 645 mn. In other words its balance of trade in 1984-85 would be Rs 3,145.79 mn more than that in 1976-77. When expressed in crores it would be Rs 314.579 crores more, since 10 mn equals 1 crore.
21. (b), i.e., 24 per cent. Assume the total number of candidates is 100. Since 70 per cent fail in both subjects, we are left with 30 candidates who pass in either Physics or both. Further, since 29 per cent, i.e., 29, pass in Chemistry and 25 per cent, i.e., 25, pass in Physics, there must be (29+25) —30=24 candidates who pass in both Physics and Chemistry. The diagram below illustrates the position.



22. (c), i.e., $\frac{9}{32}$. If the original fraction were $\frac{x}{y}$, then $\frac{160 \text{ per cent of } x}{40 \text{ per cent of } y}$ must equal $\frac{9}{8}$. This gives us $\frac{x}{y}$ equal to $\frac{9}{32}$.
23. (c) i.e., Rs 5,000. A reduction of 25 per cent will mean a saving of Rs 30,000 $\times \frac{1}{4}$, i.e., Rs 7,500. Since this amount will help the dealer to buy two more sets, the new cost of each set must be Rs 3,750. Since this is 75 per cent of the original price, the original price of the set must have been Rs $\frac{100}{75} \times 3,750 = \text{Rs } 5,000$.
24. 24 and 27. The series follows the pattern—4+3=7, 7+2=9; 9+5=14; 14+3=17; 17+2=19. The next two numbers should, therefore, be 19+5=24, and 24+3=27.
25. 32 and $\frac{1}{32}$. The numbers at odd places are obtained by dividing the preceding number at odd places by 4, while the numbers at even places by multiplying the preceding number at the even place by 2. Numbers at odd places—32, 8, 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ and so on. Numbers at

over places— $\frac{1}{32}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and so on.



26. (c), i.e., 12 cm. A rough diagram as shown above will help. Let $AB = 10 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ m}$, and $BC = 15 \text{ cm} = 15 \text{ m}$. If the altitude on BC is AD , then the area of the patch must equal $\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times AD = 60 \text{ sq m}$. AD , therefore, should equal 8 m. BD in that case would be $\sqrt{(10)^2 - (8)^2} = 6 \text{ m}$. If $BD = 6 \text{ m}$, DC will be 9 m. AC , the third side, therefore, must equal $\sqrt{9^2 + 8^2} \text{ m} = \sqrt{145} \text{ m}$, which is nearly 12 m. On the sketch, the third side would, therefore, be nearly 12 cm.
27. (c), i.e., the total agricultural production during 1981-82. Sugar-cane production in 1960-61 was approximately 11.26 million tonnes (mn. t.) and total agricultural production in 1981-82 was 164.4 mn. t. $\frac{11.26}{164.4} \times 100$ gives us approximately 7 per cent. Choice (a) is obviously wrong. Choice (d) is also incorrect since the sugar-cane production in 1960-61 was $\frac{11 \text{ per cent}}{80 \text{ per cent}} \times 100 = \frac{1,100}{80} =$ approximately 14 per cent of the foodgrain production during the same year. This leaves us with choices (b) and (c). Since 11.26 mn. t. cannot be 7 per cent of 16.44 mn. t., choice (c) has to be correct. There is no need to work out figures meticulously; approximations give the answer unless the choices give figures which are very close.
28. (d), i.e., $\frac{4}{5}$ approximately. In 1960-61, foodgrains constituted 80 per cent of the agricultural production that year, while it constituted 81 per cent of the agricultural production in 1981-82. Irrespective of the total production in each of the two years, the overall percentage taking both the years into account cannot be less than 80 per cent or more than 81 per cent. We can, therefore, straightaway eliminate choices (a), (b) and (c), since these represent 50 per cent, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent and 40 per cent respectively. There is no need to get involved in working out the actual quantity of foodgrain for both the years.
29. (d), i.e., approximately 498 per cent. Foodgrain production in 1960-61 was $\frac{102.4 \times 4}{5}$ mn. t., i.e., approximately 81.9 mn. t., while sugar-cane production during 1981-82 was 16.44 mn. t. When expressed in percentage, foodgrain production in 1960-61 would be $\frac{81.9}{16.44} \times 100 =$ approximately 498 per cent of sugarcane production during 1981-82.
30. (b), i.e., 70 per cent. Simply put, this question means: "What per cent is 7 per cent of 10 per cent?"

1981-82 was 5.18 mn. t. more than that in 1960-61. Therefore, sugarcane production in 1960-61 should have been $\frac{5.18}{11.26} \times 100$,

which is approximately 46 per cent more, to equal the sugarcane production of 1981-82.

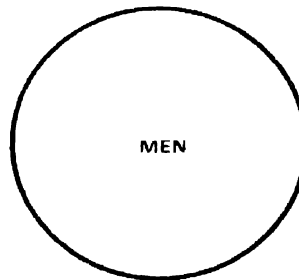
32. (b), i.e., 3 p.m. At the beginning of the first hour, i.e., at 6 a.m., the monkey ascends 3 m. At 7 a.m., i.e., the second hour, he ascends from a point 1 m above the ground (since he slips back 2 m hourly) to a point 4 m above the ground. At 8 a.m., i.e., the third hour, he ascends from a point 2 m to a point 5 m above the ground. At 9 a.m., i.e., the fifth hour, he ascends to a point 7 m above the ground and so on. At 3 p.m., i.e., the beginning of the tenth hour, he ascends to a point 12 m from the ground, even though he slips back to a point 10 m from the ground during that hour.
33. (c), i.e., $\frac{1}{11}$. If the waiter's salary for January is a rupee, tips would be $\frac{1}{10}$. His income would be $1 + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{11}{10}$. Therefore, the fraction of the income that came from tips = $\frac{1}{10} \div \frac{11}{10} = \frac{1}{11}$.
34. (a), i.e., $\frac{1}{3}$. In the right triangle BFE, $\angle EBF$ must also be equal to 45 degrees. This means BE must equal EF. If $BE = EF = x$, we can say $x^2 + x^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2$ or $2x^2 = 2$ or $x^2 = 1$, which means $BE = EF = 1$. Since triangle CEB is also a right triangle, $BC^2 + (1)^2$ must equal $(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}})^2$. $BC^2 = \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}$, which, therefore, is the same as

the area of the square ABCD.

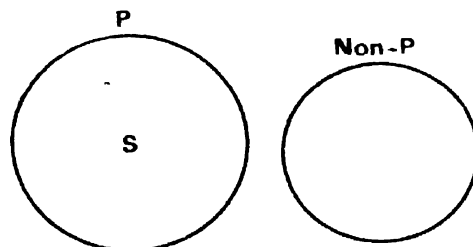
Hint: A rough diagram will help solve questions 35 to 44 speedily. In the diagrams with the answers, thick lines indicate certainty; dotted ones uncertainty.

35. (c), i.e., no men are uncultured. The opening statement does not imply whether or not there are beings other than men in the domain of cultured beings. Therefore, we cannot say for certain that choice (a) is correct. Choice (b) is not correct because of the preceding argument as also because it does not lead us to the positive conclusion that all men are cultured.

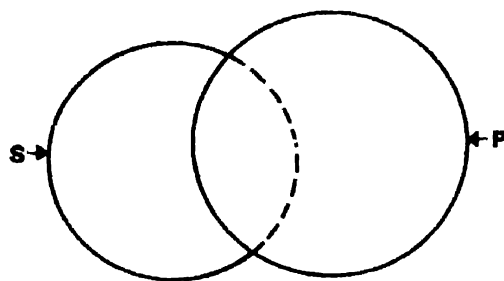
Cultured Beings



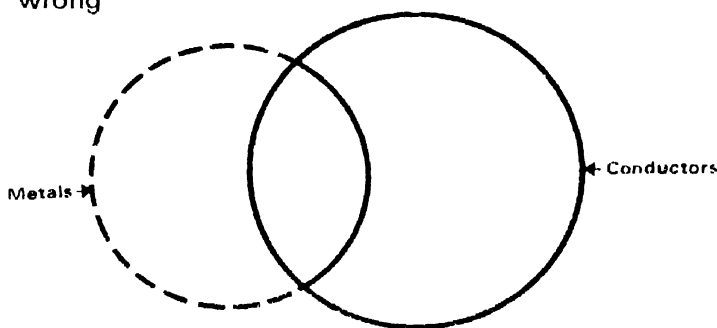
36. (c) and (d), i.e., all non-P is non-S and that no S is non-P. The diagram given below illustrates the correctness of choices (c)



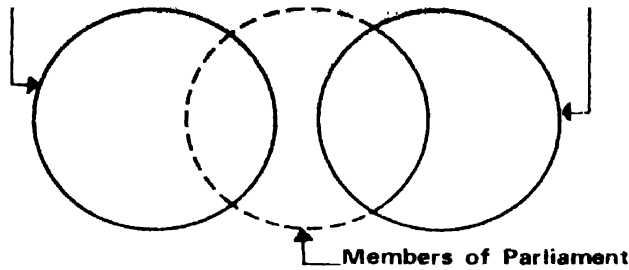
and (d). Choice (a) is obviously incorrect. We cannot, however, say for certain whether choice (b) is true; it may be and at the same time, it may not be. Remember P and non-P are mutually exclusive.



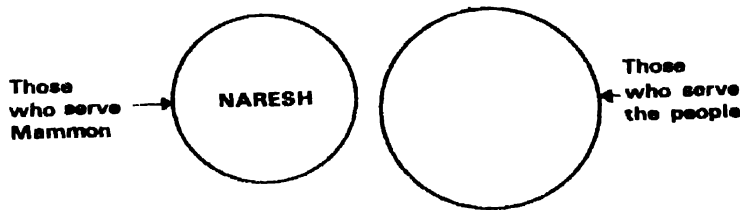
37. (a), i.e., some non-P is not non-S. The above diagram illustrates the correctness of the answer. Not non-S is equivalent to S. Also remember that P and non-P are mutually exclusive and that anyone outside the circle of P is non-P. Choices (b) and (d) remain undetermined. Choice (c) is obviously wrong



38. (c), i.e., some metals are not non-conductors. Not non-conductors is equivalent to conductors. Look at the above diagram. Choices (a), (b) and (d) cannot be determined with certainty.
39. (d), i.e., no S is P. The answer is self-explanatory if we keep in mind that some S is P is *false*. Choices (a) and (b) are obviously wrong. In the light of the fact that no S is P, choice (c) is also wrong.
40. (b), i.e., X is a conscientious officer. The argument takes the following form: (1) All conscientious officers are officers who do not like interference by their superiors. (2) X is a conscientious officer. (3) Therefore, X must not be liking interference by his superiors. If we mark (a) as the correct answer, then the conclusion cannot be stated in the form of 'must'
41. (b), i.e., some members of Parliament are not true democrats. Self-explanatory. Choice (a) is obviously wrong. Choice (c) cannot be determined. See following figure.



42. (a), i.e., Naresh is not a person who serves the people. "Those who are interested only in making money" means the same as "those who serve Mammon". Since you cannot serve both Mammon and the people, the two characteristics are mutually exclusive. Since Naresh falls in the category of those who serve Mammon, he cannot be the one who serves the people. The other choices are obviously wrong. See figure below.



43. (b), i.e., the air-conditioned train alone does not stop at Basin Bridge station. The argument takes the following form: (1) All trains other than the air-conditioned train stop at Basin Bridge station—this is the same as saying that the air-conditioned train alone does not stop at Basin Bridge station; (2) The last train did not stop at Basin Bridge station; (3) Therefore, the last train must have been air-conditioned. Choices (a) and (c) are obviously wrong. Choice (d) does not preclude the possibility of other trains, such as express or mail trains, not stopping at Basin Bridge station, and is, therefore, wrong.
44. (c), i.e., X has improved, and he, therefore, must have struggled. If 'A, then C' means that all cases of A are cases of C; it, however, does not mean that all cases of 'Not A' are cases of 'Not C'. Nor does it mean that all cases of C are cases of A. It, however, does mean that all cases of 'Not C' are cases of 'Not A'. Equate 'a person does not struggle' with A and 'he does not improve' with C and you shall know why choice (c) is correct and choices (a) and (b) are wrong.
45. (d), i.e., 85. 38.1 per cent of the labour force equals 32.5 lakhs. Therefore, the labour force must equal $\frac{32.5 \times 100}{38.1} = \frac{32,500}{381}$, which is about 85 lakhs.
46. (3), i.e., a a a a. The letter series becomes a a a b, a a a b, a a a b. No other choice gives a proper sequence.

47. (1), i.e., a b a b. The letter series becomes a a a, b b b, a a a, b b b.
48. (4), i.e., b a b b. The series takes the form—b a b b, b a b b, b a b b.
49. (2), i.e., a b b b. The series pattern is—a b b, a b b, a b b, a b b.
50. (4), i.e., a b a b. The series pattern is—a a a, b b b, a a a, b b b.

ARITHMETIC

- (c). Recall the rules of Roman numeration. The bar increases the value 1,000 times.
- (c). The smallest five-digit number is 10,000. On dividing it by 319, the remainder is 111. So the required number is $10,000 + (319 - 111)$, i.e., 10,208.
- (b). L.C.M. of 12, 15, 18 and 24 is $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 3 \times 2$, i.e., 360. The required number is $360 - 3$, i.e., 357.
- (c). $6 \text{ kg } 7 \text{ hg } 4 \text{ dag } 3 \text{ g} = 6,743 \text{ g}$ and $9 \text{ kg } 0 \text{ hg } 9 \text{ dag } 7 \text{ g} = 9,097 \text{ g}$. Their H.C.F. is 11g.
- (b). The required time = L.C.M. of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ sec

$$\frac{\text{L.C.M. of } 4, 3, 3}{\text{G.C.M. of } 5, 4, 5} = \frac{12}{1} \text{ sec} = 12 \text{ sec}.$$
- (b). Factors of 3,468 are $(2 \times 2) \times 3 \times (17 \times 17)$. So the given number should be divided by 3 to get a perfect square.
- (c). Expressing the given fractions as decimals, we get $\frac{3}{8} = .375$, $\frac{2}{5} = .4$, $\frac{1}{3} = .333$ and $\frac{1}{4} = .25$. Thus, $\frac{1}{4}$ is the smallest fraction.
- (d). By long division method, $\sqrt{0.2}$ is 0.4472, i.e., 0.45.
- (c). Let the fourth number be $2x$. The third number is x , the second is $3x$ and the first is $6x$. Then, $\frac{6x + 3x + x + 2x}{4} = 30$, or $3x = 30$, i.e., $x = 10$.
- (b). Total weight of 10 men = $10 \times 62.3 \text{ kg}$, i.e., 623 kg. Total weight of the remaining 5 men = $623 \text{ kg} - 2 \times 62.5 \text{ kg} - 3 \times 61 \text{ kg} = 315 \text{ kg}$. Their average weight = $315 \text{ kg} \div 5 = 63 \text{ kg}$.
- (c). 55 per cent of the total number of students = 550. So the total number of students = $\frac{550 \times 100}{55}$, i.e., 1,000.
- (b). Let Vasu's income be Rs 100. Then Rajan earns Rs 150% . If Rajan earns Rs 100, Vasu will earn Rs $\frac{100 \times 100}{150} = \text{Rs } 66\frac{2}{3}$. So Vasu earns 50 per cent more than Rajan.
- (c). Let the C.P. be Rs 100. S.P. in the first case is Rs 115 and in the second case is Rs 120. The difference in the two selling prices is Rs 5, but the actual difference is Rs 4. So the C.P. = Rs $\frac{100 \times 4}{5}$, i.e., Rs 80.
- (c). Let the C.P. be Rs 100. Then S.P. is Rs 110. Therefore, M.P. = Rs $\frac{100 \times 110}{88}$, i.e., Rs 125. Hence, M.P. should be 25 per cent above the C.P.
- (c). M.P. = Rs 560. Then S.P. = Rs $10\% \times 560$, i.e., Rs 504. Gain = 26 per cent. So C.P. = Rs $\frac{100 \times 504}{126}$, i.e., Rs 400.

... the manufacturer is Rs 100. Then C.I. for the wholesale dealer is Rs 120; for the retailer it is Rs $\left(\frac{115 \times 120}{100}\right)$, i.e.,

Rs 138, and for the customer it is Rs $\left(\frac{130 \times 138}{100}\right)$, i.e., Rs 179.40. But the customer paid Rs 897 only. So the manufacturing cost of the hot plate = Rs $\left(\frac{100 \times 897}{179.40}\right)$, i.e., Rs 500.

17. (b). Here $P = \text{Rs } 100$, $I = \text{Rs } 100$, $R = ?$ and $T = 20$ years. Then $R = \frac{100 \times I}{P \times T} = \frac{100 \times 100}{100 \times 20} = 5$ per cent.

18. (b). Let the sum invested for 2 years be Rs x .

$$\text{Then, } x + \frac{x \times 4 \times 2}{100} = 1,900 - x + \frac{(1,900 - x) \times 4 \times 5}{100} \text{ or } x + \frac{2x}{25} = 1,900 - x + \frac{1,900 - x}{5}, \text{ which gives } x = 1,000.$$

19. (b). Let the sum borrowed at 4 per cent be Rs x .

$$\text{Then } \frac{x \times 4 \times 5}{100} + \frac{(2,000 - x) \times 6 \times 5}{100} = 520 \text{ or } \frac{x}{5} + \frac{3(2,000 - x)}{10} = 520, \text{ which gives } x = 800.$$

20. (b). Here $P = \text{Rs } 4,000$, $R = 12$ per cent $\div 4 = 3$ per cent, $n = 3$.

$$\text{C.I.} = \text{Rs } 4,000 \left(1 + \frac{3}{100}\right)^3 - \text{Rs } 4,000 = \text{Rs } 4,370.91 - \text{Rs } 4,000$$

Therefore, C.I. = Rs 370.91.

21. (b). Using compound interest formula, $7,290 = 6,250 \left(1 + \frac{8}{100}\right)^n$
or $\left(\frac{27}{25}\right)^n = \left(\frac{7,290}{6,250}\right)$ or $\left(\frac{27}{25}\right)^n = \left(\frac{27}{25}\right)^2$. Therefore, $n = 2$.

22. (a). S.I. on the given sum for 1 year is Rs 30 and for 2 years is Rs 60. Interest for 1 year on the interest of the sum for 1 year = Rs $(63 - 60)$ or interest for 1 year on Rs 30 = Rs 3. So Rs 30 is the interest for 1 year on Rs 300.

23. (b). Work done by 6 women equals the work done by 9 girls. So the work done by 8 women will equal the work done by 12 girls. Then

| girls | work | days |
|-------|------|------|
| 9 | 1 | 10 |
| 15 | 1 | x |

Therefore, $15 : 9 :: 10 : x$, which gives $15x = 9 \times 10$ or $x = 6$ days.

24. (c). Dina Nath's investment for 1 month = Rs $(12 \times 4,500)$, i.e., Rs 54,000. Ashok Kumar's investment for 1 month = $\frac{8}{9} \times \text{Rs } 54,000 = \text{Rs } 48,000$. Since he joined with Rs 6,000, he joined after 4 months.

25. (c). In the given mixture, alcohol = 19 litres and water = 1 litre. If x litres of water is added, then $\frac{(20+x) \times 10}{100} = 1 + x$ or $20 + x = 10 + 10x$. Therefore, $x = 1\frac{1}{9}$ litres.

26. (a). Ratio of the quantities of milk and water in the mixture = 3:1. Therefore, water to be added = $\frac{1}{3} \times 20$ litres, i.e., 5 litres.
27. (b). The first tap can fill $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cistern in 1 hour and the second tap can fill $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cistern in 1 hour. The part of the cistern to be filled in 1 hour by both the taps = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$, i.e., $\frac{5}{6}$. So the cistern will be filled completely in $\frac{6}{5}$ hours, i.e., 1.2 hours.
28. (b). Distance covered by the first car in 6 hours = 6×30 km, i.e., 180 km. Difference of speeds between the two cars = $(50 - 30)$, i.e., 20 kmph. Time taken by the second car to overtake the first car = $(180 \div 20)$ hours, i.e., 9 hours.
29. (b). Relative speed = $(40 - 30)$ kmph, i.e., 10 kmph. Distance covered in 27 sec = 75 m, which is the length of the faster train.
30. (d). John's speed downstream = 5 kmph and upstream = 1 kmph. Time taken to cover 2 km downstream = $\frac{2}{5}$ hour, i.e., 24 min. Time taken to cover 2 km upstream = $\frac{2}{1}$ hours, i.e., 2 hours. So the total time taken = 2 hours 24 min.
31. (b). Income from an investment of Rs 110 is Rs 10. Therefore, percentage of gain = $\text{Rs } \frac{10}{110} \times 100$, i.e., $9\frac{1}{11}$ per cent.
32. (d). To get Rs 5, the investment should be Rs 102. To get Rs 400, the investment should be $\text{Rs } \frac{102 \times 400}{5}$, i.e., Rs 8,160.
33. (b). Here $S = \text{Rs } 950$, $R = 8$ per cent, $T = \frac{1}{4}$ year. Then B.D. = $\text{Rs } \frac{950 \times 8 \times 1}{100 \times 4} = \text{Rs } 19$. Hence, the answer is Rs 18 less than the face value.
34. (c). Let the total capital be Rs x . Then $\frac{x \times 4 \times 1}{3 \times 100} + \frac{x \times 3 \times 1}{4 \times 100} + \frac{5x \times 5 \times 1}{12 \times 100} = 50$ or $\frac{4x}{300} + \frac{3x}{400} + \frac{25x}{1,200} = 50$ or $50x = 50 \times 1,200$. Therefore, $x = 1,200$.
35. (a). The son gets $\frac{3}{8}$ th of the property and the daughter gets $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{5}$, i.e., $\frac{3}{20}$ th of the property. Then his wife will get $1 - (\frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{20})$, i.e., $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the property.
36. (d). Increase in the area of the circle = $\pi(r+2)^2 - \pi r^2 = 4\pi(r+1)$.
37. (d). A's age is $(15+4)$ years, i.e., 19 years. His brother's age is $(19+6)$ years, i.e., 25 years. Then A's mother's age is 2×25 years, i.e., 50 years.
38. (a). The yearly rent = $\text{Rs } (12 \times 250) = \text{Rs } 3,000$. Deduction = 12 per cent of Rs 3,000 = Rs 360. House-tax = 10 per cent of Rs 2,640 = Rs 264.
39. (b). Surface area of the sphere = $4\pi r^2$ and the area of the circle = $\pi \cdot 1^2$. Then $4\pi r^2 = \pi$ or $r^2 = \frac{1}{4}$. Therefore, $r = \frac{1}{2}$ m = 50 cm.
40. (d). Let Rajat's speed be x kmph and that of Rajesh be y kmph. When they travel in opposite directions, $\frac{12.5}{x+y} + \frac{1}{2}$ or $x+y=25$. When they travel in the same direction, $\frac{12.5}{y-x} = \frac{5}{2}$ or $y-x=5$. From these equations we get $y=15$ kmph.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (b) |
| 7. (d) | 8. (d) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) |
| 19. (b) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (b) | 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (a) | 29. (c) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (a) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (b) | 38. (d) | 39. (d) | 40. (d) | 41. (b) | 42. (c) |
| 43. (b) | 44. (b) | | | | |

ENGLISH

- I 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c)

II 1. It has increased systematically. 2. We have always had the potential for producing a lot more materials of all kinds than is actually needed. 3. First, the means of production in advanced countries should be used to satisfy the real needs of people. Secondly, the social and economic system of distribution should also be operated for the same purpose. 4. The available land in the world can still accommodate a far larger population. 5. To say to what extent people's requirements of space, clothes, household goods, etc can be satisfied in the future. 6. The fact that creates doubts about the future's capacity to meet human requirements.

III 1. Happiness is what everyone is after. 2. Many persons simply cannot give happiness to others, particularly to those who are strangers to them. 3. They are so obsessed with their personal narrow interests that they have hardly any time to occupy themselves with issues of wider import.

IV. are, is; will be; have; has given; have; are; began; have achieved; have built; (have) started; (have) brought; have built; are producing; (are) making; (are) manufacturing; (are) building; (are) producing; had; are providing.

V 1 The use of satellites has stimulated the development of new techniques for probing the atmosphere by remote control. 2. Those responsible for teaching young people have resorted, in different periods of history, to a variety of means for making their pupils learn. 3. At present, the nuclear powers have every possibility for concluding a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests in all spheres. 4. In states which have a communistic system, private property and private enterprise are reduced to a minimum. 5. Some of our young men in the depths of their frustration took to violent courses that were completely futile.

VI 1. excitedly—with feelings roused or stirred; 2 tally—agree or correspond exactly; 3. snatch—put out the hand suddenly and take; 4. nervously—having or showing excitement; 5. a close look—careful examination.

VII Contrary to the traditional belief that leisure breeds unhappiness,

one finds modern American women putting faith in all kinds of gadgets to get relief from domestic drudgery, thus finding more time for personal, familial and cultural betterment, rather than escaping monotony through factory or office work.

VIII

Youth movement in India

Youth movement in India is essentially confined to educated, urban young men and women in the country. In modern Indian history it can be traced to the post-1919 period when the fight for independence had started gathering momentum under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It was then part of the culture of the national movement to include the youth, particularly the students, among those who were called upon to wage a battle against the British, though in the form of peaceful civil disobedience. Student involvement in political activities thus became a respectable phenomenon having been blessed by the Father of the Nation himself.

In the recent past a parallel thing happened when Jayaprakash Narayan, then called Loknayak by many, first gave a call to the students in Gujarat and later in Bihar and elsewhere in the country to actively take part in toppling the Congress governments both in the states and at the Centre.

It appears that the entire youth activity in India has been inspired by the misconceived notion that what was true under uniquely special circumstances is equally valid in normal times. It is for this reason that most student activity on Indian campuses derives its sustenance, both moral and material, from various political parties. It has all the trappings of a political fight between rival adversaries contending for power and position.

One unfortunate result is the exclusive preoccupation of the youth with issues of a purely local and sectarian, even non-academic, kind. Perhaps, the Assam agitation can be cited as an exception, since the issues involved in it are of a far-reaching character.

The reasons behind much youth unrest in the country today lie in the feeling of insecurity and despair caused by unemployment, unequal opportunities and a lack of direction and purpose. In this sense, the youth movement only reflects the overall state of the nation

ERRATA

The correct answer to Q. No. 1 (General Awareness, Dec. '82) is (c), not (a) as mentioned.

The correct answer to Q. No. 29 and 30 (General Knowledge I, Jan '83) is (a) and (c), not (c) and (a) as mentioned.

The correct answer to Q. No. 2 and 15 (General Knowledge II, [Science] Jan '83) is (c) and (c), not (d) and (b) as mentioned.

INDIAN ECONOMY

(Continued from page 34)

which necessitated large-scale foreign aid during the 1950s and 1960s, now it is the trade-gap which is forcing us into the 'debt-trap'.

One of the important reasons for the continuing and tremendous deficit in our balance of trade, estimated at more than Rs 5,500 crores in 1980-81, is the worsening terms of trade with developed countries. This is due to the sharp increase in prices of import goods, while prices of export goods have remained more or less stagnant. For instance, while the quantity index of imports increased merely by 3.8 per cent, during 1977-78 and 1979-80, the value index rose sharply by 44.6 per cent. The value index of exports, on the other hand, remained stagnant during the same period. This simply means that we have to pay much more for our imports, while we get less real value exports. The price of oil, accounting for almost half of our total import bill, has more than quadrupled since 1973. In fact, it was the first oil hike in 1973 which started the international debt carnival.

India should, therefore, try, alongwith other underdeveloped countries, to obtain better terms of trade, so that the need for aid itself is reduced considerably. We also need to cut down imports of non-essentials, while trying to be self-sufficient, as far as possible, in oil and other essential goods currently being imported in large quantities at very high costs.

Tied aid

More than two-thirds of the aid received by India from various sources is in the form of tied aid. This means that the borrowing country is forced to purchase goods or equipment only from the lending country, and use aid only for specific projects, giving no freedom to the borrowing country to use it in the manner it considers best. It has been observed that the prices charged by lending countries are always 10 to 20 per cent and in some cases even 30 to 40 per cent higher as compared to international prices. This reduces the real benefit of foreign aid, besides preventing full utilisation of the sanctioned aid.

Debt-servicing burden

Since 90 per cent of the total aid received by India has been in the form of loans, foreign aid has given rise to the problem of debt-servicing that has assumed serious dimensions in recent years. Debt-servicing refers to repayment of the principal and interest payment. As most of the loans taken during the Second and Third Plans have become due for repayment, debt-servicing burden is mounting year after year. For instance, it has increased from Rs 238 crores during the First Plan to as much as Rs 3,776 crores in the Fifth Plan.

The gravity of the problem can be better appreciated from the fact that 20 to 25 per cent of our annual export earnings are being absorbed by debt-servicing, aggravating the already adverse balance-of-payments situation. Almost 65 per cent of external assistance received in 1979-80 was used for debt servicing. This means only one-third of the aid being received now is available for financing further development. Or, to put it simply, we are currently borrowing more for servicing of past loans, which means passing on the burden to future generations.

To the current debt-servicing burden of Rs 850 crores per year is to be added the servicing of the recent IMF loan, which may amount to a staggering figure of about Rs 9,000 crores over the period 1985-86 to 1993-94. According to present estimates, the debt-servicing burden may increase to Rs 2,500 crores per year by the end of the decade.

IMF loan and its implications

The government contracted a loan agreement with the IMF in November 1981, for a total amount of 5 billion SDRs (equivalent to about Rs 5,000 crores) to be made available over a period of three years (1981-84). In all, 18 per cent of the total loan was to be received in the first year, 36 per cent in the second and the remaining 46 per cent in the third year—the average rate of interest on the total loan being 9 to 10 per cent.

The deteriorating balance-of-payments position has been the principal reason for compelling the government to go in for this huge

loan, which had generated a lot of controversy in the recent past. The objections to the IMF loan have been made on two grounds. Firstly, it is said that had the government been more prudent in classifying imports into essential and non-essential categories, the balance-of-payments deficit would have been kept within manageable limits, obviating the need to go in for a loan of this magnitude. There is some justification in this argument, because a rapid increase in the balance-of-trade deficit has been caused mainly by a policy of indiscriminate import liberalisation pursued by the government since 1975.

Moreover, the government has failed to find an early solution to the Assam crisis, which has affected the domestic production of petroleum, causing an increase in the import bill of oil. It increased from Rs 3,267 crores in 1979-80 to Rs 5,586 crores in 1980-81.

The second reason for tough opposition to the IMF loan in the country is a host of conditions attached by the Fund, which are said to be against the national interest. Some have even gone to the extent of saying that India has surrendered her economic sovereignty by accepting the various conditions of the loan. Even as sober an economist as Prof V.K.R.V. Rao protests against these conditions when he says:

The "IMF believes in private enterprise, private foreign investment, freedom for the operation of multinationals and general relaxation on imports. It is in these respects that national objectives differ from that of [the] IMF."

Thus, with the IMF loan, the gates have been thrown open for multinationals to enter the country in a big way, even in non-essential areas. The policy of further liberalisation of imports may aggravate the already massive trade deficit if exports fail to increase substantially. The IMF conditions are, therefore, pushing the economy on to a very slippery road. The policy of import-led growth with multinationals spearheading the growth process, as prescribed by the IMF, will increase our dependence on foreign private capital and thus self-reliance as a goal will recede further.

INFLATION

A persistent and appreciable rise in the wholesale price index (WPI) can be termed as inflation. In the past, the price situation has strained the Indian economy to a great extent, though it remained satisfactory in 1981-82.

Trend

The rising trend in prices started in June 1955 and continued for nearly two decades. The WPI for all commodities rose by roughly 78 per cent (1952-53=100) during the 10-year period of the Second and Third Five Year Plans. Between 1970-71 to 1979-80 (1970-71=100) the price index on a point-to-point basis increased by 132 per cent. The highest rise was witnessed in 1973-74 when the price index increased by 30.2 per cent over the preceding year.

There was a significant improvement in the price situation during 1981-82 when the price index showed a rise of just 2.1 per cent as against 16.7 per cent in 1980-81. During the calendar year 1982, it is estimated to have gone up by 2.6 per cent.

Inflation has been quite a serious problem in the industrialised nations also. Between 1970-79, prices rose by 854 per cent in Brazil, 124 per cent in Japan and 227 per cent in the UK.

Causes

The price level in an economy will rise whenever the aggregate demand exceeds the aggregate supply. Any increase in the money supply (i.e., purchasing power of the people) beyond the permitted level of increase in the quantity of goods and services will push the price index upwards. Similarly, any shortfall in the production of essential commodities, like food articles because of drought, will also have the same effect. Edible oil and oilseeds have played a major role in escalating inflationary pressures in the past few years.

In a developing country like India there are bottlenecks at various stages of production. There are transport bottlenecks that hamper the movement of coal wagons to thermal power stations, thereby seriously affecting the generation of power. Shortage of items like steel, copper and other metals also affect production. In the past, food scarcity was the

main cause for the rise in the WPI. For instance in 1973-74 (when the WPI rose by 30.2 per cent), the food articles group contributed as much as 29 per cent of the total price increase.

Various international forces too affect prices at home. For example, frequent rise in petroleum prices has been one of the important reasons for the sharp rise in prices in the past. However, since petroleum products do not have a high weightage in the calculation of the price index, the maximum increase in the price index due to the rise in oil prices cannot be more than 4 per cent.

On the demand side, the major cause of inflation is over-expenditure by the governments—both central as well as state. When the government spends more money than it is earning, a budgetary deficit is created. This deficit (central government's annual average deficit alone was Rs 1,700 crores during the six-year period from 1976-77 to 1982-83) is covered by taking loans from the Reserve Bank of India. Such loans generate more supply of money in the hands of the government with which it creates more demand for goods and services in the market. Money supply, in turn, goes up.

If the growth of money supply is not matched by the growth of real output, prices start rising. For instance, between 1970-71 to 1974-75 (five years) the cumulative increase in real net national product (NNP) was only 6.3 per cent. On the other hand, money supply increased by 63.5 per cent during these five years. As a result, the WPI registered a sharp rise of 75 per cent. A similar trend was observed during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

On the supply side, the shortfall in the output of food and other essential commodities was further aggravated by the export of these commodities. In 1979-80, when inflationary pressure was intense, 5.7 lakh tonnes of sugar were exported. Exports of fish and fish products, meat and onions in periods of inflation further aggravated the situation. In the case of sugar, while on the one hand the government exported the commodity, on the other, it had to import about two lakh tonnes to keep the sugar prices stable.

Measures

Controlling inflation is an important aspect of the government's economic policy. The various measures taken to moderate the rate of inflation are focussed both on the demand and supply sides.

On the demand side, a number of steps are taken to effectively contain the expansion of money supply and bank credit. The Reserve Bank has been consistently pursuing a credit policy of restricting the growth of overall liquidity and containing monetary expansion. The cash reserve ratio (CRR) was raised from 6 per cent in April 1981 to 7.25 per cent in November 1981. However, in view of the continued sluggishness in deposit growth, it was reduced to 7 per cent in June 1982. The bank rate was raised from 9 to 10 per cent in July 1981 and the statutory liquidity ratio to 35 per cent in October 1981. The scheme of special bearer bonds was introduced to mop up undeclared money. Efforts are also being made to limit the budgetary deficit.

On the supply side, the effort is directed towards increased production of food articles, industrial raw materials and the generation of power. These efforts are supplemented by imports, particularly of edible oils, wheat and sugar in significant quantities. These measures are necessary to improve the resilience and viability of the public distribution system.

A major task in the years ahead is to sustain a non-inflationary environment for faster growth and development. The following measures can be suggested to bring stability in prices:

- Augmenting domestic production of foodgrains, edible oils and other essential raw materials.
- Government's budgetary deficit should be brought to zero level or at least within reasonable bounds.
- Essential items of mass consumption like onions, sugar, fish and meat should be exported only if exports do not raise the domestic price.
- The creation of sufficient stocks of foodgrains and sugar to meet their requirement through the public distribution system. These stocks should be built up through higher domestic procurement and partly through imports.
- The growth of money supply should be restricted to 8-10 per cent p.a. and should be shared by the government and commercial sectors.

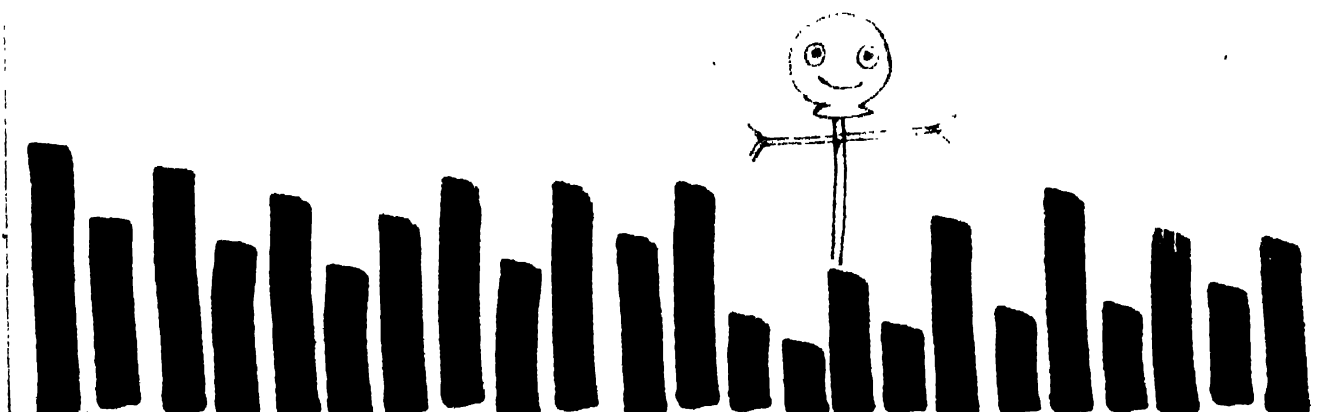
INDIAN ECONOMY: ANNUAL INDICATORS

| | Unit | 1982-83 (target
or likely achievement) | 1981-82 | 1975-76 | 1950-51 | Percentage
variation in
1982-83
over
1981-82 | Annual
rate of
growth
(%)
between
1975-76
&
1981-82 |
|---|----------------|---|--------------|----------|---------|--|--|
| Population | Crores | 70.9 | 69.3 | 60.6 | 35.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Gross National Product
(GNP) (at market prices) | Rs crores | 1,42,200 (a) | 1,38,000 (a) | 73,829.1 | 9,503 | 3.0 | 11.0 |
| Per capita GNP (at market
prices) | Rupees | 2,006 (a) | 1,991 | 1,218 | 265 | 0.8 | 8.5 |
| Real national income
(Index) | 1970-71=100 | 298.0 (a) | 298.0 | 239.0 | 48.4 | | 3.7 |
| Real per capita income
(Index) | 1970-71=100 | 150.9 (a) | 154.3 | 141.9 | 13.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| Agricultural production
(Index triennium ending) | 1969-70=100 | 132.0 | 141.1 | 124.8 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 2.1 |
| Foodgrains production
(Index) | Million tonnes | 122 | 133 | 121 | 91 | 8.5 | 1.6 |
| Industrial production (Index) | 1970=100 | 173.0 | 164.8 | 119.7 | 21.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| Fertiliser production (NPK
in terms of nutrients) | Lakh tonnes | 47.0 | 40.9 | 18.6 | 0.15 | 14.9 | 14.0 |
| Electricity generation
(public utilities) | Billion kwh | 131.5 (a) | 122.9 | 79.2 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 7.6 |
| Exports | Rs crores | 8,650 | 7,796 | 4,043 | 601 | 11.0 | 11.6 |
| Imports | Rs crores | 14,000 | 13,579 | 5,265 | 640 | 3.1 | 17.1 |
| Trade balance | Rs crores | 5,350 | 5,783 | 1,222 | 49 | | |
| Foreign exchange reserve | Rs crores | | 3,797 | 1,707 | 91 | 28.6 (a) | 14.3 |
| Money supply (M3) | Rs crores | | 62,525 | 22,250 | 2,300 | | 15.3 |
| Bank credit | Rs crores | | 19,642 | 10,877 | 1,117 | | 14.2 |
| Aggregate demand | Rs crores | | 13,829 | 14,159 | 583 | | 10.2 |
| Integrated Public Index
(average) | 1975-76=100 | 89.1 (a) | 280.1 | 173.3 | 100.0 | | 1.4 |
| Consumer Price Index for
Industrial workers | 1969-70=100 | | 457 | 326 | | | 8.3 |
| Unemployment (not seeking
on live register of employ-
ment exchanges)** | Lakhs | | 176 | 93 | | | 11.4 |

Note: (a) CRB estimates; (b) Includes currency with the public and money of the public and time deposits with banks; (c) Percentage change during the current fiscal year upto the latest month compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year; (d) Percentage variation between 1981-82 over 1980-81; Financial year end date: **Calendar year end date; (e) Nil or negligible; (f) Not available.

Source: C.M.M.F.P.O.

G.G.



ECONOMIC DICTIONARY

Aggregate demand: Total value of output that all sectors of the economy are willing to purchase at any given time or level of income.

Aggregate supply: Total value of output produced or available for purchase by the economy at any given time or level of income.

Assets: Resources or things of value owned by an economic entity, such as an individual, household or firm. *Examples:* cash, property, and the rights to property.

Balanced Budget: Budget with total revenues and total expenditures that are equal.

Balance of Payments: Statement of the money value of all transactions between a nation and the rest of the world during a given period. These transactions may consist of imports and exports of goods and services, and movements of short-term and long-term investments, gifts, currency and gold; they may be classified as current account, capital account, unilateral transfer account and gold account.

Balance of trade: That part of a nation's balance of payments dealing with merchandise imports and exports. A 'favourable' balance of trade exists when the value of exports exceeds the value of imports; an 'unfavourable' balance exists when the value of imports exceeds the value of exports.

Budget deficit: Budget in which total expenditures exceed total revenues.

Budget surplus: Budget in which total revenues exceed total expenditures.

Deflationary gap: Amount by which aggregate demand falls short of full-employment aggregate supply, thereby pulling down the real value of a nation's output.

Depression: Lower phase of a business cycle in which the economy is operating with substantial unemployment of its resources, and a sluggish rate of capital investment and consumption resulting from little business and consumer optimism.

Devaluation: Official act which makes a domestic currency cheaper in terms of gold or foreign currencies. It is typically designed to

increase a nation's exports while reducing its imports.

Direct tax: Tax that is not shifted—that is, its burden is borne by the persons or firms originally taxed. *Examples:* personal income taxes, social security taxes paid by employees and death taxes.

Disposable personal income: Income remaining after payment of personal taxes.

Floating exchange rates: Foreign exchange rates determined in a free market by supply and demand.

Foreign exchange: Instruments used for international payments. Such instruments consist not only of currency, but also of cheques, drafts and bills of exchange (which are orders to pay currency).

Gross national income: The equivalent of gross national product from the 'income' viewpoint. It consists of national income at factor cost (i.e., the sum of wages, rent, interest and profit) plus two non-income or business expense items: indirect business taxes and capital consumption allowance.

Gross national product: Total market value of all final goods and services produced by an economy during a year.

Inflation: Rise in the general price level (or average level of prices) of all goods and services—or equivalently, a decline in the purchasing power of a unit of money (such as the dollar). The general price level thus varies inversely with the purchasing power of a unit of money. For example, if prices double, purchasing power decreases by one-half; if prices halve, purchasing power doubles.

Inflationary gap: Amount by which aggregate demand exceeds aggregate supply at full employment, thereby causing inflationary pressures.

Mixed economy: Economic system in which the questions of what to produce, how much to produce and for whom to produce are decided partially by the free market and partially by a central government authority. There are varying forms and degrees of mixed economies.

National income (at factor cost): 1. Total of all net incomes earned by or ascribed to the factors of production—that is, the sum of wages, rent, interest and profit which accrues to the suppliers of labour, land, capital and enter-

preneurship. (Note: It should not be confused with the total income received by people from all sources, i.e., personal income. The difference between the two is based on various accounting considerations.) 2. In general terms and in theoretical discussions, the expression 'national income' is often used in a simple generic sense to represent the income or output of an economy.

Net national product: Total sales value of goods and services available for society's consumption and for adding to its stock of capital equipment. It represents society's net output for the year and may be obtained by deducting a capital consumption allowance from gross national product.

Personal income: In national-income accounting, the total income received by persons from all sources.

Planned economy: Economic system in which the government, according to a preconceived plan, plays a primary role in directing economic resources for the purpose of deciding what to produce, how much and possibly for whom. A planned economy may or may not be a command economy, depending on whether the government operates within a substantially authoritarian or democratic framework.

Recession: Downward phase of a business cycle in which the economy's income, output and employment are decreasing, and a falling off of business and consumer optimism is reflected by a declining rate of capital investment and consumption.

Recovery: Upward phase of a business cycle in which the economy's income, output and employment are rising, and a growing degree of business and consumer optimism is reflected by an expanding rate of capital investment and consumption.

Underemployment (disguised unemployment): State of affairs in which employed resources are not being used in their most efficient ways.

Unemployment: Situation which exists whenever resources are out of work or are not being used efficiently. There are various types of unemployment such as technological, frictional, structural, disguised, involuntary and cyclical.

From CONTEMPORARY ECONOMICS
by Milton H. Spencer

UNEMPLOYMENT

One of the most cherished goals of economic planning in India has been the achievement of full employment. And yet after over 30 years of economic planning this is, perhaps, the single gravest problem the country is faced with. The nature of unemployment in India is quite different from that in the developed countries of the West. Nearly 60 per cent of the labour force (mostly in rural areas) is self-employed and they are well outside the Western concept of 'open unemployment'. The nature of unemployment in rural areas differs from that in urban areas.

Rural unemployment

The existence of large, disguised and seasonal unemployment is an important aspect of rural unemployment. Conceptually, disguised unemployment refers to a condition where the withdrawal of a few members from the family farm will have no impact on the total output using the same technique. This surplus labour, technically called disguised unemployed persons, in fact, makes no contribution towards the output. The cultivators hardly have any work between sowing and harvesting. This leads to seasonal unemployment. Besides open unemployment, where able and willing workers do not have jobs, also exists in rural areas.

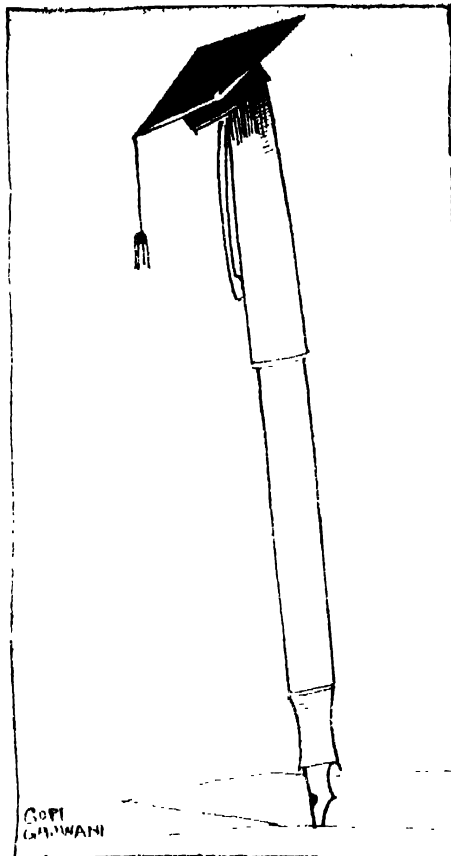
Urban unemployment

Urban unemployment is characterised more by the existence of 'educated unemployed'. Many with general and technical education do not find jobs in secondary and tertiary services. The problem is acute among the educated middle class in towns and cities.

Magnitude of the problem

The Planning Commission has stopped estimating the backlog of unemployment since 1970-71. Raj Krishna and Amartya Sen two noted economists estimated 9.25 million unemployed and 12.20 million severely under employed for the year 1971. The Bhagwati Committee on Unemployment estimated the total number of jobless at 18.7 million in 1971. Of this, 16.1 million (86 per cent) were in rural areas and 2.6 (14 per cent) in urban areas.

The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) document indicates the num-



ber of unemployed persons in the 15-59 age-group at 11.31 million in March 1980. If 31.27 million new entrants who are likely to join the working force during the Sixth Plan period are added, a total figure of 42.58 million emerges as the 'required' employment.

Employment programmes

A number of programmes have been launched to generate employment opportunities in rural areas for different segments of the society—unskilled workers, semi-educated and educated persons. The important programmes started recently are

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP):

The erstwhile 'food for work' programme has now been replaced by the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). The 'food for work' programme was started in April 1977 to generate additional employment through utilisation of available stocks of foodgrains. During the three-year period (1977-80), additional employment to the tune of 9.338 lakh mandays was generated under this programme.

The NREP which is included in the Sixth Plan, has three basic objectives: generation of additional employment, creation

of durable community assets and improvement in the living standards of the rural folk. In addition to foodgrains, cash funds are now being provided to the states. Afforestation and social forestry has been given priority under the programme.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):

The IRDP was started in 1978 and aims at reducing unemployment in the rural areas besides providing assets and inputs to the rural poor. The benefits under the programme would flow exclusively to rural people living below the poverty line, i.e., those with an annual income below Rs 3,500. Employment opportunities are to be generated through investment in agriculture, cottage and small-scale industries and in viable economic activity which suits the beneficiary family and is acceptable to the banking institution. The programme aims at providing employment to 600 poor families in each development block every year.

The labour absorption capacity of the farm sector is limited. In order to provide maximum employment opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors, the Industries, Services and Business Component (ISB) was built into the IRDP in February 1979. About 200 poor families are to be covered under ISB in each of the 5,011 development blocks every year—this is roughly about 10 lakh families.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM):

This scheme was launched in August 1978 with the basic objective of removing unemployment among rural youth. The scheme equips the rural youth with requisite skills and technology so that they can take to vocations that lead to self-employment. Trainees can be paid a stipend. TRYSEM is an integral part of the IRDP and the entire expenditure on the scheme is shared on a fifty-fifty basis by the Centre and the states.

Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS):

This scheme was launched in May 1972 by the Maharashtra Government. It was given the statutory status in January 1979. The aim of EGS is to provide gainful and productive employment in approved works to all unskilled

... rural areas. The guaranteed of work is restricted to unskilled manual work and the participant has no choice in the type of work. Unskilled workers are given jobs in durable community projects like minor irrigation works, soil conservation, construction of roads etc. Since its inception up to February 1979, the scheme had resulted in the generation of 56.27 crore man-days of employment.

In urban areas, the annual rate of absorption of labour in the organised sector, i.e., factories, shops, establishment, was only 0.91 per cent between 1965-76. Between 1965-77, the public sector averaged a 3.65 per cent annual rise in employment compared to the private sector's 0.04 per cent. Yet, these four major employment programmes have not made an appreciable dent in today's burgeoning problem of unemployment. Some suggested steps to create mass employment opportunities:

(a) There should be rapid expansion of wage goods industries, which, in turn, should generate large surpluses that can be profitably employed in the creation of capital assets, particularly in rural areas.

(b) Rural capital formation works based on labour intensive techniques should be undertaken on a large scale. It is estimated that an investment of Rs 1 crore can provide employment to 5,000 persons in such works.

(c) Light industries producing consumer and capital goods should be developed in all parts of the country. Labour absorption in such industries is very large. It is estimated that a gross investment of Rs 1 crore in cotton textiles can provide employment to 1,458 persons. The figures for other light industries are: leather - 1,192, electrical appliances - 763 and radio and television - 857.

On the other hand, a gross investment of Rs 1 crore in heavy industries in the public sector provides employment to only 98 persons.

While it is important to effectively implement employment programmes and generate more opportunities, it is becoming increasingly obvious that unless we take speedy steps to control our population the problem will remain unsolved.

S. N. MOOKERJEE, N.C. JOSHI
& KRISHNA KUMAR

ECONOMIC CAPSULE

Trade gap: Imports during the year 1980-81 totalled Rs 12,524 crores against exports of Rs 6,711 crores. In the subsequent year, imports increased to Rs 13,560 crores with the exports rising to Rs 7,781 crores. For the current financial year (1982-83), official data is available only for the period April to August and this shows that the trade gap was as much as Rs 3,069 crores, indicating that the yearly foreign trade gap might not be lower than Rs 5,900 crores during the year 1982-83. During the five-month period, exports have risen by 6 per cent to Rs 4,130 crores while imports have come down marginally by 0.7 per cent to Rs 3,522 crores.

What is more disturbing is that our foreign exchange reserves situation threatens to run into a crisis unless serious action is taken now to stop the rot. In 1978-79, when the policy of liberalised imports was initiated, the foreign exchange reserves were a comfortable Rs 5,603 crores, having risen by no less than Rs 935 crores during the year. These reserves increased to Rs 5,706 crores in the subsequent year, but began to decline in 1980-81 when they showed a fall of Rs 390 crores and came down to Rs 5,316 crores. In 1981-82, they showed a further sharp fall by Rs 1,519 crores to Rs 3,797 crores and the downhill trend has continued despite the government negotiating a loan of SDR 5 billion from the IMF under its extended facility and drawing a sum of Rs 948 crores up to June 30, 1982, under this arrangement. Between March end and the middle of November these reserves have come down further by Rs 169 crores which means that they are not even sufficient for three months of imports.

The tourism industry undoubtedly has the potential to make an effective contribution to the country's economic growth. The Finance Ministry's economic survey of 1981-82 and the *Reserve Bank Of India Bulletin* indicate that the nation's foreign exchange earnings from international tourism for the year 1979-80, were Rs 831.8 crores—only marginally less than that earned by the top spot handicrafts industry (Rs 832.5 crores). Only four years earlier (1975-76), tourism ranked a humble tenth in the nation's foreign exchange earners' league. In this short span, net earnings from the tourism industry—which multiplied as much as five times—have quietly overtaken those from traditional high-profile sectors such as tea, sugar, jute, leather, engineering

goods among others.

Oil production in India is believed to have reached 19.6 million tonnes in 1981-82, 31 per cent more than the 14.9 million tonnes produced in 1980-81. Refinery production was 32 million tonnes as against 29.5 million tonnes in 1981.

Record sugar production: With a record production of 84 lakh tonnes of sugar during the 1981-82 sugar season, India has earned the distinction of being the largest sugar-producing country in the world, surpassing Brazil and Cuba. At this level it has also crossed the target of 76 lakh tonnes set for the terminal year (1984-85) of the Sixth Five Year Plan. With an installed capacity of 64.8 lakh tonnes and production of 84 lakh tonnes, the capacity utilisation of sugar mills during 1981-82 worked out to be 130 per cent, again a record. In an economy characterised by shortages, sugar represents one of the few areas which face the crisis of surplus. With the expected production of about 80 lakh tonnes of sugar during the 1982-83 sugar season (October 1982-September 1983), the total availability (taking into account the opening stock of 33 lakh tonnes) is likely to be of the order of 113 lakh tonnes during the current year. Even with liberal releases of about 66 lakh tonnes of sugar for internal consumption and exports of about 5 to 6 lakh tonnes, the current sugar season is likely to close with a stock of more than 40 lakh tonnes.

Food stocks: On October 1, 1982, the foodstocks were about 11.50 million tonnes as against 18.50 million tonnes on the corresponding date in 1979. Similarly, despite the IMF loan, the foreign exchange reserves have eroded by about Rs 3,000 crores. Because of foreign exchange constraints the government is restrained in matters of food imports. This year the government has contracted to import 2.5 million tonnes of wheat. However, in order to maintain a safe level of stocks and to avert a breakdown in the public distribution system, by now 5 million tonnes of grain should have been imported.

Drought situation: Thirteen of the 22 states in India are facing a drought situation. With the monsoon having almost receded from the country, the current year's drought may turn out to be almost as severe as that of 1979, the worst drought year in recent history when cultivable land in 11 states was parched and foodgrain production in the country plummeted from the record high of 131.9 million tonnes in 1978-79 to 109 million tonnes in 1979-80.

Out of 416 districts in the country, almost 200 in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and



Still, for a drop of water! With just one-third of the crop area irrigated, the poor farmer is still at the mercy of monsoons.

West Bengal are reeling under the impact of drought. Of these 200 districts, about 90 have been officially declared as drought-affected.

About 20 million hectares of cropped area have been ravaged and the value of crop loss in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal is estimated at a staggering Rs 2,000 crores. Confronted with an acute shortage of water, food-grains and fodder, state after state has been approaching the Centre for financial assistance. According to the latest information, nine states have sought central allocations totalling Rs 1,650 crores for relief measures.

Power generation in 1981 was 110.8 billion kwh. It was expected to increase by 7.5 per cent in 1982. However, in most states, power availability fell short of requirement by about 8 to 9 per cent. The most severely hit states were Gujarat, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, where the power cuts ranged between 20 and 100 per cent. The main cause for the crisis is that power generated is only 45 per cent of

its capacity. One of the reasons given for power shortage is paucity of funds. This, however, does not seem to be true. Between 1951 and 1979, the Five Year Plans invested a total of Rs 13,973 crores in power programmes. The Sixth Plan proposes an outlay of Rs 19,265 crores.

The problem has been created because the achievements of physical targets during the last two Plans have been slow. During the Fourth Plan, only 50 per cent of the targets were achieved and in the first three years of the Sixth Plan, the achievement was 64 per cent. The high rate of transmission and distribution losses have also added to the problem. The average rate of such losses is about 20 per cent.

Oilseed production reached a new peak of 12.1 million tonnes in 1981-82, surpassing the target of 11.2 million tonnes and the previous record of 10.6 million tonnes during 1975-76. The prospects for 1982-83, however, are not bright. It is expected that the production would be around 9.5 million tonnes which would be 22.5 per cent less than last year's level.

As a result of inadequate oilseed production, we are forced to spend between Rs 500 to Rs 700 crores on its imports. Also, our per capita edible oil consump-

tion is hardly 4 kg per year against the world figure of 11 kg and more than 25 kg in many developed countries.

Indian equity participation in joint ventures abroad has crossed Rs 120 crores, according to the Indian Investment Centre. At September-end last year there were 226 Indian joint ventures abroad of which 137 were in operation and the remaining at various stages of implementation.

Road accidents cost dear: Road accidents cause nearly 25,000 deaths per year or an average of 70 deaths every day. These accidents also result in loss of limb and damage to property. It has been found by a recent study carried out by the Central Road Research Institute that a loss of Rs 230 crores is incurred by the nation every year on account of loss of production, hospitalisation charges, expenses on courts and administration charges incurred by the police, insurance and the courts. This represents 0.3 per cent of the national income and is thus a serious loss. As against 4 million vehicles, there are 15 million bullock-carts and 45 million cycles occupying the same road space.

Compiled from *Commerce, Business World and Sunday*

CAREER COUNSELLING

BY G.J. UNNITHAN

Director, Students' Advisory Bureau, University of Rajasthan

I have passed my All-India Higher Secondary exam (subjects Physics, Chemistry, Maths and English) with 67 per cent marks and am interested in further studies in Agriculture and Dairy Technology. Which Indian institutes conduct the above-mentioned courses? What is the scope for employment?

Mukul Goyal, Lucknow

India remains predominantly an agricultural country and for training in this sector with its various branches, there are many agricultural colleges and universities, some set up with foreign collaboration and of a very good standard. The Dairy Science College of the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal is the best. Admission is open to Science/Mathematics students (10+2 level) on the basis of an entrance test held in June. The course is of four years duration.

Diploma courses of two years duration in Dairy Technology are available at the Dairy Science Institute Aarey Milk Colony, Bombay; Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad; Southern Regional Station, N D R I, Bangalore and

the State Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Haringhata. Other colleges which offer B.Sc. in Dairy Technology: S.M.C. College of Dairy Science, Anand (Gujarat); and Rajasthan Agricultural College, Udaipur (Rajasthan). The scope for employment is bright for well-qualified dairy technologists.

Many undergraduate agricultural courses in colleges and universities are now restricted to residents of the states in which these institutions are located. For an agricultural degree in UP, apply to: Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar-263 145, Distt. Nainital; Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur-208 092; and Narendra Dev University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad-224 001.

I'm interested in joining the London School of Economics. Please give me full details regarding the admission procedure, the eligibility criteria and hostel facilities

Nita Nath Singh, Dhanbad

The London School of Economics is one of the most prestigious institutions of higher learning in the world in the fields of social sciences and related subjects. Although you have not indicated whether you are interested in undergraduate or postgraduate studies, we presume you are requiring details for admission to the graduate school. More than 50 per cent of its students today are foreigners and they mostly work towards the M.A., M.Sc., LL.M., M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees of London University.

Applications should be made on the school's application form before February 1, which are available from the Graduate Admissions Office, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London WC2A 2AE. A second-class honours degree is the minimum entrance re-

quirement for postgraduate courses, as well as an adequate score on the Graduate Record Examination of the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, USA. (Details about the G.R.E. in India are available from: Institute of Psychological & Educational Measurement [IPEM] E.C. College Campus, Allahabad-211 003.)

There are no hostel facilities at the London School of Economics. Fees for overseas students in UK are extremely high and your annual expenditure could work out to almost Rs 1,00,000. Why not apply to the Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi-110 007 or other prestigious institutions in Bombay and Pune?

I've just completed first year B.Com. (Hons) from a prestigious college in Delhi. I also took my Chartered Accountancy entrance examination and hope to pass it. If I clear my C.A. entrance examination, should I leave my regular classes of B.Com., take up a correspondence course and join up as an articled clerk? Or should I complete B.Com. and then get my training from a company? Moreover, if I do my B.Com. by correspondence will there be any hindrance in my trying for M.B.A.? Please advise.

Rima Takkar, New Delhi

After passing your C.A. entrance examination, when you are appointed as an articled clerk, it will be better to complete your B.Com. by correspondence. The entrance rules for C.A. are about to be changed. Under these new rules, if you complete your B.Com. as a regular student at a later date, you will be required to reappear at the C.A. entrance examination. Under the proposed rules, graduation in any faculty is the minimum qualification for appearing in the C.A. entrance examination. Students passing their degree examination by correspondence will face no difficulty on that account in applying for M.B.A. courses. □

NOTE TO READERS

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WHAT'S HAPPENING?

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January 3 Centre finalises strategy for Assam tripartite talks

70th session of Indian Science Congress Association inaugurated by PM Indira Gandhi at Tirupati.

January 5 Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tripura go to polls; four killed in Andhra poll violence.

January 4 Assam tripartite talks open; compromise on aliens likely as AASU, government soften attitudes; government to delink poll from aliens' issue.

January 5 Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tripura go to polls; four killed in Andhra poll violence.

Assam talks break down.

January 6 Assam, Meghalaya to go to polls in February. Assam agitation leaders oppose poll decision.

Congress (I) voted out in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka; Telugu Desam wins absolute majority in Andhra Pradesh.

January 7 Six top AASU leaders detained under NSA

Home Minister P. C. Sethi invites Akalis for talks

January 8 Kranti Ranga merges with Janata Party in Karnataka

India and Bangladesh reach accord on sharing of Ganga waters for another two years.

January 9 First non-Congress government sworn in in Andhra Pradesh; 15-member ministry takes oath in public.

Akali Dal accepts Centre's invitation for resumption of talks.

January 10 Eight-member Janata-Kranti Ranga coalition Ministry takes oath in Karnataka.

US suggests new agenda for talks on troops withdrawal from Lebanon

January 11 Centre's talks with Akalis remain inconclusive; to be resumed soon.

12-member Tripura Left-Front Ministry sworn in.

January 12 Election process set in motion in Assam, notifications issued, agitators continue stir against poll.

January 13 Israel, Lebanon agree on agenda; US compromise formula accepted.

Justice Baharul Islam quits Supreme Court to join active politics.

Rohini-560 rocket successfully launched from Sriharikota.

January 14 UP Government orders probe into Meerut riots.

Janata Party not to contest Assam polls.

Japan to begin military exports to US a special exception to its ban on arms exports, says Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Motooari Gotoda.

January 15 Pakistan receives three F-16s.

Opposition asks PM to defer Assam poll.

Centre invites Akalis for further talks on January 18, Akalis accept invitation.

January 16 India to buy Soviet combat vehicles.

Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq to attend non-aligned summit.

January 17 Centre rejects Opposition plea for putting off Assam poll

External Affairs Secretary Nitwar Singh arrives in Pakistan for talks on bilateral issues and those concerning non-aligned summit

Textile strike a year old, stir to continue, says Datta Samant

Ninth IFFI awards presented, no film found worthy of Golden Peacock.

January 18 Akali talks resume in Chandigarh; end in uncertainty.

Large-scale arson and kidnappings in Assam, 36-hour statewide anti-poll bandh begins.

January 19 India and Pakistan conclude talks; agree to set up three sub-commissions.

Chief ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan invited to Delhi for talks on Akali demands.

January 20 PM decides to discuss Akali issue with Opposition

Sri Lanka emergency lapses.

Moscow warns Japan of retaliatory strike in event of weapons deployment against USSR.

January 21 Tripartite talks to be held on Akali tangle; decision taken at meeting with Opposition.

Five Assam officials held for refusing election duty.

US nuclear plan in Europe to stay on schedule, says US President Ronald Reagan.

January 22 Centre invites Akalis for talks on January 24; Dal President Longowal indicates acceptance.

Assam PCC (I) office damaged by bomb blast.

January 23 Akalis accept government invitation for talks; three-man Akali

panel departed

AASU announces another phase of agitation, threaten to disrupt PM's campaign

Sanjay Verma Manch Convener Akbar Ahmed and around 250 others held in clash with police in Lucknow

January 24 Supreme Court stays curbs on Assam newspapers

Tripartite talks on Akali tangle begin; first session ends on optimistic note.

January 25 President Zail Singh calls for preservation of unity and cohesion, in his Republic Day message

Tripartite leaders agree to reopen Ravi-Beas water sharing issue

January 26 Republic Day celebrated throughout the country, Nigerian President Shugu Shagan chief guest at the Republic Day parade in New Delhi.

January 27 Entire Union Council of Ministers resigns, major changes likely.

35 Akali MLAs in Punjab submit resignations, post dated for February 21.

January 28 Chief Justice of state High Courts to be appointed from outside the state, government announces policy decision

"Agitation will be taken to streets if demands not accepted by February 21," warns Longowal

Indian delegation arrives in Beijing for third round of talks

January 29 Cabinet reshuffled, nine ministers dropped

Sino-Indian talks begin in Beijing.

January 30 Mahatma Gandhi's 35th death anniversary observed.

Political and economic drafts for New Delhi Non-aligned Summit ready; to be handed over to nations for consideration.

January 31 Reagan presents US fiscal 1983-84 budget, massive funds asked for defence.

February 1 India and China agree on expanding trade and scientific exchanges.

US offers to sign pact with Russia to ban nuclear missiles

Talks with Akalis on February 8

Lebanon talks end in Khaldé with no sign of progress.

February 2 Third round of Sino-Indian talks conclude, major differences persist, talks to resume in Delhi later.

13 persons killed in mass murders in UP.

A.P.

CABINET RESHUFFLE WELL-TIMED MOVE

The lessons of the South haven't been learnt yet, apparently. When minister after minister submitted his resignation, and when, through dramatic press briefings, it was made clear that a central reshuffle was in the offing, many felt that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had at last come to grips with the Congress (I)'s defeat in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and was firmly set to root out the rot that had set within the party. It was also seen as a prelude to a major overhauling of the leadership of maladministered Congress (I)-ruled states. The move was well-timed as it came just a little before the civic elections in Delhi and the Assembly elections in Meghalaya and Assam.

In the event, it was a routine reshuffle, hardly meriting the fanfare, and unlikely to make an appreciable impact. Basically, the old Cabinet remains intact, except for a few changes here and there. Among the new faces: Vijay Bhaskara Reddy, former Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, as Minister without portfolio and Vishwanath Pratap Singh, former UP Chief Minister, as Minister for Commerce. Among the conspicuous casualties: Kedar Pandey, Union Minister for Irrigation who may become the next Chief Minister of Bihar, and Ministers of State Sitaram Kesari and Vikram Mahajan. For making a success of Asiad '82, Buta Singh was elevated to the Cabinet rank, taking charge of the Ministries of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports and additionally that of the Ministry of Works and Housing. More changes are expected in a few days.

After initiating limited reforms in the central apparatus, Mrs Gandhi turned her attention to the administrative front to fight corruption, inefficiency and callousness. She wrote to ministers giving clear-cut instructions on issues ranging from the upkeep of office building to the influence of industrial and business lobbies in the ministries.

Among her major directives



The new faces: V.P. Singh (left) and Ram Nivas Mirdha at the swearing-in ceremony.

- excepting defence personnel holding civilian posts and scientists, super-annuated employees must not be re-employed. This would check frustration and loss of initiative among the younger employees. Canvassing by industrialists for posting and extension in cases of officials "will make them [officials] liable to severe action". Officers on deputation with the central government should be sent back to their respective states by April 30, 1983. No foreign posting should be given to those who have less than two years' service left to their credit. Inter-cadre transfers of officers should be the exception and not the rule. Promotions should be based on performance.

- the need to tighten security arrangements for ensuring secrecy of information in the ministries, since some contact men have even managed to secure copies of government documents on important matters and projects.

- punctuality, regular attendance and due discharge of work by government employees must be ensured.

- employees should keep the work-place clean and be prompt and polite in attending to queries from the public.

An official spokesman said no shake-up of personnel was as yet envisaged, except in specific cases of corruption or wrong-doing. He added that the aim of the Prime Minister's directives was to tone up the working of the ministries and bring changes in proce-

dures and methods of operation if need be. The Union ministries have started action on the Prime Minister's instructions and will keep her "informed", as she desires.

ASSAM

BATTLE OF THE BALLOT

Happenings just before the Assam Assembly elections indicate that it promises to be more of a battle of the bullet than of the ballot. On January 6, the Election Commission announced elections for the 126-member Assembly and 12 Lok Sabha constituencies. Just a day before, another round of talks between Assam agitation leaders and the Centre ended inconclusively, and the former stuck to their position: without a solution to the 'foreigners' problem, no election should be held. More precisely, they wanted a revision of the electoral rolls within whatever cut-off date was mutually agreed upon. This meant the detection of foreigners, deletion of their names from the electoral rolls and their eventual deportation from Assam.

Without any such accord, the government decided to hold elections and announced the voters list the same day. The electoral rolls were of 1978. The Opposition and agitation leaders charged that it contained a large number of foreigners whom the Assam

movement had been vainly attempting to expel from the state for four years. The pre-poll violence that followed is one for the books.

Came first the agitation leaders' call for a boycott of the elections. Then, bombs exploded with disconcerting rapidity, blowing bridges and railway lines, damaging houses and cars of candidates. They were issued with death threats—some even escaped assassination attempts—as were others opposing the boycott call. In a vain bid to control the situation, 50 battalions of armed police were flown in. Central Assam's Mangaldoi sub-division was literally the centrepiece in the militant pre-poll response. Night-long violence, rampaging mobs, curfew and police firing were the set routine. Three persons were killed in a police firing there—the all-Assam figure was 10—as late as February 5.

That day it was yet another round of success for the agitation leaders. In response to their call for an 18 day "total non-cooperation", beginning February 5, work was paralysed in virtually all government offices all over Assam, except in Dhubri (Goalpara district) and in Cachar and North Cachar districts. Cachar and Goalpara districts have an over 70 per cent Bengali and Muslim electorate or "foreigners".

In such a tense build-up to the elections, the government hardly helped the Congress (I)'s case by arresting top agitation leaders under the National Security Act and invoking the Assam Special Powers Act to gag pro-agitation newspapers. Bringing in government officials from outside the state—mainly from Bihar, and after much trouble—to conduct the polls has further heightened tension, though the state government hadn't much choice after the near-total refusal of state officials to perform election duties.

There was no such justification for imposing the Assam Government Order restraining the *Assam Tribune* and *Dainik Asom* from publishing any story related to the pre-poll agitation. The Supreme Court thought as much when it stayed the Assam Government Order.

Newspaper censorship, uncertainty over who will conduct the polls, massive deployment of ar-

med police and the use of contentious electoral rolls have given way to charges that the polls will be rigged. This, plus the escalating violence, led to appeals in the Gauhati High Court and the Supreme Court to stay the polls. The appeal was struck down. Still, the dominant view in Assam is that the polls will not be held at all. For one, the present circumstances are not conducive for an election, as the Election Commission has itself admitted. For another, the agitation leaders have an elaborate scheme to disrupt the elections. They plan to create no-man zones around each polling booth, shift in advance those living within these zones, and confine those of them who do not move out on their own.

If a poll is held, it will be a very bizarre one. There are no issues on which opposing candidates can offer promises or solutions, save the foreign nationals problem, which, says former Chief Minister and Left Democratic Alliance (LDA) Chairman Sarat Sinha, "...is a far too complicated issue to expect any state government to solve in the near future". Sinha, one of the very few candidates who has refused police protection, says: "I refuse to go to the people seeking their vote with a bayonet-carrying policeman guarding me."

Against the 1978 Assembly election figure of 1,049, only 630 candidates have filed nominations for the oncoming polls. Fear, in part, and the decision of the four national parties—the BJP, the Janata Party and the two factions of the Lok Dal—to boycott the "fake elections" are responsible for this decrease in number. The non-communist Opposition's decision to stay away has bolstered the agitationists—and discomfited the Congress (I) because the BJP and the Janata Party have stepped up their boycott campaign. Massive attendance at rallies they have called indicate the extent of the people's opposition to the elections—and the Congress (I).

The Congress (I) has only itself to blame for this. Going by past performances, it never had much credibility in Assam. In the 1978 elections, it secured just eight of the 126 Assembly seats, way behind the Janata Party's 53 and the Congress (U)'s 26. Ever

since, Assam has reeled under President's rule alternating with do-nothing ministries under Anwar Taimur and Keshab Chandra Gogoi, formed by wooing MLAs from the Janata and other parties. The Congress (I) was, however, convinced it could form a ministry in the state following this election on the basis of a survey of Assam that it commissioned in November last.

This partly explains the suddenness of the election announcement. Previously, the idea was to extend President's rule in Assam by two years by a constitutional amendment. The Congress (I) had consulted the Opposition—non communist as well—to secure their cooperation. A majority of the opposition parties urged the Centre to proceed with the constitutional amendment by calling a special session of Parliament only if negotiations with the agitationists failed. In the event, negotiations failed, the special session was never called. President's rule was never extended and elections were, all too hastily announced.

The move is legally valid, as the Supreme Court has upheld, but to the Assamese it is still inherently wrong. In the final analysis, elections may be held and a ministry may be formed. But will it bear any relationship with popular feelings? Judging by current trends, the turn-out on election day may be abysmally low (See page 26.)

DELHI ELECTIONS CAPITAL VICTORY

After losing hands down in the Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Assembly elections, the Congress (I) regained its prestige by obtaining an absolute majority in the elections to the Delhi Metropolitan Council and the Municipal Corporation. Of the 56 open seats in the Metropolitan Council, the Congress (I) bagged 34 seats, the BJP 19, the Lok Dal (C) two and the Janata one. In the 100-member Municipal Corporation, Congress (I) won 57 seats, BJP 38, Lok Dal (C) three, Janata one and one Independent.

MAHARASHTRA MOVING TOWARDS STABILITY

Vasantao Patil, popularly known as Vasantdada Patil, was chosen the new Chief Minister of

...in an atmosphere of high drama. The 'secret consensus' method showed that he enjoyed the maximum support of MLAs. The unanimous demand that the Prime Minister should nominate the leader was turned down by the All India Congress Committee (AICC) observers. A.R. Antulay, the former Chief Minister, tried a comeback, first by proxy and finally, directly. He and a few suspended MLAs created an ugly situation. While his supporters shouted rowdy and unprintable slogans in corridors, he warned that "many evils would follow in the near future" because the consensus was "pre-planned and stage-managed". He even demanded a repoll. It was a direct attack on the President of the Congress (I), Indira Gandhi, who advised him not to contest the election.

With Antulay side-tracked, the two contenders for the chief ministership were Patil and Ramrao Adik. Both belong to the Maratha lobby. Both are reported to have received almost equal number of votes. Patil enjoyed the patronage of Y.B. Chavan and is regarded as the man of the masses and has extensive contacts with people all over Maharashtra. His return brings back to power the particular Maratha lobby which was calculatedly relegated to the background by the leadership.

With such impeccable credentials, Patil is expected to bring a measure of stability to the state. This highly industrialised state is passing through a critical phase. Intra-party squabbles, increasing corruption, the falling morale of a bureaucracy because of senseless transfers, and severe drought in several districts have converted this once best-managed state into a poorly-managed one.

Recognising the need to check internal dissension if Maharashtra is to be brought back on an even keel, Adik has been made the Deputy Chief Minister. Including him, Patil has selected a 36-member ministry — 15 Cabinet ministers and 21 ministers.

AKALI ISSUE

KNOTTY PROBLEM

The negotiations between the Akalis and the Centre were resumed following the decision of the former to respond to the Centre's invitation. How-

ever, no understanding could be reached during the talks held in Chandigarh on January 11 and 12.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi held a meeting with the leaders of opposition parties, during which it was agreed that they would also be invited to participate in the talks with the Akalis. Tripartite talks on the Akali demands were held in New Delhi on January 24 and 25 in a "cordial atmosphere".

The 37 MLAs and four MPs belonging to the Akali Dal submitted their post-dated resignations on January 27. These resignations will become effective from February 21. This was seen as a compromise between their commitment to resign on January 27 and the concession made to the Centre and the Opposition in view of the cordiality of the tripartite talks.

In response to a call from Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) President G.S. Tohra, and other SGPC officials also submitted their resignations to the SGPC executive.

Meanwhile, the chief ministers of Haryana and Rajasthan requested the Centre not to reach an agreement with the Akalis without consulting them, since some of the demands like reopening of the Ravi-Beas river-waters issue and the readjustment of territorial boundaries, will affect their states.

The next round of tripartite talks were held in New Delhi on February 8, 9 and 10 and ended in a stalemate. Another round of talks, beginning February 15, were adjourned till February 18.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICES A CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE

Chief Justices of all high courts must be from outside the states. This decision was taken by the government after "consulting the Chief Justice of India". Whether he agreed to this is not known. The announcement laid down three guidelines for the implementation of the policy. First, the *inter se* seniority of puisne judges will be reckoned on the basis of their seniority in their own high courts and, subject to suitability, they would be considered for appointment as Chief Justices in other high courts.

Second, a Chief Justice who has

only one year or less to retire, may not be transferred to other high courts. Third, a puisne judge in a high court, who has one year or less to retire when his turn for being considered for elevation as Chief Justice comes, may, subject to suitability, be considered for appointment as Chief Justice in his own high court if vacancy is to occur during that period.

There was a mixed reaction to this decision. *The Statesman* in its editorial, commented: "In retrospect, judges themselves are to an extent to blame for what has been happening to them. There have been persistent complaints of relatives and friends receiving the most favoured treatment. Judges who allowed others to exploit their position cannot but suffer as a result."

The reaction of *The Hindustan Times*: "Because for some time new appointments to 86 vacancies in various high courts have not taken place, considerable doubts arose whether the government had a plan to pack the courts... As it is, insiders are horrified at the nature and extent of politicking judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts have to engage in; unabridged ambitions are propelling many judges to forget the etiquette of judicial conduct in a liberal polity."

Eminent jurists and advocates have reacted differently. V.M. Tarkunde feels that transfers might discourage good lawyers from opting for the bench. L.M. Singhvi, the President of the Supreme Court Bar Association, wished there were fuller discussions on this controversial matter and a clear consensus should have been arrived at.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS NEW MINISTRIES

After the Congress (I) debacle in the Assembly elections, a 15-member ministry headed by N.T. Rama Rao (NTR) was sworn into office in Andhra Pradesh on January 9, an 8-member ministry headed by Ramakrishna Hegde was sworn into office in Karnataka on January 10, and a 12-member ministry headed by Nripen Chakraborty was sworn into office in Tripura on January 11.

Both the southern states have got non-Congress ministries for the first time: in Andhra Pradesh it is the Telugu Desam; in Karnataka

It is the Janata-Karnataka Kranti Ranga combine. Both NTR and Hegde have made similar promises: to fight corruption and provide an honest and responsible administration. They have made it clear that while they want cordial relations with the Centre, they will press for more autonomy for the states. Indira Gandhi has welcomed their offer of cooperation.

The merger of the Kranti Ranga in Janata Party, and the support of the BJP, CPI, CPI(M) and several independents to his ministry, has not solved Hegde's problems. Kranti Ranga leader S. Bangarappa has turned down the offer of deputy chief ministership and is said to be keeping his fingers crossed over his next move.

The Left Front in Tripura has returned to office for the second consecutive term, though with a reduced majority. The Congress (I)-TUJS (Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti) alliance seems to have encouraged the extremists, who have indulged in several violent acts in the recent past.

INDO-NEPALESE RELATIONS MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH

A major breakthrough was achieved in Indo-Nepalese relations on February 3 and 4 when the two countries agreed upon the joint execution of three major multipurpose river-valley projects. The agreement will enable the two governments to harness the waters of the Karnali, the Rapti and the Pancheshwar rivers for irrigation and power generation. The two sides also gave an ad hoc extension to the five-year treaty expiring by February end. There is hope that the treaty will be renewed. The accords were arrived at during the two-day visit of the Nepalese Prime Minister, Surya Bahadur Thapa.

Nepal, strategically situated between India and China, is the only Hindu kingdom in the world. It has the aspiration of becoming a zone of peace—Asia's Switzerland. Experimenting with partyless democracy, Nepal considers India its greatest and strongest friend.

Thus, India has agreed to continue its economic aid to Nepal. It will provide Nepal Rs 3.5 crores in aid to set up industrial estates and other projects. A cement factory will also be set up with the help of the Cement Cor-

poration of India. Its capacity will be 1,200 tonnes per day and is likely to go into production by 1989. A ministerial-level joint economic commission will regulate, plan and monitor economic cooperation between the two countries.

SIKKIM

INDIANISATION BEGINS

An ordinance issued on the midnight of January 31-February 1 extended the Central Excise and Salt Act to Sikkim. This would mean that the 14 manufacturing companies in Sikkim—nine cigarette and five cosmetic companies—would require an excise licence for manufacturing and shipping goods. It is likely to be followed by the extension of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The Governor is also likely to give his assent to the Sikkim Industries Licencing Bill, 1982. It would permit only those industries in Sikkim which have majority equity participation by the Sikkimese.

When Sikkim became a part of India in 1975, it was decided that India's tax and regulatory laws would not be extended immediately to it. The idea was that industries based on local resources would be promoted. Sikkim has good deposits of non-ferrous metals. Horticulture-based industries are also suited to Sikkim. The forest wealth of Sikkim can also support timber and plywood industries. Instead, cigarette, cosmetic and toiletry industries were set up to avoid excise duties ranging from 105 to 440 per cent. This caused a loss of about Rs 250 crores to the Indian Government. It is being set right now.

SINO-INDIAN TALKS NO HEADWAY

An Indian team led by K.S. Bajpai, Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry and former Indian Ambassador to China, visited Beijing from January 29 to February 2 to hold the third round of Sino-Indian talks. (The next round of talks will be held in Delhi.) Fu Hue, Adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was the head of the Chinese team. The talks failed to narrow down major differences and thus ended without any substantial achievement. The Chinese official news

agency, Xinhua, however, said the two countries "got to the heart of the matter", and discussions on trade, economic cooperation and cultural exchanges were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Though the two countries have not resolved the boundary dispute, *The Times* (London) feels that detente may be possible. The reason: during the last four years the two countries have shown a real desire to mend their fences. China has revived its 23-year old status quo proposals that is, China will give up its claim in the eastern sector if India forgets what happened in the west.

Notwithstanding differences on the border question, there has been an improvement in Sino-Indian trade. It amounted to \$ 139 million in 1982 (1981 - 111.3 million). China having a favourable balance of trade of \$ 33 million. India imported steel products, pig iron, medicine and electrical ceramics while China imported sugar and tobacco.

ECONOMY

AN UPWARD TREND

A special report from the US Commerce Department, published in the February 7 issue of *Business America*, a leading magazine for American businessmen, ranks India, which has become virtually self-sufficient in many industries, among the world's top 10 industrial nations. Though agriculture is still the dominating sector in the economy, the share of industry in the GNP has gone up to 25 per cent. The share of manufactured products in exports, which was 45 per cent in 1960, has gone up to 60 per cent now. While many of India's 700 million people remain outside the market economy, more than 100 million are members of an expanding modern sector, the report said.

The report considers the performance of the Indian economy quite good. It expanded at an annual rate of 6.1 per cent during 1974-1979, well above the historical trend. The year 1979-80 was bad due to one of the worst droughts in recent history. The economy, however, again showed an upturn in 1980-81 by achieving a 7.5 per cent growth rate. The report is likely to encourage American businessmen to invest in India.

AJAY AHUJA & N.V.S

WARSAW PACT SUMMIT COURTING THE WEST

The new Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, launched a new peace offensive in the new year. The venue was Prague, the occasion, the Warsaw Pact summit. The gathering issued a long declaration which contained a minimum of Marxist-Leninist jingoism. Its main suggestions: all nuclear powers should renounce the first use of nuclear weapons; the Soviet Union and the US should freeze their long-range nuclear arsenal at present levels; nuclear-free zones should be established in northern Europe and the Balkans; conventions should be drafted prohibiting all tests of nuclear weapons and outlawing the neutron bomb at the 40-nation Geneva disarmament conference; and that NATO and the Warsaw Pact should sign a treaty renouncing the use of force against each other.

Although the American news media denounced the Prague declaration for being "strong on peaceful posturing, weak on specific concessions", it rang some responsive bells in Western Europe, especially in West Germany, where a mid-term general election is due this month. A government-sponsored opinion study late last year showed that a majority of the West German population is against the NATO proposal to station 108 new Pershing II missiles on West German soil beginning December 1983.

Andropov's proposals may tilt the balance in favour of the Social Democrats whose leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, visited Moscow recently to talk to Andropov about the peace plans. As matters stand, the pro-missile and increasingly anti-American Green Party holds the balance between the Christian and Social Democrats. Taking the popular feeling into consideration, the Social Democrats may be tempted to overlook their previous support for the deployment of the American missiles.



US Vice-President George Bush with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl Selling the US viewpoint to Europe

and side with the Greens. If that happens, the Kohl Government would fall.

In Britain, too, the response, after a brief delay, was responsive. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym declared the Prague document was of "great significance" and the Western alliance "should look for the valuable elements and see what progress can be made". It is noteworthy that elections are also due in Britain, and the peace movement has been gaining ground there too. Only in France, where no general elections are in the offing, was the response sceptical. American Vice President George Bush, however, visited Europe (beginning January 30) to work out a joint Western response to Russia's new peace offensive.

At home, Andropov began a new campaign to "Strengthen Discipline"—the new slogan forged for Soviet workers by Propaganda Chief Boris Stukalin. The campaign was aimed at making workers work harder and removing labour indiscipline. Incompetent officials, too, were removed, the best known being the Minister of Railways, Ivan Pavlovsky. A new man,

Vitaly Fedorchuk, has been appointed to root out petty corruption. The image that Andropov wants to build for Russia is what the Russians call 'zhostky'—hard and tough.

ISRAELI-LEBANESE TALKS STEADY PROGRESS

On January 13, a breakthrough was made at Kiryat Shemona, a north-Israeli frontier town, when, after three weeks of bargaining, Lebanon and Israel succeeded in reaching an agreement on an agenda for peace talks. The agenda has five items: termination of the state of war between Israel and Lebanon; a framework for mutual relations, security arrangements in South Lebanon; the withdrawal from Lebanon of Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces; and "guarantees". Two American negotiators, Morris Draper and Philip Habib, were largely responsible for hastening the pace of negotiations. In fact, it was through the good offices of the former that Lebanese and Israeli delegations apparently provisionally agreed on January 17 on the first item of the agenda. The other items are obviously much more difficult to negotiate. The Israelis will try to extract the most generous political, diplomatic and security concessions from the Lebanese because they hold the best cards. The Lebanese will probably resist any measure which may seek to separate them from the Arab world. President Amin Gemayel has repeatedly emphasised that Lebanon wants to strengthen its links with the Arab world. At the same time, however, he will have to allay Israeli misgivings in order to get all the foreign troops out. The situation is extremely tricky and one wrong move may result in the undoing of what ever little has been achieved so far.

Meanwhile, the PLO's Executive Council met in Damascus in mid-January to work out the details of the Palestine National Council meeting which was to be held in Algiers on February 14. Yasser

Arafat, the PLO chief, would try to get the body, which serves as the Palestinians' Parliament-in-exile, to endorse his efforts to seek a peace agreement with Israel alongside Jordan's King Hussein. Arafat also visited Moscow in January and held talks with Andropov on peace plans. However, the chief opponents of his peace plans were radical factions within the PLO, who met in Tripoli to reject the Reagan plan, the Fez Summit plan as well as the Arafat-Hussein initiative. Later, however, the most important of the radical factions, George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, declared that it had not signed this all-embracing rejection. It is believed that the Syrians, who are against the Arafat-Hussein alliance, are behind the rejection by the other factions.

WEST BANK AN ISRAELI INFLUX

At what price the Promised Land? Very cheap indeed, now that the Menachem Begin Government has embarked on a crash programme to colonise the contested West Bank area—the biblical Judea and Samaria—as quickly as possible. The Israeli Government is backing the settlements programme and providing low-cost land to developers and low-interest mortgages and loans to buyers. Villas, which would have been priced at \$ 2,50,000 in Israeli cities, cost only \$ 90,000 in the new settlements.

Israel had occupied West Bank during the Six-Day War in 1967. Over the next 15 years the pace of settlement was relatively slow. But in the past one month the building programme has accelerated and 6,000 new units will be completed by the middle of this year. About 35,000 Israelis are expected to move in, increasing the current Jewish population in the area to 60,000. There are about 1.6 million Arabs in the West Bank. If the current pace continues, the Israelis will match this figure by 2010.

This is exactly the opposite of what the rest of the world wants. The Begin plan runs directly counter to the Reagan administration's efforts at bringing peace in the region. The Reagan plan, presented last September, envisaged the linking of the West Bank and

the Gaza Strip with Jordan and called on Israel to halt its expansion in these areas. But Begin has obviously been listening to the Lord who told Abraham that the land of "Canaan" belonged, "for an ever-lasting possession", to his descendants. What he is overlooking, however, is that the Arabs too trace their antecedents to Abraham. Begin has no intention of allowing anyone to establish a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza and Israel's critics feel the blitzkrieg on Palestinians last year as well as the Israeli reluctance to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, all stem from this motive."

US-JAPAN RELATIONS ON THE MEND

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone went to the US on a five-day official trip beginning January 17. Relations between the two countries, which had deteriorated considerably during the last few years, received a boost from the goodwill visit. Yet much more than a visit is necessary for the easing of tensions.

The Nakasone Government has been trying to ease the situation for the past one month. Tariffs on a wide variety of articles have been reduced, the defence expenditure for 1983 has been increased by nine per cent and a 15-year-old ban on the export of major weapons and weapons technology to the US has been withdrawn. Furthermore, before his visit to the US, Nakasone made a surprise trip to South Korea and promised substantial aid to improve security ties between the US, Japan and South Korea. All these measures go to show that Nakasone is not interested in allowing US-Japan relations to deteriorate further.

The biggest breakthrough came on the question of defence. During his visit, Nakasone indirectly endorsed the greater militarisation of Japan. He said he was willing to strengthen the Japanese Air Force to the point where it could detect and stop overflight by the Soviet Union's long-range backfire bombers. Japan will also strengthen its defence forces in order to prevent the entry of Soviet submarines and surface ships. So far, Japan had spent very little on defence, and the US had begun to

resent its commitments to Japan which were saddling it with excessive defence expenditures. Nakasone has increased Japan's defence expenditure, though the increase is much less than what Washington wants. Even so, this provoked Moscow and the leadership at the Kremlin declared that the rearmament of Japan would lead to a "national disaster".

Although giant strides were made in the field of defence and defence technology, the US and Japan differed on some trade issues. A further reduction in tariffs would endanger the position of Nakasone's party. While Japanese goods have been flooding American markets, America has failed to penetrate Japan. Nakasone bluntly told the Americans that the fault was theirs: the Americans did not understand Japanese markets because of their refusal to study Japanese culture, institutions and language.

NARCOTICS TRADE IN THE RED

January is the harvest time in the Golden Triangle, the month when the \$ 800-million opium trade gets a new lease every year. Though the weather has been especially beneficial for the poppy crop, the opium warlords will probably spoil it all by battling among themselves in the mountainous region where the borders of Burma, Thailand and Laos converge, much to the relief of the US Drug Enforcement Administration.

About half-a-dozen "liberation" armies are scrambling for a share of the \$800-million annual opium haul, and the result is pure chaos. The biggest opium smuggler, Klun Sa, and his 3000-strong Shan United Army were ousted from the border town of Ban Hin Tack last February by the Thai army, and many smaller warlords are fighting for a larger piece of the pie as a result of the power vacuum created by his departure. Klun Sa, who fled to Burma, has been trying to muscle his way into the opium trade there. The prospects for drug control appear brighter as long as the battles last.

In Pakistan, too, the narcotics trade has been facing problems of late. But the reason is not a battle of the warlords. It is the crackdown by the authorities.

...which may, or late, become the single most important conduit for illegal narcotics, and the issue had figured high on the agenda when President Zia-ul-Haq visited Washington recently. His government has declared that heroin production and its use is un-Islamic. To back up its policy, Pakistan is probably also ready to use force. In a traditional assembly held at Landi Kotwal in the Khyber region, the tribal elders put their thumbprints on an undertaking to stop all production and trade in heroin and morphine-related products.

THATCHER IN FALKLANDS ELECTION GIMMICKRY?

Almost seven months after Britain recaptured the Falklands from Argentina, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher undertook a long secret flight to Stanley airport—the scene of heavy gunfire during the Falklands war. Her flight was kept secret to prevent any Argentine attempt to intercept her aircraft. Her visit, beginning January 9, was made just five days after the 150th anniversary of Britain's seizure of the islands from Argentina.

While some saw the trip as a move to boost the morale of the 1,800 islanders and 4,000-strong British garrison on Falklands, others suggested that she was trying to bolster her own popularity, which soared during the South-Atlantic war. The general elections are due to be held in the UK late this year or early next year, and the Prime Minister obviously wants to keep her victory very much in the public eye.

While she earned "kudos" from US President Ronald Reagan for her courage in visiting the islands, which are close to Argentina, she outraged the political and military leaders at Buenos Aires, who called her visit "a new act of provocation and aggression". They called for a "tougher line" towards London and warned of "repercussions".

US BUDGET

THE BATTLE BEGINS

The budget battle began in the US on January 31 when President Reagan presented the Congress with a \$848.5-billion budget. The budget projects a \$189-billion deficit for the financial year beginning October 1,



Mrs Thatcher with the royal troops in Falklands: Keeping in the public eye.

which is only slightly lower than the record \$208-billion deficit anticipated for the current year. Both these deficits are about three times the size of any recorded budget before Reagan took office after a campaign in which he pledged to balance the budget by 1984.

The biggest battle will be over defence spending for which the President is seeking \$238.6 billion, \$29.7 billion over last year's level. It includes \$6.6 billion in long-range spending for the controversial MX missile and \$6.9 billion for the new B-1 bomber. The Pentagon also requested a \$1.6-billion addition to its 1983 budget to restore the money rejected by Congress for MX and Pershing II missile production and to support key NATO programmes. The administration feels all this is necessary to make amends for the neglect "of US military spending in the 1970s and to counter the growing Soviet challenge". However, the Democrats in Congress are going to try and reduce the defence budget, arguing that huge cuts in domestic programmes cannot be justified unless the military also bears its share.

Reagan further asked Congress to approve a one-year freeze on

spending for most non-defence programmes and called for major reforms to reduce the growth of benefits in a variety of social-welfare programmes. The budget also outlined several new proposals for dealing with the country's 10.8 per cent unemployment rate, including a six-month extension of jobless benefits for workers who have already exhausted their payments. It also promised new funds for training workers whose skills have become obsolete. It further called for a special tax credit for firms that would hire unemployed people. Thus, Reagan has, to some extent, abandoned Reaganomics, although he continues to stand firm on massive rearmament.

RACIAL RIOTS

WASTEFUL KILLINGS

Violent race riots shook numerous cities in the US as the decade of the '60s drew to a close. The next 10 years were relatively quiet as the two communities, blacks and whites, assimilated the progress initiated in race relations by the civil-rights move-

riots, but as the sun began the racial flare-ups again became part of the annual scenario. The March-1980 Miami riots shook Americans out of their sense of racial well-being. Last year, ugly incidents took place when blacks protested against a planned Ku Klux Klan meeting in Washington D.C. And as the year turned, two persons were killed, 26 injured and 45 arrested, when Miami again erupted with racial violence.

The riots were sparked off on January 4 by the death of a black clerk, Nevell Johnson, at the hands of a uniformed Miami policeman, Luis Alvarez, in a video-games arcade. He was shot simply because he was carrying a gun, since eye-witnesses say he made no move to attack or resist the policeman. Within hours of the shooting, blacks from the poorer sections of the town rioted as Johnson's death seemed patently unjust. Other similar incidents had been building up the tension. In the past few months two blacks had been shot to death by white policemen in separate incidents.

The situation, however, cannot be analysed simply in terms of blacks and whites any longer, especially in Miami. Tension has been building up among various minority ethnic communities, each of which has been vying for a bigger piece of the American pie. In Miami, the Hispanics, who make up 58 per cent of the population of the city, are strong rivals of the blacks, who are in a minority (27 per cent). The city police force is 39.2 per cent Hispanic, 44.2 per cent white and 16.6 per cent black. The blacks, who led the civil-rights movement and broke the first barriers of segregation, resent the rise of other minorities who, though latecomers in the struggle for equality, have often been overtaking them of late. It is significant that Alvarez, who shot Johnson, and his companion policeman Louis Cruz, are Hispanics and not whites, and thus do not belong to the majority race.

COLOMBO MEET FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION

The "Committee of the whole", set up by the foreign secretaries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Britain

and Bangladesh, met in Islamabad last August, met at Colombo in the second week of January to draw up an integrated programme for regional cooperation. Reports of panels which had been working on agriculture, rural development, telecommunications, meteorology, health and population control, postal services, transport and science and technology were discussed.

Although the senior officials put together a programme blueprint for regional cooperation, no consensus was reached on a move to keep the decision-making authority at a political level. Bangladesh, which had launched the movement for regional cooperation two years ago, pleaded that the concept of cooperation should be given political support by ministerial-level decisions to make it effective in the various spheres of activity. Pakistan, however, opposed this move, and it was decided to keep the issue open. The foreign secretaries of these seven nations will meet in Sri Lanka this month to prepare for a ministerial-level conference, likely to be held in September-October.

CHINA SEEKING PASTURES ANEW

With the US not being exactly on the best of terms with China, Beijing has been looking for other pastures. Much has been heard of the improvement in Sino-Soviet relations, but little has been written about the defence contracts China has signed with the UK and France. Under a £ 100-million contract a consortium of British public- and private-sector companies will refit the Chinese Navy's Luda-class destroyers with Sea Dart anti-aircraft missiles and advanced electronic equipment. China has nine Luda-class destroyers which are based on the design of the Soviet Kotlin-class destroyers. All are expected to be modernised with British system radars and other equipment which will substantially improve the standard of the Chinese navy.

France, too, is helping China to modernise its armed forces. Last August, the French Government announced it had decided to sell its most advanced fighter, the Mirage 2000, to China and the two sides were discussing a multi-billion-dollar deal. However, the negotia-

tions have run into difficulty since other Western nations have objected to a communist country getting a large supply of such high-technology aircraft. French Dauphin helicopters and long-range radar networks are already being used by the Chinese armed forces. China is also said to be pressing France for the sale of Cortale anti-aircraft missiles and Milan anti-tank missiles, which India has just begun receiving. The Chinese forces which are formidable, if only for sheer manpower, will become almost invincible once the modernisation process is completed.

COSMOS 1402

DRAMA IS OVER

Exactly five years after a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite re-entered the earth's atmosphere and disintegrated in a remote area of north-west Canada, leaving only one mildly radioactive piece behind, another Soviet nuclear 'spy in the sky', Cosmos 1402, crashed in a shower of debris into the Indian Ocean. It was launched on August 30, ostensibly to monitor ship movements, particularly those of the American fleet. It began its descent a month back and the Soviet Union notified the UN as is mandatory in such cases. The UN announced that the satellite would disintegrate over the Arabian Sea region and accordingly, India, Sri Lanka, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and other neighbouring countries issued alerts. The satellite finally crashed into the ocean on August 24, about 1,814 km from the island of Diego Garcia.

About 9,000 satellites have so far fallen out of the sky, although most of them have burnt up on entering the atmosphere. The Cosmos 1402, however, created a mild flutter because of its load of 100 lbs of uranium. US observers feel that the major part of the satellite's main body, containing its reactor and control module, burnt up in the atmosphere, but some pieces may have fallen into the ocean. American ships and planes in the area are on the lookout for increased levels of activity. Meanwhile, on February 7, the radioactive remnants of Cosmos tumbled down over the South Atlantic, 1,770 km east of Brazil. The re-entry was harmless.

SANJUKTA BANERJI

ABBREVIATIONS

AALCC - Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee
ASTE - Aircraft Systems Testing Establishment
FFSI - Federation of Film Societies of India
PSLV - Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle
UNRWA - United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East

AWARDED

The 1982 Symons Award instituted by the Association of Commonwealth Universities to Dr Anwar Singh, former Vice-Chancellor of Panjab University, Punjab, for his contribution to universities of the Commonwealth.

Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Prize for 1982 to Arun Shourie, Magsaysay Award winner and well-known journalist, for his outstanding contribution in the field of journalism

The Rameshwardasji Birla Smarak Kesh National Award of Rs one lakh for outstanding research in medical related fields for 1982-83 to Dr Avtar Singh Pantai, Director of the Patel Chest Research Institute, Delhi

Martin Luther King (Jr) Non-Violent Peace Prize to Sir Richard Attenborough for his film on Mahatma Gandhi. The prize is awarded annually for "outstanding work and commitment to the ideals of peace and non-violence"

The Bharat Ratna posthumously, to Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who died at the Paunar Ashram on November 15.

The Padma Shri to table tennis player Vijay Amritraj, the only Indian to reach the Wimbledon semi-finals after Ramanathan Krishnan.

The Jerusalem Prize for writings that celebrate "the freedom of the individual in society" to English-language novelist V.S. Naipaul

The Gold Medal of the Olympic Order to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for her devotion to sports and for spreading Olympism in India, by the International Olympic Committee

APPOINTED

Rajiv Gandhi and **C.M. Stephen** as General Secretaries of the All India Congress Committee(I)

Michael Haseltine, who held the Environment portfolio till recently, as

Britain's new Defence Secretary, succeeding John Nott, who had earlier announced his retirement.

J.R. Hiramath, Additional Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, as India's Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Jagdish Rana, former Nepalese Ambassador in Moscow and Nepalese Foreign Secretary, as Ambassador to India.

Serge Boidevaix, Secretary in the French Foreign Office for North Africa and Middle East, as French Ambassador to India replacing Andre Ross, who takes over as Ambassador to Japan.

Vasily Ryakov, member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, as Soviet Ambassador to India, succeeding Yuri Vorontsov who has been posted to France

ELECTED

Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao as leader of the Andhra Pradesh Telugu Desam Legislature Party.

Ramakrishna Hegde as leader of the Janata Kranti Ranga Legislature Party in Karnataka.

Nripen Chakraborty as leader of the Tripura Left Front Legislature Party.

Vasantao Patil as leader of the Maharashtra Congress(I) Legislature Party.

N. Krishnan, India's Permanent Representative at the UN, as one of the Vice-Presidents (re-elected) of the UN Council for Namibia

R. Raghupathy, Chairman and Managing Director of the Syndicate Bank, as Chairman of the Indian Banks Association.

Thomas "Tip" O'Neill a Democratic representative from Massachusetts, as Speaker of the House of Representatives for his fourth successive term.

RESIGNED

C.M. Stephen as Union Minister for Shipping and Transport.

Sitaram Kesari as Minister of State for Shipping and Transport.

SCIENCE

Breakthrough in heart diseases: A team of researchers, led by a scientist of Indian origin, has discovered a blood component in heart disease patients that could, within a decade, lead to the development of a vaccine against the disease. The discovery could also lead to an early

warning signal for susceptibility to heart diseases in people of a young age.

What could be the largest stellar black hole has been discovered by a team of astronomers. The black hole is about 1,80,000 light-years from the earth, a tiny distance in cosmic terms. (A light-year is the distance light can travel in a year, at nearly 30,00,000 km a sec.) Black holes are invisible concentrations of matter, so compact and dense that they swallow everything, even light, within their gravitational field. The new black hole, christened LMC-X3 and discovered by three astronomers at the Inter-American observatory in Chile has a mass between eight and 12 times that of the sun.

The world's smallest television set, slightly larger than a cigarette pack, was unveiled on January 6 in an industry trade show at Las Vegas in the US. The screen measures 2 inches and the set weighs about 13 ounces.

An artificial magnetic heart pump system that can assist or replace a failing human heart and allow the recipient to be fully mobile, has been developed by two American scientists. Called magnetically actuated left ventricular assist device or Malvad, it can be operated on battery power or electricity. Electrical impulses create magnetic fields, activating an electromagnet, which forces the pump diaphragm to move forward and backward

ECONOMY

Cut in IMF interest rates: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) on January 3 announced cuts in two of its interest rates according to which the annual rates on its Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) will be 8.47 per cent instead of 8.9 per cent. Creditor countries in the Fund's general department will get 7.2 per cent instead of 7.5 per cent. The rates, based on short-term interest paid in the latter part of December in the US, West Germany, Japan, Britain and France, reflect the recent drop of interest rates in the countries.

The World Bank has reduced its interest rate on IBRD loans from 11.43 per cent to 10.97 per cent to give relief to developing countries in servicing their IBRD borrowings.

The US unemployment rate soared to a 42-year high of 10.8 per cent in December, more than at any time since

employment has now risen to 4.2 million since the economic downturn began in July 1981—an increase of over 50 per cent.

WFP aid for Rajasthan: The World Food Programme (WFP) will provide 31,018 tonnes of wheat, 2,482 tonnes of vegetable oil and 2,482 tonnes of pulses for settlers in the Rajasthan Canal area. About 30,000 families are expected to benefit. The WFP has till date approved a total of \$ 28.5 million (Rs 27.2 crores) worth of food aid for workers engaged in the construction of the Rajasthan Canal.

India's population was 685.2 million by March 1981, according to final figures of the 1981 census, representing an increase of nearly 25 per cent over the 1971 census.

Asia's economic growth rate will be the world's highest in 1983, according to a report issued by economists at the Chemical Bank, the sixth-largest bank in the US. The Asian contribution to the rise in world gross national product (GNP) will nearly equal that of the US and will be double that of Europe, a study by the Bank said. It also said the Asian countries will experience better growth in 1983 than in 1982.

India-Indonesia agreement: India and Indonesia have signed an agreement for the building of a \$ eight-million small-industry training centre in Surabaya in Indonesia. Under the agreement, India will provide a loan of \$ five million and 19 technicians for the project to be equipped with Japanese, Swiss, Indian and domestic machinery.

Wheat import: India will import an additional 1.4 million tonnes of wheat from the US, raising the total foodgrain imports from that country to nearly 3.5 million tonnes. Delay in winter rains and the threat of drought conditions in some areas had necessitated the increase.

Aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks have crossed the Rs 50,000-crore mark in 1982. Total deposits increased by Rs 6179 crores in 1982. However, 1981 showed a growth of 19.4 per cent compared to 13.9 per cent for the year ending December 31, 1982. Bank credit expanded by Rs 3,062 crores to Rs 33,238 crores, a rise of 10.1 per cent against 1981's expansion of 22.2 per cent. Food credit recorded an expansion of Rs 631 crores to Rs 3,051 crores (26.1 per cent) against Rs 333 crores to Rs 2,420 crores (16 per cent) in the previous year.

Comparative taxes in India and ASEAN: Indian tax rates are higher at each level of income than in the ASEAN countries, according to a study by the

comparative tax structure of India and ASEAN countries. While most ASEAN countries have adhered to the principle that no person should be taxed more than half his income, the Indian tax system continues with a high rate structure. The study advocates reduction of tax rates and a statutory ceiling on the level of direct taxes payable by an individual in India.

Bijapur fertiliser project: The government has approved collaboration of Kellogg of the US and Snam Progetti of Italy for the Rs 650-crore gas-based fertiliser project of Bijapur in Madhya Pradesh. The collaboration will be for supply of technological knowhow and engineering services.

Belgium loan: Belgium will provide India with a loan of Rs seven crores in 1982-83, according to an agreement signed between the two countries in New Delhi on January 17. Of the Rs seven crores, Rs 1.2 crore has been provided as debt relief and Rs 5.8 crores for the purchase of capital goods, including industrial equipment and related services.

Industrial output greater in Socialist countries: Socialist countries contribute more than 40 per cent of the world industrial output at present, while the production of capitalist developed countries has shrunk to nearly 50 per cent. The Soviet Union alone produces as much as all West European countries together. The developing countries' share in the world output is roughly seven per cent, according to latest figures published in a Soviet economic weekly.

Spain now has the highest percentage of unemployment in Europe (16.53 per cent). The number of unemployed persons (Spaniards) rose to 21,51,000 during 1982.

Oil production by OPEC countries rose to 19.3 million barrels per day (BPD) in November 1982, 70 per cent down on the production rate in November 1981. Non-OPEC countries' output rose by 2,20,000 BPD, boosting the total world output to 57.3 million BPD, the highest in 10 months.

US aid to India: The US Export Import Bank on January 24 offered to provide loan assistance in excess of \$1 billion to India to finance import of US goods and services.

Japanese technology for BHEL: Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) on January 24 signed an agreement with a Japanese firm for the latest technology in ceramics for the manufacture of insulators. The agreement provided for the setting up of the second insulator factory of BHEL in UP involving a capital outlay of Rs 17.65 crores. The plant will com-

plete production in 1984-85.

The UAE will raise its oil production to 1.6 million BPD following OPEC's failure to agree on production quotas in their recent deliberations.

Japanese Grant: Japan will provide Rs 15.27 crores worth of grant assistance to India during 1982-83. Notes for the grant were exchanged between India and Japan on February 1.

IMF credit: Finance ministers from leading industrial nations decided on January 18 to make more than \$ 18 billion in credit available to the IMF to help countries struggling with debts and ease the global financial strain. The agreement, a compromise after the US opposed a larger increase, forms part of a multi-billion-dollar package aid to help ease the shaky world economy.

EVENTS

New government in Namibia: South African administrator, General Danie Hough, announced on January 18 the takeover of the interim government of Namibia, following the resignation of Dir Mudge, the internal leader. Under legislation providing for Namibia's interim government, the council of ministers was automatically dissolved.

West German officials have threatened to drop plans to order American-built weapons in retaliation to a recent vote by the US Congress preventing purchase by the Pentagon of specific foreign arms parts. The restriction was passed in the 1982-83 military budget and particularly affects West German industry.

West German Parliament dissolved: West German President Karl Carstens on January 7 dissolved Parliament and called for general elections on March 6. The President's widely expected decision came three weeks after Chancellor Helmut Kohl deliberately lost a vote of confidence on December 17. As the West German Constitution does not permit Parliament to dissolve itself, this was the only option for Kohl to fulfil his pledge of new elections after his centre-right coalition took power in a Parliamentary manoeuvre.

Committee for development of Western Ghats: The Planning Commission has set up a high-level committee of chief ministers to guide the development of the Western Ghats and to take required policy decisions. The committee is headed by Planning Minister S.B. Chavan and comprises the chief ministers of Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Election preparation in Bangladesh: The Bangladesh martial law autho-

PILOO MODY IS DEAD

Piloo Mody, 57, a veteran parliamentarian and a known architect, died on January 29, following a heart attack. Mody left an indelible mark on Indian politics with his pungent wit and humour. In 1972, he came to the Rajya Sabha wearing a badge. 'I am a CIA agent.' At home, his dogs were the same badge. The reason, Mrs Gandhi had accused some members of the Opposition of being CIA agents. He used to address notes to Mrs Gandhi as 'My dear IG.' Her reply: 'My dear PM.'



On January 3 announced preparatory measures to hold elections and set the date of commencement of enumeration of voters from January 28. The final electoral rolls will be published on August 5 and one lakh people will be engaged in the preparation of the final electoral rolls. All persons of 18 years of age will be eligible to vote.

Congressmen call for N-arms freeze: Several US Congressmen, including the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced resolutions in the House of Representatives on January 2 calling for a freeze on nuclear arms production. The Chairman, Clement J. Zablocki, called his legislation a package of objectives representing the most comprehensive and effective means of enhancing US national security through mutual and verifiable arms control.

Matra Magic missiles tested: The Indian Air Force's Jaguars have successfully test fired live Matra R-550 Magic air-to-air missiles on their overwing pylons. India thus became the first country to integrate sophisticated air-to-air missiles on the overwing pylon of a fighter plane. The French-supplied Matra Magic missiles have now been cleared for operational use by the IAF.

Klibi invited as observer to non-aligned summit: India has invited the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, to attend the coming non-aligned summit in New Delhi as an observer.

Bolivia and Cuba resumed diplomatic relations in January, broken off in 1964 when Bolivia accused the latter of interference in its internal affairs.

Indo-Soviet agreement: India and the Soviet Union on January 12 exchanged instruments of ratification of an agreement on scientific and technical co-operation and utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Rohini-560 launched: A Rohini-560 rocket, with a technological pay-load fully developed by the Vikram Sarabhai

Space Centre at Thumba, was successfully launched from the Sriharikota range on January 12. The successful flight of the rocket, carrying equipment to evaluate aerodynamical and structural parameters was significant in that it has opened up possibilities for various applications of rocket technology.

India to receive Soviet ICVs: India has signed a pact with the Soviet Union for the purchase of new Infantry Combat Vehicles (ICV) fitted with anti-tank missiles, machine guns and a main gun capable of firing high explosives. The improved versions of the ICVs will equip the newly-formed infantry units in the country.

UN peace-keeping force to stay in Lebanon: The UN Security Council, ignoring Israel's assertion that the UN peace-keeping force had outlived its usefulness in Lebanon, on January 18 extended the mandate for six months. Thirteen of the 15 members approved the resolution, with Poland and the USSR abstaining.

The USSR launched eight more satellites of the Cosmos series on January 19, bringing to 1,436 the number of Cosmos satellites put into orbit by the Soviet Union.

Sri Lanka's state of emergency lapsed at the midnight of January 20, three months after its imposition following elections in the island state. Several opposition leaders who had been arrested in its wake were released a day before the emergency was to lapse.

Sentence for murdering Aldo Moro: A Rome court on January 24 sentenced 32 Red Brigade leftist guerrillas for the 1978 kidnapping and murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

Jiang Qing's death sentence commuted: China's Supreme Court on January 25 commuted the sentence of death awarded to Chairman Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, to life imprisonment. She was sentenced on January 25, 1981, to death but with a two-year reprieve to allow

her to reform in prison. The court took the same action for Zhang Chunqiao, co-accused and a member of the "Gang of Four".

India received the first Sea Harrier multi-role missile-fitted fighter aircraft for the Indian Navy on January 27. This was the first of the eight Sea Harriers ordered from its manufacturers, British Aerospace. The Sea Harriers will form Squadron No. 300 called 'White Tigers' in the Indian Navy, replacing the Sea Hawks.

India-Egypt memorandum: India and Egypt on January 27 signed a memorandum of understanding for industrial and technical cooperation. The agreement provides for the setting up of joint ventures and industrial estates for small units in Egypt with Indian assistance.

Delhi colleges reopen: Students and teachers of Delhi University returned to classes on January 31, after a lapse of 109 days. The University had been closed due to a strike by the teachers. The strike was called off on January 30.

Greek Parliament adopts equality law: The Greek Parliament has adopted a law that gives equal responsibility to women in all decisions pertaining to the family. The law ends the dowry system, permits divorce by mutual consent and ends the paternity system that gives men the final say in all family matters.

Coup attempt in Surinam foiled: Surinam's military leader, Desi Bouterse, foiled a coup attempt on January 1 with the arrest of 15 persons, including a former army commander and a minister.

DIED

Dick Emery, 63, one of Britain's highly-paid comedians, creator of many comic characters in popular television shows, on January 2 in London.

Benjamin Rosenthal, 59, the New York Democrat who championed consumer causes and spoke out against the Vietnam war, of cancer on January 4 in Washington.

Walter Ullmann, 72, renowned historian who specialised in medieval law and politics, on January 18 at his home in Cambridge.

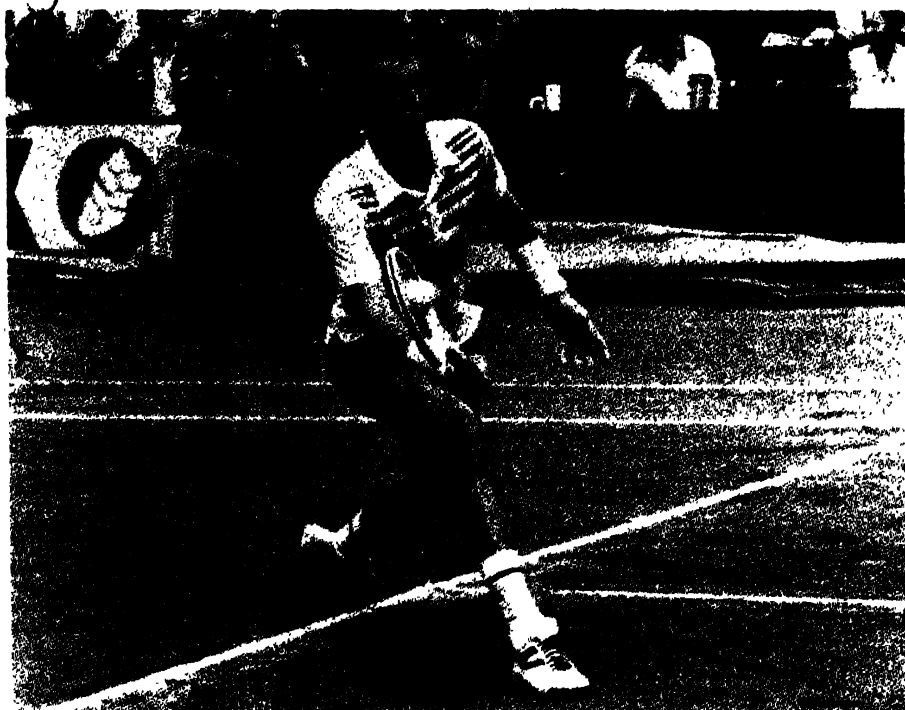
Admiral Ram Das Katarl, 71, the first Indian Chief of the Naval Staff, on January 21 in Hyderabad.

George Cukor, director of such film hits as *My Fair Lady*, of heart failure on January 24 in Los Angeles.

Georges Bidault, 83, former French Prime Minister who went into exile in the '60s at the height of the crisis over Algeria's independence from France, in Paris, where he was undergoing treatment, following a heart stroke on January 27.

ANIL PENNA

SPORTS



CRICKET

Pakistan won the six-Test series against India 3-0. The break-up results: Pakistan won the Second, Third and Fourth Tests held in Karachi (December 23-27), Faisalabad (January 3-8) and Hyderabad (January 14-19) respectively. The First, Fifth and Sixth Tests held in Lahore (December 10-15), Lahore again (January 23-26) and Karachi (January 30-February 4) were drawn.

India won the third and Pakistan the fourth 1-day International matches held in Lahore on December 31 and Karachi on January 21. Pakistan clinched the 4-match limited-overs series 3-1.

Australia won the five-Test series against England 2-1, thus regaining the Ashes. Australia had won the Second and Third Tests, England the Fourth Test, while the First and Fifth Tests were drawn.

MOTOR RALLY

The first event on the 1983 World Championship circuit, the Monte Carlo Rally which ended on January 28, was won by the reigning world champion, Walter Rohrl of West Germany, driving a Lancia. This was his third win in four years. His teammate Markku Alen (Finland) was second, while Steve Blomqvist (Sweden), driving a Audi Quattro, was third.

Above: Lendl: Peak form. Right: Rohrl: Ace racer.

SQUASH

The Pakistan Open Championships, sponsored by Hamdard, which ended in Karachi on January 16, was won for the third consecutive time by the young Jahangir Khan, defeating fellow-Pakistani Hidayat Jahan 9-1, 9-2, 8-10, 9-2 in the final.

HOCKEY

Punjab Police defeated Army Service Corps 3-2 in the final of the Jawaharlal Nehru Tournament at Shivaji Stadium, New Delhi, on January 16. This is the third time they've won the trophy.

TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in January:

The 11th WCT World Doubles Championship, which ended on January 9, at London's Royal Albert Hall, was won by defending champions Heinz Gunthardt (Switzerland) and Balazs Taroczy (Hungary). They beat the 1975 and 1980 winners, Brian Gottfried (USA) and Raul Ramirez (Mexico) 6-3, 7-5, 7-6. This is the first time that the title was retained.

Ivan Lendl (Czech) aced his way past defending champion Jimmy Connors (USA) to win the final of the \$2,50,000 Challenge of Champions Exhibition Tournament in Chicago on January 9.



The \$4,00,000 Volvo Grand Prix Masters Tournament held in New York's Madison Square Gardens saw Lendl beat John McEnroe (USA) 6-4, 6-4, 6-2 in the final on January 23. For the first time this year the championships were held on a knock-out basis between the top twelve on the points table--the first four seeds getting byes into the quarter-finals--instead of the usual league-cum-knock-out basis between the top eight players.

The King's Cup, an indoor tournament for European nations on the lines of the Davis Cup, was retained by West Germany, when they defeated Czechoslovakia by two matches to one in the final at Uppsala in Sweden on January 30.

The WCT winter final in Detroit (USA) was won by Lendl, who beat Guillermo Vilas (Argentina) 7-5, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4 on January 30.

Jose-Luis Clerc (Argentina) beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 3-6, 7-5, 6-1 to win the \$2,55,000 Hollywood classic tournament held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, on January 30.

Indian tennis ace Vijay Amritraj married Shyamala Wenceslaus, daughter of an industrialist and managing director of *Weerakesari*, the largest circulating Tamil daily in Sri Lanka, on January 17.

A STAR IS GONE

Bjorn Borg, the 26-year-old Swede, confirmed his retirement from competitive tennis after an exhibition match in Bangkok on January 24, saying he had no motivation to play. Earlier, his coach Lennart Bergelin said Borg had lost the drive and spirit to win.

At 15, Borg represented Sweden in the Davis Cup, and led them to victory in 1975, winning all his singles matches. He won the Italian title at 17, and the French Open (on clay surface) at 18 years, in 1974, which he retained in 1975 and then rounded off with four straight wins, ending in 1981. Thus he overtook Frenchman Henri Cochet's record of five titles between 1922-32.

His most remarkable achievement was the unprecedented five men's singles titles at Wimbledon (on grass) consecutively from 1976 to 1980—a record since the challenge round was abolished in 1922. Thus, he left behind Fred



Perry and John Newcombe's three and Rod Laver's four title wins. Surprisingly, he never won the US Open, despite reaching four finals. Also, the top spot on the Grand Prix points table eluded him, though he won the Masters title twice—in 1979 and 1980.

beating M.G. Jayaram by 5 frames to 2.

BADMINTON

Twenty-year-old Iruk Sugianto (Indonesia) beat India's Prakash Padukone 15-10, 15-8 to clinch the men's singles title on January 17 at the Masters Invitational Championship held in Taipei (Taiwan). The women's singles title went to Denmark's Kirsten Larsen with an 11-3, 11-5 win over Taiwan's Sherry Liou. The respective doubles titles were won by Bobby Ertanto and Hadibowo of Indonesia and Gillian Gilks and Gillian Clark of England.

The 1982 Asian Games gold medalist, Han Jian of China, beat Padukone 6-15, 15-8, 15-9 to win the men's singles title in the Yonex Cup Japan Open International Championships which ended in Yokohama on January 22.

The other results:

Women's singles: H. Aiping (China) b Kirsten 11-2, 11-4; Men's doubles: Thomas Kihlstrom and Steven Karlsson (Sweden) b Razif Sidek (Malaysia) and Hadyanto (Indonesia) 18-14, 6-15, 15-6; Women's doubles: Gillian G. and Gillian C. b Nora Perry and Jane Webster (England) 15-6, 15-8; Mixed doubles: Kihlstrom and Nora b Martin Dew and Gillian G. (England) 15-5, 15-2.

FOOTBALL

The youngsters from Incheon University (South Korea) lifted the DCM Trophy, outplaying the celebrated club Mohammedan Sporting from Calcutta 3-0, in the replay of the final at the Ambedkar Stadium in Delhi on January 3. The earlier match had ended in a goalless draw.

'The Little Bird' or Garrincha, whose

real name was Manuel Francisco Do Santos, one of the greatest Brazilian forwards, died in a local hospital of Rio De Janeiro on January 21, following a seemingly never-ending battle with alcohol and psychiatric problems. He was 50.

SNOOKER

O.B. Agarwal won the National Championship in Patna on January 29,

ATHLETICS

The 58th running of the traditional Round-the-Houses-Race in Sao Paulo over the New Year's eve was dominated by Portuguese runners, who took both titles. Carlos Lopes finished first among men, covering the 13-km course in 39:41 sec, while Rosa Motta became the first woman to finish the race, clocking 47:21 sec.

SANJEEV KUMAR

CRICKET

(Continued from page 25)

Indian side had resigned themselves to losing. Veterans stared askance at the field placings.

It might sound like 'cribbing', but the Pakistani umpiring, to put it mildly, has been a little more than suspect. And their premier batsmen Zaheer Abbas and Javed Miandad have had more than their share of lucky decisions. Imran Khan and Sarfaraz Nawaz got too many wickets, some of which came their way more due to the dubious lbw decisions than anything else.

As far as tactics go, Gavaskar's defensive attitude to the game

proved disastrous. The Indian skipper, again, relied little on his spinners. Many a time, Doshi did not get the field he wanted and did not enjoy the skipper's confidence. Eventually, he made way for Maninder who, though backed by Gavaskar, could never really pierce the Pakistani batting line-up. Imran Khan was a study in contrast. With his blatantly offensive attitude to the game and by reposing his trust in the none-too-good leg-spinner Abdul Qadir, he made the latter look like a demon.

Psychologically, the Indians were not at their best, and they have only themselves to blame. They

put Imran on a pedestal—one sportswriter calls him the 'peerless pathan'—and brought themselves to believe he is superhuman. He bowled well but not all that well. Umpiring and injudicious batting fetched him quite a few victims. At times, Mohinder, Balwinder Sandhu in Hyderabad and Ravi Shastri in Karachi (Sixth Test) made him look a bowler just above mediocre.

Last but not the least, our big-wigs in cricket—selectors, players and others—must put aside their personal interests and petty politics and work in the interest of the game.



IX IFFI: A FESTIVAL IN NAME ONLY



Above: Sophia Loren in a tense scene from Lina Wertmüller's *Blood Fued*. Left: An FRG entry, Reinhard Hauff's *The Man On The Wall* had a spell-binding effect on viewers.

For the first time since the inception of the International Film Festival of India (IFFI) in 1952, and the introduction of Golden Peacock in 1965, no film was found worthy of this award. The reasons: poor selection of entries by the selection panel; mismanagement; and reluctance of most countries to send in entries since the Golden Peacock carries no weight in international cinema. Richard Attenborough's *Gandhi* (in which India was a co-producer) was not granted for screening as the opening film. Instead, it was withheld as the closing film for the Manila Festival (which commences soon after the IFFI).

The competitive section had 24 films and the Information section 96 (including

13 short or documentary films) and not 150 as proclaimed earlier. The Indian Panorama included 21 feature films, 12 short and nine student films.

The overall selection for the competitive section was mediocre. Among the few good entries were Bruce Beresford's *Tender Mercies* and Reinhard Hauff's *The Man On The Wall*. An FRG entry, the latter is a spell-binding story of an East Berliner with an obsession to cross over the Berlin Wall. However, the film won no awards.

The USSR entry *Open Heart*, directed by Aleksi Pollikov bagged the Silver Peacock for best direction and Martina Starikh the best actress (Silver Peacock) for the same film. The film revolves around Lyuba, a young medical worker, saddled

with the responsibility of a friend's (Vera) child, Petya, who is abandoned by his mother in a children's home. Lyuba brings up Petya as her own son at the cost of losing her lover who deserts her to marry another girl. Petya grows into a young man and Vera comes back after 14 years to claim her son. In an open confrontation between the three, Vera tells Petya who his actual mother is. Shocked, Petya leaves only to come back to Lyuba in the end.

The Silver Peacock for the best actor was won by Nouri El Cherif for his lead role in the Egyptian entry, *The Bus Driver*. He played with distinction the role of a harassed son burdened with the task of clearing his father's debt. Ironically, when he finally manages to



Courtesy PIB



Courtesy PIB

Above: Shabana Azmi in *Masoom*—a much-talked about entry at the festival. Top: The Bulgarian entry *Avalanche* received special accolades for technical excellence, photography and direction.

collect a part of the sum his father is already dead.

Special commendation went to *Avalanche* (Bulgaria) and *Grey Fox* (Canada) for high technical excellence, photography and direction. *Avalanche*, directed by Irina Aktasheva and Hristo Piskov and marvellously shot partly in the snow-capped Pamir mountains, is a social and philosophical allegory about the fate of man in the face of nature's insurmountable odds. Another commendable film was *Violent Streets* (USA).

Utpalendu Chakraborty, director of *Chukh* (Bengali), received a special jury award. This highly sensitive film exposes the duplicity of the rulers, industrialists and the bureaucracy.

The special prize of the jury for short films was jointly bagged by two Indian films—*Gift Of Love* by Meera Dewan and *Faces After The Storm* by

Prakash Jha—for their "powerful use of documentary film to draw attention to urgent and painful social problems". *Labyrinths Of The World* (Czechoslovakia) was yet another short film that won a special award.

Some of the better moments of an otherwise dull sojourn were provided by the entries of some of the internationally-acclaimed directors like Claude Chabrol, Ingmar Bergman, Glauber Rocha and the socially incisive American film-maker, Fredrick Wiseman, in the information and retrospective sections.

The late Glauber Rocha was a film critic who spearheaded the new cinema movement in Brazil by examining the political contradictions in his country in films like *Black God, White Devil, Terra Em Transe* and *Antonio Das Mortes*.

Claude Chabrol, one of the pioneers of the new wave in French cinema with films like *Le Beau Serge* to his credit, continued to enthrall his viewers with his murder melodrama in the tradition of the great master Alfred Hitchcock. Screened at the festival was his film *Les Fantomes Du Chapelier* about a psychopathic killer in the mould of Jack the Ripper.

The Swedish director Ingmar Bergman's *From The Life Of Marionettes* is a story of a successful young businessman who murders a prostitute. Events preceding and following the catastrophe are superbly presented.

Other retrospective films were devoted to some of the renowned directors like Claude Sautet (France), Sergei Bondarchuk (USSR)—a member of the jury whose films like *War And Peace* (parts I and II) are a household name in every country—and Lester James Peries (Sri Lanka).

The presence of Robert Wise, the renowned 68-year-old director of *Sound Of Music* and *The West Side Story* (winner of 10 Oscars) fame, was another additional attraction in the festival. Wise is known to have tried every kind of film in his 40 years of film-making. Among some of his other highly acclaimed films are *Star Trek, The Andromeda Strain* and *Sand Pebbles*. Ironically his films couldn't be screened as the prints were languishing with the Delhi customs! He is at present engaged in making 13 TV films on Asia.

An interesting entry in the information section was *German Sisters* by the German director, Margarethe Von Trotta. It is a daring and provocative film about a young woman imprisoned for terrorist action in West Germany, who commits suicide in her cell. But was it suicide or murder?

The film, according to its maker, was inspired by the life of a terrorist Gurdun Ensilin. The film depicts the volatile relationship between two sisters—Juliane, a journalist, and Marianne, a terrorist. In tracing the past life of the sisters—their rivalry since childhood, yet their basic solidarity—the film seems to trace the whole recent German past, the guilt about Nazism. The different methods employed by the two sisters to fight injustice form a perfect foil—one through violence and the underground and the other through investigative journalism. *Britannia Hospital* (UK), directed by Lindsay Anderson (who launched the free cinema in 1956, and was the Chairman of the jury this time), was another outstanding film. It is about the ruthless endeavour of modern scientists who use human guinea pigs for their experiments and glory.

The French Lieutenant's Woman by Karel Reisz, based on the popular novel by John Fowles was yet another masterpiece with Meryl Streep (*Deer Hunter* and *Kramer vs Kramer*) in the lead role.

Apart from sub-standard entries, the high price of tickets and the mismanagement and chaos that reigned over the sale of tickets were also responsible for the lack of public response.

Critics complained that they were not given a chance to preview the films and in the initial stages, screenings of many films clashed with each other. The excerpts from award winning films on the final day too attracted bitter criticism.

The National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) announced at the end of the festival that henceforth the timing of the festival would be shifted from January to August. Obviously, the idea is not to compete directly with the Manila festival, which starts in the last week of January.

One wonders about the participation of foreigners as August is also the month when the Montreal and Venice film festivals are held.

To relieve the boredom, probably around 200 films were entered in the film market at the Kanishka Hotel in the capital, including over 150 foreign films. Wise decision, for the foreign buyers evinced a keen interest in the films which included those like *Sadgati* (Satyajit Ray), *Chakra* (Rabindra Dharamraj), *Duvidha* (Mani Kaul), *Phaniyamma* (Prema Karanth), and *Elippathayam* (Adoor Gopalakrishnan).

The festival fiasco has ended on a sombre note. Let's hope we've learnt the lesson that film festivals nowadays are specialised business needing specialists to ensure their success. Keep your fingers crossed till the tenth IFFI!

BANDANA MAJUMDAR

TEST YOUR CREATIVITY

Tests designed to reveal creative ability are becoming increasingly popular. Some big firms already use them to find suitable employees. Curious to know about your level of creativity? Give the following tests a try.

I Word hints to creativity

Object: Think of a fourth word related to all three words listed below:

Example: cakes heart sixteen

The answer is sweet. Cakes are sweet. Sweet is a part of the word 'sweetheart'. It also forms a part of the phrase 'sweet sixteen'. Now try these words:

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|-------|
| 1. surprise | line | birthday | _____ |
| 2. foot | snow | dance | _____ |
| 3. mouse | blue | cottage | _____ |
| 4. nap | bird | call | _____ |
| 5. golf | foot | country | _____ |
| 6. tiger | news | plate | _____ |
| 7. painting | bowl | nail | _____ |
| 8. maple | beet | loaf | _____ |
| 9. show | oak | plan | _____ |
| 10. light | village | golf | _____ |

II Analyse yourself

Object: Tick the responses that you feel apply to you:

- Would you rather be considered
(a) practical? (b) ingenious?
- Does following a schedule

- appeal to you? (b) cramp you?
3. Do you often get behind in your work?
(a) yes (b) no
- Do you get hunches just before you fall asleep?
(a) yes (b) no
- Do you often fret about daily chores?
(a) yes (b) no
- Do you like to introduce a speaker at a meeting?
(a) yes (b) no
- Do you sometimes feel anxious about the success of your efforts?
(a) yes (b) no
- Do you like to influence others by working hard?
(a) yes (b) no
- Are you fundamentally contented?
(a) yes (b) no
- Do you spend many evenings with friends?
(a) yes (b) no
- Do you frequently daydream?
(a) yes (b) no
- Do you remember the names of people you meet?
(a) yes (b) no

III Which traits describe you?

Object: Tick the adjectives that you believe describe you best:

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------|
| determined | life-of-the- | tolerant |
| sensitive | party | |
| inventive | independent | restless |
| enthusiastic | impulsive | reflective |
| | clear-thinking | popular |

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|
| understanding | cheerful | organised |
| dependable | unassuming | moody |
| absent-minded | worrying | logical |
| loyal | versatile | good-natured |

Rajesh Sharma, Sonapat

Answers

1. party 2. ball 3. cheese 4. cat 5. club 6. paper 7. finger 8. sugar 9. floor 10. green
Note: Creative individuals get seven or more of these words right.
// Creative individuals usually tick these responses:
(1) b (2) b (3) a (4) a (5) a (6) b (7) a (8) b (9) b (10) b
// Highly creative individuals tend to describe themselves by these adjectives: determined, sensitive, inventive, enthusiastic, absent-minded, independent, impulsive, unassuming, worrying, versatile, restless, reflective, moody.

On The Lighter Side

The school teacher was teaching the principle of Archimedes.

"When a body is totally or partially immersed in water it loses its weight."

"But remember, there is an exception: When ministers are immersed in the 'Ocean of Power', their weight instead of decreasing increases many times."

"Tell me truly, doctor, what are my chances of recovery?"

"Just 100 per cent! Statistics show that only nine out of 10 patients die from your kind of disease-- and nine of my patients have already died. You are the tenth!"

After a thorough check-up, the doctor got up and muttered to the patient. "Er... I do not want to hide the fact that you are pretty serious. Is there anyone you would like to see before it is late?"

"Sure, sure," exclaimed the patient. "another doctor!"

Subir Kumar Das, Calcutta

There was a young lady of Niger, Who smiled as she rode on a tiger, They came back from the ride, With the lady inside, And the smile on the face of the tiger!

Sanjeev Agarwal, Jyotipuram

An optimist is a man who marries his secretary and thinks he will be able to continue dictating to her.

Murli Dar, New Delhi

A SPEEDY AFFAIR



Scircery,
Physics House,
Feb. 14, 1983

Respected Motion,

Being the father of a daughter Velocity, you are a responsible man rather worried. I want to lighten your weight of worries. You may not be knowing that your daughter is deeply in love with my son, Acceleration. All physics students often talk about their 'fast' friendship. The following lines prove it:

"The rate of change of Velocity is the simple definition of Acceleration.

How related they are! Perhaps you too would like to marry your daughter to my son. He is quite brilliant and fast but still guided by Velocity. Waiting for a favourable reply, I remain.

Yours sincerely,
Distance M.Sc. (Physics)
Neerja Bhatnagar, Hissar

CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-7

1. Vostok 1, launched by the USSR on April 12, 1961. The cosmonaut was Yuri Gagarin
2. 'General of the Army', whose insignia is five stars
3. *Ben Hur* - 11 Oscars
4. *Gone With The Wind*
5. Fatchsingh Rao Gaekwad
6. The turtles, though aquatic creatures, lay their eggs on land, usually on sandy beaches
7. Xu Hua (New China News Agency)
8. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Joseph Stalin, and Nikita Khrushchev
9. Nearly 11 months (from December 13, 1981 to November 11, 1982)
10. Olympic athletics, astroturf, hockey, teflex, handball, hova, Ladmonon

Winners

(Since there were too many all-correct entries, one error and two error entries could not be included in the draw of lots.)

First Prize 1. D.A. Lamba, Panthagar, 2. Babhuo Shukla, Raipur. 3. A.K. Ananth Shenoy, Mangalore. 4. S.K. Srivastava, Panthagar. 5. Awinash, Patna. 6. Leroy Saldanha, Mangalore. 7. Arvind Nayak, Roorkee. 8. Ashutosh Mishra, Varanasi. 9. Neeja Bhutani, New Delhi. 10. Manjul, New Delhi.

Second Prize 1. Rabindra Nath Basak, Delhi. 2. Pargat Singh, Lucknow. 3. Brij Chandra Tripathy, Rourkela. 4. Vipin, New Delhi. 5. M. Sivaram, Secunderabad.

Third Prize 1. Sanjay, Gwalior. 2. Rohit, Vasthi, Pathankot. 3. A. Praveen, Calicut

4. Alok Banerjee, Varanasi. 5. Prem Late Goenka, Sitamarhi.

Consolation Prize: 1. Vishwaroop Shukla, Raipur. 2. Harsh Kumar Singhal, Roorkee. 3. Kapil Puri, Jalandhar. 4. M.G. Sampath Kumar, Bangalore. 5. Deba Jyoti Roy, Patna. 6. Mahadevan Shankar, Secunderabad. 7. B. Suresh, Madras. 8. Sumita Basu, Calcutta. 9. H. Parameswaran, Secunderabad. 10. Rajeev Jain, Delhi.

SPORTS QUIZ-15

1. Lydia de Vega (Philippines)
2. Men's doubles
3. Morio Mai lost her bronze medal. She will be issued a duplicate by the AGSOC
4. Iraq who beat Yemen (Sanaa) 251-33
5. Three—gold in 1951, silver in 1970 and bronze in 1982
6. Kaori Yanase (Japan)
7. At the IX Asiad

Winners

(Since there were too many all-correct entries, one-error entries could not be included in the draw of lots.)

First Prize. 1. Atul Vajpeyi, Kanpur. 2. Avaneesh Kumar, Ajmer.

Consolation Prize: 1. P.C. Rohila, Rohtak. 2. Rajender Kumar Rohila, Rohtak. 3. Prabhat Kumar Sahoo, Bhubaneswar. 4. Sudhir Gupta, Delhi. 5. Hemant Nahta, Jaipur

First prize awarded by

Rupa & Co

3831, Patodi House Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002.

SOLUTION TO KENWORDS-16



Winners

(Since there were too many all-correct entries, one-error entries could not be included in the draw of lots.)

First Prize: 1. Sanjoy Mohanty, Rourkela. 2. D.J. Sanyal, Nagpur.

Consolation Prize: 1. K.R. Tata, Rourkela. 2. Vinai Kumar Saxena, Lucknow. 3. Upendra Rawat, New Delhi. 4. Jagdish N. Srivastava, Lucknow. 5. M.S. Rama Krishnan, Coimbatore.

First prize awarded by

Rupa & Co

3831, Patodi House Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002.

Solutions to CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-8, SPORTS QUIZ-16 & KENWORDS-16 in next issue.

Pen Friends



Gadon Maitra (24), 69, Purna Mitra Place, Calcutta 33 (Modern psychology, philosophy, politics, penfriendship)

Jitendra Kumar Wagh (15), C/o K.N. Wagh, B 102, Nepa Mills, Nepanagar-150 221 (Reading magazines, philately, science, photography, hockey, penfriendship)

Jadon Yash Pal (15), C/o Shri R.L. Yadav, Irrigation Division, Gohad, P.O. Chod, Dist. Bhind 474 116 (Penfriendship, listening to BBC, cartoon)

Annulal Pal, Near Malania Office, Sana 485 001 (Cricket, reading)

R. Prakash (21), 60, Chinnakammala Street, Truchirapali 620 008 (Penfriendship, reading, Western music, cricket)

Ramesh Chaudhri (26), A2/102, Rajour Garden, New Delhi-110 027 (Reading, music, penfriendship, photography)

Valsakumar V.S. (20), Leela Nivas, Kordakara 680 684 (Penfriendship)

CCTIMES WATCHWORD Winners

The CCTimes Watchword quiz contest was recently held at Stiram College of Commerce, New Delhi. Fifteen teams (comprising two members each) participated from as many colleges.

The winners are:

1. CBM Chandigarh—Rajdeep Singh & Arvind Jain
2. YMCA Faridabad—Sanjay Khurana & Anil Grover
3. St. Stephens—G.T. Mathew & Rahul Singh

The contest was compered by Arshiya Bawa and Pradeep Gupta, ex-time successive winners of the 'Watchword' quiz programme conducted by Delhi Doordarshan and supported by devisers of the same programme.

A. Shravan Kumar (24), C/o 34-A, Nariman Bhavan, Nariman Point, Bombay-400 021 (Correspondence, movies, singing, drawing)

Verraes Rudy, Veerbootstraat 35, Bus 3, B. 8380, Zeebrugge, Belgium (Collecting postcards, philately, making friends with Indians of any age)

Amit Kansal (24), 2/905, Pathanpura (Ramnagar), Saharanpur-247 001 (Penfriendship, reading magazines, photography, pop music, view cards, philately, correspondence)

Choudhury Sukumar (21), Qr. No. Type C (9) B, Corporation Colony, Gandhinagar, Nagpur-440 010 (Photography, creative writing, painting)

Sujata Singh (16), D/o Dr B.P. Singh, Morisongan Lane, Church Road, Bhagalpur (Reading, travelling, penfriendship)

G.A. Kamalnath, 6-3-45, Ragimari Street, Chittoor North-517 004 (Penfriendship)

M. Kumar Garg (20), 2/155, New Vishnupuri, Aligarh-202 001 (Penfriendship, sports, music, reading)



Candida & Faith Healer

THE NEW Year opened with a bang for theatre-lovers in Delhi as the National Theatre of Great Britain staged two plays to packed houses at the Kamani Auditorium in January. The plays, Bernard Shaw's *Candida* and Brian Friel's *Faith Healer*, were directed by John Russel Brown and were sponsored by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and the British Council. Performances of these plays were also given in Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Bombay during the seven-week tour of the British actors. The National Theatre of Great Britain, set up by the British Government, has earned a great name at home and abroad and has had such personalities as Sir Laurence Olivier for its director.

Candida is one of Shaw's early plays which was first staged for the public in 1897 at Aberdeen; it has been repeated a number of times ever since, the last production being in 1977. The play centres around a ravishing beauty, *Candida*, who is confronted with a choice between her self-centred clergyman husband, Morell, and a passionate young poet, Marchbanks, who adores her. There are some hilarious situations in the play replete with Shaw's delightful wit.

In contrast, *Faith Healer*

is much more serious in nature, becoming somewhat tedious at times. It is about an adventurous man called Francis Hardy who travels from town to town, claiming miraculous cures through his supernatural healing powers; he is accompanied by his wife Grace and manager Teddy. These three characters, who comprise the entire cast of the play, appear on the stage turn by turn and each narrates his or her version of the same sequence of events. Through the dramatic device of soliloquy (the act of talking out aloud while or as if alone), light is thrown on the characters and their personal relationships. *Faith Healer* is a play of an unusual nature and hence provides a good change from the regular fare which English theatre fans are subjected to in Delhi.

Among the various actors, two deserve special mention for both the plays: Michael Byrne, who plays Morell in *Candida* and Teddy in *Faith Healer*, has done a good job in both the roles. He is a seasoned stage-actor who has also appeared in films like *A Bridge Too Far*, *The Eagle Has Landed*, *The Medusa Touch* and *Force 10 From Navarone*. Mary Miller, who plays *Candida* in the first play and Grace in *Faith Healer*, is also praise-



Above: A scene from *Kanjoos*. Left: Michael Byrne as Teddy in *Faith Healer*.

worthy, particularly for her wonderful piece of acting as Grace Hardy. Lastly, kudos to John Russel Brown for his excellent direction.

Kamla

VIJAY TENDULKAR'S much-talked-about new play *Kamla* created ripples in the theatre-world of Delhi when it was staged in the latter half of December by 'Abhiyan' under Rajinder Nath's direction. It attracted a good deal of attention from the theatre-lovers and the press as it was based on the real-life story of a journalist, who bought a tribal woman from Madhya Pradesh to expose the flesh-trade racket which still thrives in some parts of our country.

The play focusses on an important social issue — women's position in our society. *Kamla*, the tribal woman, is a symbol of the Indian women who are treated as inanimate objects — commodities which can be bought and sold in the market. In the process, Tendulkar also takes a dig at journalists and the emerging trend of investigative journalism, drawing a sharp contrast between the old and the new-wave journalism.

Kanjoos

THIRD YEAR students of the National School of Drama (NSD), New Delhi, presented *Kanjoos*, a Hindustani adaptation of Moliere's popular comedy, *The Miser*. Adapted into Hindustani by Hazrat

Awara, a byword in Parsi theatre, the play was directed by the NSD Director, Prof B.M. Shah, who is also an actor and playwright. The play, which won much acclaim, had been successfully staged in the past too, dealing as it does with an eternal theme — young love pitted against an old man's follies.

What, however, holds the play together is restrained and well-coordinated acting. Individually, Ravindra Khanwilkar as Mirza, the miser and Manjul Kishore Verma as Nasir, the lover of Azra, Mirza's daughter (played by Sushmita Mukherjee), deserve special mention.

Kal College Band Rahega

KAL COLLEGE Band Rahega is a satire on the university system. Written by Prof C.D. Sidhu, a pillar of the Collegiate Drama Society in New Delhi, the play centres around two innocent students falsely implicated in a sex scandal leading to the 'boys' suicide. What follows is a scathing indictment of teachers, students, disciplinary committees, the work. The playwright says: "The events, characters and dialogues have been lifted straight from life. He who can prove anything in the play to be untrue or concocted shall be given a prize of Rs 1,000." Which is not a very optimistic picture of university life, as it is, in India today.

Hemendra S. Bartwal
& A.P., New Delhi

TO MAKE INTRODUCTIONS

When you are a child you start with "Hello" or "How do you do?"

When you grow up and move among grown-ups what do you say? Lots more besides "Hello". Our last instalment on introductions.

Introducing others indirectly:

Whenever it is desirable or convenient to include someone in your conversation without making an introduction, you can use the so called indirect introduction.

For example, Ali Hassan is talking animatedly to a small group about the Indian marking system. An American, a stranger to Ali, joins the group before he finishes what he has to say. Ali pauses momentarily and looks at the stranger. Someone in the group should rise to the occasion and make an indirect introduction by saying, "Do go on, Ali. I'm sure Ray will enjoy hearing the rest of your talk." Ali smiles at Ray and goes on. The newcomer is thus drawn into the



group without interruption to the others.

How to handle introduction 'situations'

When your name is mispronounced. At a social gathering, when someone mispronounces your name, say nothing. However, if the person you've been introduced to is someone you'll be associating with later, then it is entirely proper to say, "I'm sorry but I think you misunderstood my name. It's *Mitsuko*, not *Machiko*."

When you are called by someone else's name: When someone introduces you as "Mr Lee" when you are Mr Hoshino, smile and say, "I'm Hoshino." (Re-

When your name is difficult to pronounce: If the person introducing you seems to have difficulty pronouncing your name, smile and say it *slowly and distinctly* for all concerned. You might even wish to spell it out for them. Or if you have a nickname, you might smile and say, "But everyone calls me 'Lucky'."

When the person introducing you seems to have difficulty recalling your name. Go to his rescue at once. Smile and say your name slowly and distinctly.

When you are introduced twice: Let the person doing the introducing finish what he has to say. Do not interrupt him with, "Oh, I know him," for this is rude.

When a name has been mumbled: If the name of the person to whom you've been introduced is not understood, it is courteous to ask to have it repeated by saying:

"What did he say your name is?"

"The name again, please?"

Or you might prefer to ask someone else later, so that when you speak to him again you can call him by name.

When you have to introduce someone whose name you have forgotten: "I'm sorry, I have your name at the tip of my tongue, but..." (And he will take the cue and furnish his name.)

"Your name escapes me at the moment."

"Mr. ? (and when he furnishes the name) Of course! Thank you."

It is much better to ask for his name and introduce him than to fail to introduce him altogether.

From **ORIENTATION HANDBOOK FOR VISITORS FROM ABROAD** by Sumie F. McCabe

Booktalk

THE ART OF RECRUITING

If persons meant for the loony bin are voted in to administer a nation—

God help that nation, if duffers are forced on a business house—bankruptcy may not just be an accident. India today may not be an example of these extremes. But that is not to say they don't exist. Making the electorate more responsible and rational in exercising its franchise is still a Himalayan task; making business houses realise the need for the right men to run the show is still possible.

But here lies the catch. Who is the right man and how does one identify him? M.R. Kohli in *Search For Managers* provides the answer. A World War II army officer, ex-Executive Secretary of the Delhi Management Association and former Editor of *Management Review*, Kohli rightly considers "the problem of selection as old as the civilisation itself".

The book begins with an analysis of the selection techniques followed in the past—moving from ancient Rome and Egypt to India under British rule and after. Says Kohli: "In India before the Second World War...there was a haphazard and limited system of selection." In his description of the Indian system (or non-system), he minces no words and omits no names. He credits the British for the careful and methodical recruitment of officers to the Indian Civil Service, but squarely blames them for the vegetative state of Indian management

***SEARCH FOR MANAGERS** by M.R. Kohli; published by Indian Institute of International Understanding, New Delhi. price: Rs 50; pages: 126.

shortly after independence. Nor does he condone the Indians for 'introducing' nepotism and favouritism in the recruitment of personnel which, needless to say, resulted in maladministration and mismanagement after '47. "Whom you knew rather than *What you knew* mattered and still does today." Merit and talent have taken a backseat to blood ties and powerful pulls. The end result: brain drain.

In the subsequent chapters, Kohli suggests forthrightly the ways and means for getting the *right* man for the *right* job. From selecting of dailies for placing 'wanted' ads to the final interview, the book deals with all the steps in depth and quite simply. Of interest to small and medium industries is the format of ads, the various written tests, the different types of interviews and the logic and usefulness of each.

The author has drawn heavily from his visit to the US in 1960 as a member of the National Productivity team. The book is peppered with American sayings—and with good reason. Consider this US Rail Road maxim: "When the President retires an office boy is recruited." That is, recruitment from outside for filling up high-level posts is almost never practised in the US. Kohli advocates this, claiming it boosts the morale and imbues the worker with a sense of loyalty and dedication (remember Japan?). He attributes the ruin of the Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. to its chairman's penchant for recruiting only Englishmen for the higher posts (from the Chief General Manager to Plant Superintendents) without giving suitable Indians even a trial. Many such serious subjects are enlivened with a quote or a personality or an amusing anecdote—and therein lies the book's punch.

N.V.S., New Delhi

BECK STREET

TOPPERS OF '82

Nineteen eighty two was the year of the cat. The biggest success of the year was John Cougar (real name John Mellencamp) who rose from relative obscurity to become the top-selling artiste of 1982 with his multi-platinum album *American Fool*. Three songs from the LP also fared well on the singles charts. Cougar who has been compared to such streetwise rockers like Bob Seger and Bruce Springsteen was voted top male in both pop singles and pop album category.

However, *Eye Of The Tiger* by Survivor was voted top single of the year. It was featured in the film *Rocky III* and the



success of the film made the single as well. Other singles that gave it a close run were *Abracadabra* by The Steve Miller Band and *Centerfold* by the J. Geils Band.

The self-titled debut LP *Asia* by the group of the same name wrested top honours as No. 1 LP of the year. The super group comprises Steve Howe, Jeff Downes, John Wetton and Carl Palmer. Other top groups—The Human League and Men At Work.

Among the recording duos that did big were Hall and Oates who had three hit songs from their album *Private Eyes*, the Canadian beer guzzling brothers Bob and Doug McKenzie and Paul McCartney and Stevie Wonder with their duet single *Ebony And Ivory*.

Greek-born synthesiser player and composer Vangelis picked up two nominations for the best instrumental and best sound-

Anti-clockwise from right: 1. Diana Ross: Won the top spot. 2. Asia: Top of the charts. 3. Stevie: The 'wonder' singer of '82. 4. Willie Nelson: Sang his way to the top. 5. The Human League: Made their presence felt.



Olivia Newton-John with only a single *Heart Attack* and a *Greatest Hits Vol. II* album to her credit bagged the best female vocalist honours. Other leading female contenders were Joan Jett (*I Love Rock & Roll*) and the all-female group Go-Gos (*Beauty And The Beat* and *Vacation*).

Top jazz vocalist was Al Jarreau (*Breaking Away*), top jazz soloist saxman Grover Washington Jr and for the top new jazz artiste the undisputed choice was the young trumpet prodigy Winton Marsalis. The Crusaders were once again voted top jazz group while the top new jazz group was a line-up comprising Chick Corea, Stanley Clarke, Joe Henderson, Chaka Khan, etc.

Top male country artiste turned out to be Willie Nelson who also had the top single (*You Were Always On My Mind*). Top new male singer was Ricky Scaggs and top female artiste was Rosanne Cash for her LP *Somewhere In The Stars* and her run of chart topping singles.

In the gospel selection Barbara Mandrell scored as the foremost female artiste while the Rev. Al Green dominated the male charts for the top spot. Top black artistes were Stevie Wonder and Diana Ross respectively while Rick James scored for the best album.

And finally, the top-selling video cassette for the last year was *Star Wars*, which was one of the biggest films in box-office history as well.

Melody, Bombay

newspaper entitled **CAREER & COMPETITION TIMES** as required to be published in the first issue every year after the last day of February

FORM IV

1. Place of Publication: 10, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002
2. Periodicity of Publication: Monthly
3. Printer's name: Shri Ramesh Chandra for the Proprietors, Bennett, Coleman and Co. Ltd.
Whether Citizen of India: Yes
Address: 4, Tilak Marg, New Delhi-110 002
4. Publisher's name: Shri Ramesh Chandra for the Proprietors, Bennett, Coleman and Co. Ltd.
Whether Citizen of India: Yes
Address: 4, Tilak Marg, New Delhi-110 002
5. Editor's name: Dr Y.C. Halan
Whether Citizen of India: Yes
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5. Adoor Gopalakrishnan's film *Elippathayam* (The Rat Trap) was the second Indian film to have won the British Film Institute's Award in 1982. Which was the first Indian film to win this award?
6. What is Shintoism?
7. Where are the 'Islands of Langerhans' situated?
8. On which ship did the Indian team make its second trip to Antarctica?
9. When was martial law finally suspended in Poland?
10. Which religious sect does the Aga Khan head?

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Solutions to this issue's contests will be published in May.

Solutions to SPORTS QUIZ-15, KENWORDS-15 and CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-7 on page 92.

SPORTS QUIZ-17

BY NAROTTAM PURI

WIN Rs 100 IN BOOKS

1. Where will the 1984 Olympics be held?
2. And which country will host the 1988 Olympics?
3. India is bidding for—Olympics.
4. Who captained the Indian women's hockey team that won the gold in the IX Asiad?
5. Three Indian shotputters have won two successive golds each in the Asian Games. Who are they?
6. In one of the yachting events in the IX Asiad, an Indian pair won the gold. Who and in which class?
7. At the same Games, three young girls won the three medals at stake in the show jumping event in the equestrian discipline. Which country/countries did they belong to?

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CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-9: 10 First Prizes

Books worth Rs 100 to each of the first 10 *all-correct* entries pulled out of the hat.

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Plus 5 Consolation Prizes worth Rs 20 each—also from Rupa & Co.

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2 First Prizes

A Collins Gem English Dictionary plus two bestsellers, Sidney Sheldon's *The Master Of The Game* and Robin Cook's *Fever*, from Rupa & Co., New Delhi to the first two *all-correct* entries (or *one-error* entries if there are no *all-corrects*) pulled out of the hat.

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KENWORDS-17

BY HOSEY MISTRY

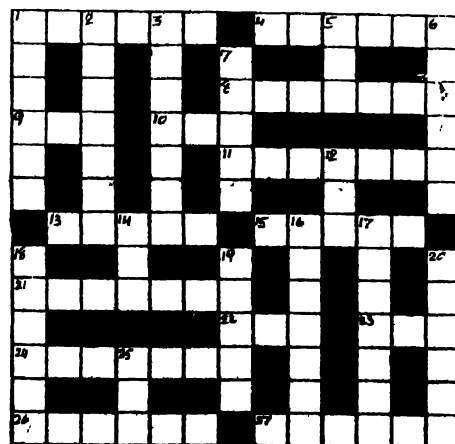
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ACROSS

1. Shakespeare's hero who talked with a ghost (6).
4. Country has nuclear associations with India (6).
8. Royal member with French ending (7).
9. Famous cricket club (1, 1, 1).
10. Pet name of former US President (3).
11. A horse starts fault finding (7).
13. Musical instruments with strings (5).
15. This squash is refreshing (5).
21. Union minister sent to settle dispute (7).
22. Hawaiian garland returns (3).
23. Chess pieces (3).
24. To bang in the middle of religion (7).
26. He swings from trees in the comic books (6).
27. Used to clip wool (6).

DOWN

1. Two pronouns in herald of the Greek gods (6).
2. Greek messenger rises with heat (7).
3. Eating ends atonement (7).
5. It's chiefly composed of nitrogen and oxygen (3).
6. A badge starts with directions (6).
7. A small coin (1, 4).
12. Teenagers chew it (3).
14. Cricket scoring unit (3).
16. You have to be a strong swimmer to swim this channel (7).
17. Venue of ancient games (7).
18. An animal starts to help (6).
19. It's the thought that matters not the — (5).
20. Principles starts with a number (6).
25. A dictator comes up (3).



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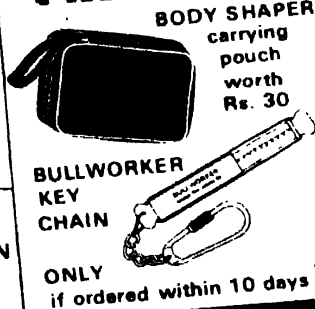
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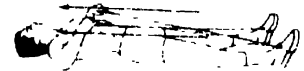


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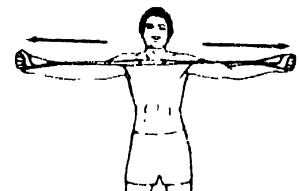
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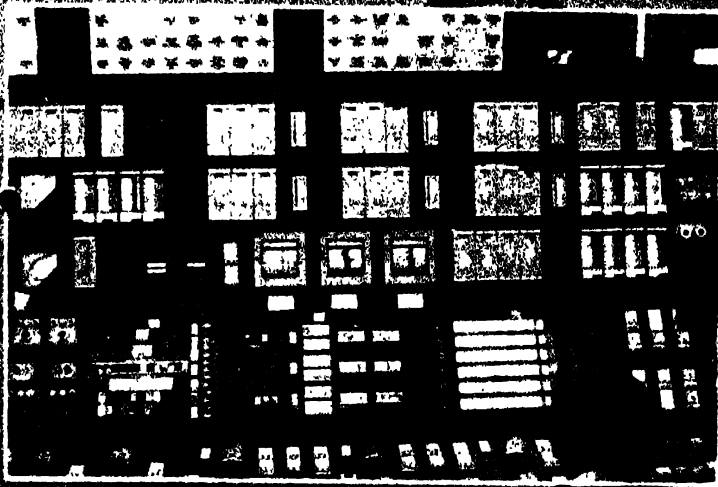
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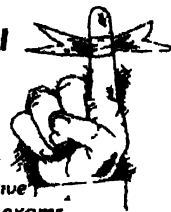
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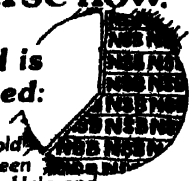
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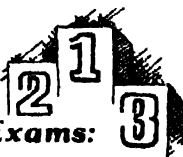
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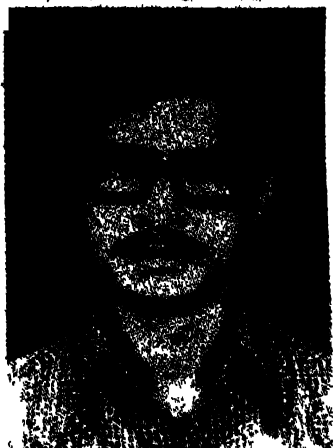


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LETTERS

Promises To Keep

People saw in NTR (*Current Events: Assembly Elections, Feb '83*) the do-gooder that he is on the screen, and expecting him to fight against evil as in the celluloid drama, catapulted him to power. They saw only his image in every Telugu Desam candidate, and now every Telugu voter will be keenly watching the establishment of the Rama Rajya he promised.

Some of his promises are high sounding: like women not having to be afraid of walking alone in the streets even at midnight. This is more a moral obligation on the part of every citizen than purely the responsibility of the state; the supply of rice at Rs 2 a quintal and free nutritious mid-day meals and a house to every government servant will make a severe dent in the public exchequer.

Then, the ten commandments that he issued to his party colleagues have to be taken with a pinch of salt. While these form the hard core of his success as a state leader, he should also remember that the people cannot be taken

for a ride with the propaganda of regional languages.

Prashant Kumar Moha, Agartala
Prize-winning Letter: RE-10

States The States

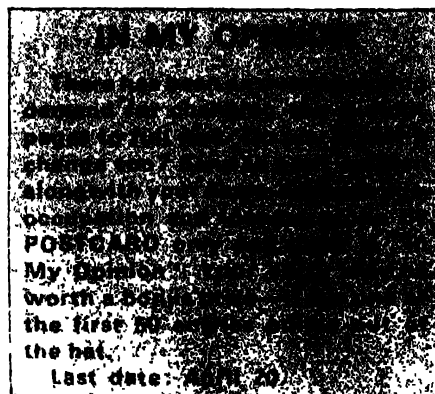
Alongwith Punjab (*Focus, Feb '83*) some other states are also being adversely affected by the growing regionalism and narrow outlook of certain people due to linguistic and regional attachments. Linguistic reorganisation of the states stimulated fissiparous and divisive tendencies, which, in turn, are endangering India's national integration. The need of the hour is to undo this blunder and once again reorganise the states on the basis of similar economic problems, geographical contiguity and administratively-viable zones.

Gurmeet S. Kaushal, Patiala
Prize-winning Letter: RE-10

Reorganise The States

Alongwith Punjab (*Focus, Feb '83*) some other states are also being adversely affected by the growing regionalism and narrow outlook of certain people due to linguistic and regional attachments. Linguistic reorganisation of the states stimulated fissiparous and divisive tendencies, which, in turn, are endangering India's national integration. The need of the hour is to undo this blunder and once again reorganise the states on the basis of similar economic problems, geographical contiguity and administratively-viable zones.

Gurmeet S. Kaushal, Patiala



Prolonged negotiations can't solve the problem. Some use of force by the government is necessary—but only against those indulging in violence. Talks with those who are reasonable can continue.

Manoj K. Sharma, Muzaffarnagar

Computer Rule

Nuclear weapons technology (*Current Events: START Talks, Feb '83*) is rapidly advancing to a point where it may not be controlled by human beings: the decision about whether to launch the weapons will soon be made by computers. Should the two super-powers deploy the next generation of nuclear weapons, the risk of war by accident will increase manifold.

Akhil Kumar Gupta, Agra

An Error Of Judgment

With reference to *Titbits: Some Moony Facts* (Nov '82), I was sorry to find blunders in a reputed magazine like yours. In point (5), 'sunrise' has been wrongly written for 'sunset', and in point (7) '1/400th' has erroneously replaced '1/4th'. Please clarify the points for your readers who, I am afraid, will otherwise cram the facts alongwith such inexcusable blunders.

Pritpal Singh, Amritsar

The writer replies.

Regarding the first point: A nearly-full moon appears shortly after sunrise for many days which helps the harvesting farmers with extended light. Source: *Science Today*, Oct '81. About the second 'error', actually the moon's diameter is 3,476 km, which is only 1/400th of the sun. Since the sun is also 400 times farther from the earth (compared to the moon), both the sun and the moon appear to have the same size when viewed from earth (Diameter of the sun is about 13,92,000 km.) Source: *A Dictionary Of Science* by Uvarov, Chapman and Alan Isaacs, page 434, last line. I think this proves that the reader's claim is erroneous.

Rajesh Sharma, Sonapat

Errata

Regarding *News Capsule* (Feb '83), B.K. Singh was wrongly mentioned as the former Chief Minister of Andamans. He was the Development Commissioner. And with reference to *Know Your Constitution* (Feb '83) Andaman and Nicobar does not have a chief commissioner as mentioned. Like other Union territories, now, Andaman and Nicobar Islands also have a Lt Governor.

Jina Prakash, Bihar

Change For The Better

Presuming that we lack political determination to bring about revolutionary changes in the present education system (*Hello Folks, Feb '83*), I suggest marginal changes to improve it.

In the appointment of lecturers the depth of knowledge and power of expression should be counted equally.

Toppers of every class should be automatically nominated to the executive body of students' union. An equal number should be elected.

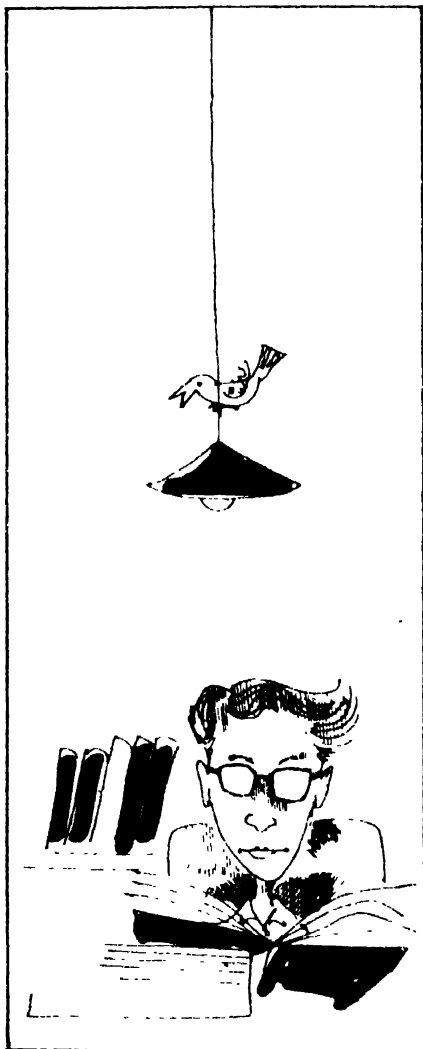
At least 75 per cent of those who want to continue studies after schooling should be sent to technical institutions.

Pravin B. Sharan, Ranchi

While it's true that a part of the remedy lies in bringing about organic changes in the education system and policy, we can hardly deny the fact that the malady is primarily an upshot of a sharp decline in our national character. I feel only moral courage on the part of students and teachers can retrieve our universities from the present morass because no enduring reform can be brought about by seeking mechanical solutions of what may virtually be identified as a crisis of character.

Vinod Kumar Sinha, Saharsa (Bihar)

Hello folks...



Some time back I read an interesting story called *Appointment At Samarkand*. The story goes like this: There was a rich man of Isphahan whose greatest desire was to have a long life. One day he heard a loud knock and on opening the door found a *yamdoot* standing before him. "I want to talk to you," said the *yamdoot*. However, before he could finish, the man of Isphahan banged the door and galloped away on his fastest horse. For three days and nights,

he moved around restlessly trying to find a place where no one could find him. Finally, he reached a small unknown inn in Samarkand and booked himself a secluded room. Heaving a sigh of relief he walked into the room. As soon as he entered, he saw the *yamdoot* waiting inside. "I am glad you came," said he. "I was afraid you might be delayed. Three days ago I had come to you in Isphahan to inform you about our date at this time, in this room."

The moral of the story is that you can postpone a problem only for a short time. The man of Isphahan could have lived in peace for three days if he had not tried to run away from the situation. This happens with most of us. We think that by postponing a problem we will be able to escape it. Instead, we land ourselves in a much more serious situation. Handling the problem at that stage gets more difficult and we have to pay a heavier price. This is true at the personal as well as the national level. Most of us keep postponing our studies till exam time. At the national level we have been postponing solutions to problems like the Assam foreigners' issue and the Bombay textile mill-workers' strike. The heavy loss in terms of lives and money is common knowledge.

Life is full of problems; some major, some minor; some affect our lives seriously, some do not. Like Kamraj, the famous diplomat, we are used to saying "*pakaren*" (we will see it later).

The *pakaren* approach can be a very harmful one. The right strategy should be to tackle the situation whenever it arises. It may look difficult and you may buy a little peace by postponing it. But how long can you control a serious illness with a simple painkiller?

You need to develop a positive

attitude to deal with the situation immediately. To develop this approach the first step is to understand the problem—its nature and origin. Find out its various aspects and the people associated with it. Have a discussion and try to get to the root of the problem. The discussion will give you an insight into its causes and you will be able to understand other people's points of view.

The second stage is to grapple with the problem. The emphasis here should be on finding out different persons' views on the best way to tackle it. This should be an interesting exercise as various people will offer various suggestions. Some of them may be contradictory. But you will be able to have a number of alternatives to choose from.

The final stage is to mentally analyse and evaluate the whole situation. By then you will know the exact nature of the problem and the possible ways of solving it. Make a thorough appraisal and decide on what would be the best solution. Once you have made the decision you should try to find the best way of implementing it.

What we have just offered is a general pattern. You don't have to follow it rigidly as no two situations are similar. You may have to choose the best way of handling the situation according to its nature and severity. Some situations demand quick and immediate action while sometimes you get sufficient time to think and act. How you handle the situation and come out of it is a test of your personality.

And give your teeth a long life.



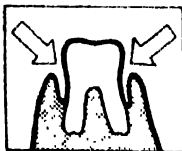
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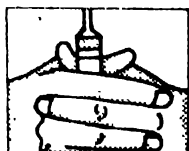
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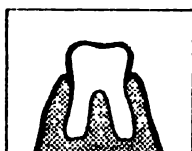
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Tick the word or phrase you believe is *nearest in meaning* to the key word.

1. **addict** (ă'dikt): A. one suffering from an incurable disease
B. one who is enslaved by some habit C. one who is cured of a disease D. order issued by authority.
2. **addle** (ă'dəl): A. to confuse B. increase C. separate D. unravel
3. **aggregate** (ă'grigăt): A. approximate calculation B. balance C. sum total D. statement of financial condition
4. **agrarian** (ăgră'riən): A. causing fear B. pertaining to birds C. pertaining to land D. favourably inclined
5. **bankruptcy** (bă'ngkrăptsi): A. sudden disaster B. money owed to someone C. financial ruin D. large amount of money
6. **escalate** (ě'skalăt): A. to intensify B. go up and down C. break out D. drive fast
7. **herald** (hě'rald): A. to usher in B. bring into prominence C. expose D. assemble
8. **invade** (invă'd): A. to enter with hostile intent B. pass into without attracting attention C. scout an enemy area D. take by surprise
9. **manure** (ing-'vour'): A. food substance B. grass for fodder C. planned movement D. animal waste
10. **notorious** (nōtaw'rias): A. celebrated B. stern C. sullen D. known for something bad
11. **noxious** (nō'kshəs): A. fatal B. cheeky C. harmful D. invalid
12. **persecution** (pěrsikū'shan): A. legal action B. loss of power C. illegal detention D. cruel treatment
13. **prohibited** (prăh'bitid): A. forsaken B. forbidden C. limited D. secluded
14. **prowess** (prow'is): A. fitness B. unusual ability C. physique D. stamina
15. **reign** (răn): A. era B. rule C. restraint D. restoration
16. **unleash** (ŭnlē'sh): A. to let loose B. strangle C. withdraw D. detect
17. **unprecedented** (ŭnpřě'siděntid): A. unequalled B. unheard of C. beyond doubt D. without restriction
18. **veritable** (vē'ritəbal): A. thoughtful B. modest C. actual D. accurate
19. **wane** (wăn): A. to decline B. sift C. inflate D. boast
20. **weave** (wēv): A. to spin B. move uncertainly C. shatter D. remove

(Answers on page 88)

FOREIGN WORDS

BY THE AARBEES

1. **objet d'art** (ôbzhdâr'): Fr. an article of artistic worth
2. **obscurum per obscurius** (ôbskyoorəm pēr ôbskyoor'ias): L. the obscure by the still more obscure
3. **O tempora, o mores!** (ô tēmpərə, ô mōr'ēz): L. Oh, the times, oh, the customs! (Uttered by Cicero for denouncing the degeneracy of his day.)
4. **ottava rima** (atəhvə rē'mə): It. a stanza of eight lines, 10-syllabled in English, with rhymes *abababcc*.
5. **par excellence** (pār ă'ksələhns): Fr. being the best of its kind. Chanakyapuri is the fashionable quarter *par excellence*.
6. **pari passu** (pār pā'sōo): L. at an equal rate or pace, simultaneously and equally. The standard of living improved *pari passu* with the growth in production.

7. **parti pris** (pārtē' prē'): Fr. preconceived view, bias. She was a valuable worker, with no *parti pris* and a truly large heart.

Note: Fr.—French, L.—Latin, It.—Italian

QUOTABLE QUOTES

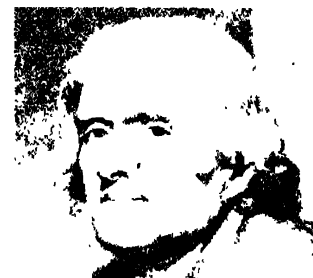


A sharp tongue is the only edged tool that grows keener with constant use.

Washington Irving

In nature there are neither rewards nor punishments—there are consequences.

R.G. Ingersoll



A little rebellion now and then is a good thing

Thomas Jefferson

Technological progress has merely provided us with more efficient means for going backwards

Aldous Huxley

ASSAM

BLOODY MANDATE

BY N.D. AROHA

The unseemly drama of the 1980 Lok Sabha elections was repeated during the 1983 Assembly elections in Assam, this time, with poll boycott in greater numbers, and increased bloodshedding. The elections were ordered for the Legislative Assembly in Assam following the failure of negotiations between the Centre and the agitationists, led by the All Assam Students Union (AASU) and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP), on the question of the foreign nationals issue. As the Centre went ahead with the preparations for holding elections, the agitationists continued with the plans of boycotting them. The non-communist national political parties save the Congress (S), responding to the agitationists' call, stayed away from the elections.

The agitationists followed up their boycott call by arranging bandhs, announcing total non-cooperation, exploding bombs, blowing bridges and railway lines, burning houses and cars of the candidates, disrupting election meetings, issuing death threats and even attempting assassinations.

On its part, the Centre, determined to compel the people to exercise their franchise in a most uncongenial atmosphere, deputed 50 battalions of armed police, arrested the agitation leaders under the National Security Act, invoked the Assam Special Powers Act, imposed press censorship and brought in officials from outside



the state to conduct elections in place of the hesitant Assamese officials. Tension reached a peak as Assam drew close to the election days.

And then that happened what nobody had dreamt of. The eruption of violence lead to massacres and carnages at Nellie, Gohpur, Mangoldoi, Dhing, Goalpara and other places. Amidst violence, and dead bodies spread over many areas, the elections were conducted, though at places the poll had to be discontinued.

The Congress (I) can hardly rejoice over its victory in Assam, even though it obtained a clear two-thirds majority in the 108-seat Assembly, polling for which had been completed by February 20. Amidst such unprecedented devastation and against an extremely low turnout of voters, where the contest was virtually without any resistive

opposition, the elections hardly bear any meaning or the results any legitimacy.

The Assembly results have not solved the Assam problem. There may be many more complications ahead for the Congress (I) ministry in Assam. It is too optimistic to believe that the pro-agitationists would happily recognise the new ministry and thus would be willing to discuss and resolve issues pertaining to the state, the foreigners problem in particular. It is also too optimistic to think that the Centre would proclaim President's rule in Assam immediately after fulfilling its constitutional obligation of installing the state government, as is required under Article 356, and thereafter would open the dialogue with the agitationists. The state's troubled days are not yet over.

What happened in Assam was

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FACTS AND FIGURES

| Year | Population | Territory |
|------|---------------------------|--|
| 1941 | 66,94,790 | 1952 |
| 1951 | 80,28,856 | Assam on the whole of North-East India minus Manipur and Tripura |
| 1961 | 1,08,37,329 | 1962 |
| 1971 | 1,46,25,152 | Nagaland formed out of the 1952 Assam |
| | | 1971 |
| 1981 | 1,99,02,826 (Provisional) | Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram formed out of 1962 Assam. |

something that could have been averted. The Centre could have adopted some other means to meet the constitutional requirement. An amendment could have been made in the Constitution to extend the period of President's rule beyond one year. The Centre's plea that such a constitutional amendment would not have been possible without the cooperation of the Opposition members in the Parliament, particularly in the Rajya Sabha, and that such a cooperation was not readily and adequately available, were not sufficient enough to have compelled it for taking a decision to hold elections in Assam. The Centre should have treaded the familiar path of obtaining a constitutional amendment rather than of testing its strength against that of the uncompromising agitationists. The pro-agitationists' responsibility for what has happened in Assam is even greater. Assam has suffered more at the hands of Assamese than that of the others. Instead of boycotting the elections and holding the state to ransom, the agitationists could have utilised the elections as a platform for demonstrating the mass support which they so fondly claim. The agitationists' plea that the present voters' list could only benefit the Congress (I), is hardly acceptable because it was on the basis of this list that the Congress (I) had lost the favour of the Assamese electorate in 1978. The participation of the agitationists in the Assembly elections could have possibly, given them enough power to argue their case with the Centre more forcefully than they can do now.

But the confrontation was

not averted. Elections were not postponed. And Assam met the worst tragedy—a conservative estimate fixes the poll toll around 1,500. All this because of the foreigners' issue on which no settlement relating to the cut-off year could be arrived at between the agitationists and the Centre. It took the form of agitations at the time of Mangoldoi Lok Sabha by-election in March 1979, when the deletion of the names of infiltrators from the voters' list was demanded. The by-election was not held, but the agitation grew in strength day by day. All efforts to resolve the foreigners' issue, since 1979, have met with failure.

To begin with, the agitationists, led by the AASU and the AAGSP, demanded the detection and deportation of all those who had entered Assam after 1951. But later they agreed to accept 1961 as the cut-off year. The agitationists seem to be in no mood to accept those who had entered Assam after 1961. According to their estimate, there had been 38-lakh infiltrators between 1961-1979, from which 18 lakhs had found their way into the voters' list. As a result, the agitationists claim that every fifth voter does not belong to the state. Such an influx of immigrants, the agitation leaders feel, would not only transform the character of political power in Assam, but it may as well result in the dominance of the non-Assamese over the Assamese, in their economy and culture. The Centre, on the other hand, agreed to deport all those who had entered Assam after the emergence of Bangladesh and, in fact, had deported 3,20,000 of the 3,75,000 persons already detected.

between the Centre and the agitationists over those who had entered the state between 1961-1971, whose number is around 1.4 million. Neither did the agitationists appreciate the Centre's desire to help honour the national commitment in accommodating the uprooted people from East Pakistan, nor did the Centre fully share the agitationists' fear that a large influx would do unremedial harm to the Assamese culture.

The state of Assam has had an agonising history. At the time of independence, it had an area of over 2 lakh sq km, excluding the then North East Frontier Agency (NEFA), now Arunachal Pradesh. Today, it has 78,523 sq km. The cut in its area has been necessitated because Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram were carved out of Assam. As the state went on losing its territory, it also naturally went on losing its population. But the figures prove otherwise: between 1941 and 1951, the rate of increase in population in the state was about 20 per cent; between 1951 and 1961, it was 34.97 per cent; between 1961 and 1971, the increase was 34.95 per cent; and between 1971 and 1981, it was about 36 per cent. These figures show that there has been an unnatural growth of population in the state. This may be attributed to the large-scale migration from East Pakistan.

There is truth in the Centre's assertion about Assam's composite character. Of the total 1,652 languages and dialects in the country, 442 are found in Assam only. Similarly, there is hardly any religion which does not exist in the state. The same can be said about the numerous ethnic groups in Assam.

Added to these diversities is Assam's economic poverty. The state's economy is predominantly an agrarian one and 70 per cent of its population derives its livelihood from agriculture, which needs to be developed. In Assam, there are either floods or droughts; its irrigation projects are yet to gain pace. Though rich in industrial raw material, Assam's

(Continued on page 24)

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Kamal

INTERVIEWS TALKING YOUR WAY INTO THE IAS

IAS probationers in Mussoorie were suddenly requisitioned for poll duties in Assam. The baptism was bloody no doubt, but the recruitment procedures and training equips Civil Services incumbents to take on these and other more difficult tasks. KHURSHID A GANAI, second in the merit list of the All-India Civil Services Exam '81, writes about one aspect of the selection procedure—the interview—and contends that it is more than a mere test of personality.

Many IAS and allied services aspirants tend to discount the importance of preparing for the interview. They think that since it is a personality test, preparation of a month or two is not likely to yield a good score. True, personality is shaped over long years of growth and maturing, but IAS interviews rely mainly on the test of knowledge as an indicator of personality. This is done through a question-answer session of about half-an-hour. Thus, if you can anticipate the likely questions to be asked in the interview and try to find appropriate answers, your chances of success improve.

The interview is taken by a board and its chairman has your bio-data. He initiates the discussion. The first few questions are invariably general in nature, relating to your educational, job or family background—the emphasis is normally on the first two—depending on what attracts the chairman's attention. You may also be asked why you desire to enter that category of the civil services you prefer most. If you are already working, the questions can be more penetrating. The chairman's questions are very important since they set the tone of the interview and lead other board members to evaluate your performance on the basis of your answers. The atmosphere

your confidence. Hence, it is imperative that you go thoroughly prepared with the important aspects of and the latest developments in your field of study or job. You must have adequate information about your school, college and university, the state of education in your district and state and many more related issues and aspects. Above all, give positive and refreshing answers to questions like why you want to join the IAS or any other service for that matter. Do not point out the negative aspects of your present service which may be compelling you to leave. Emphasise on the positive pull factors like challenge, variety, job satisfaction in the case of the IAS, its public nature and so on. To that extent a limited amount of idealism and enthusiasm is desirable.

More often than not, the chairman, after having satisfied himself with a few questions, requests other members to take over. So you have to take on every member successively. Every member will ask questions generally related to his own academic and professional background but which impinge on the service of your choice. However, there could be purely academic questions if the backgrounds are same or similar. For example, a management expert is sure to ask you mostly academic questions if you are a management student, in addition to some on general topics. It is expected that you are thorough with your field of study. You should, however, be careful about the practice-oriented questions. For example, if you are a History student aspiring to join the IAS, a member with expertise in this subject may ask you to compare the functions of a Rajuka or a Faujdar with the present-day district collector.

Similarly, a Political Science student with the IFS in mind may be asked to express himself on the general foreign-policy patterns in ancient and medieval India. In this connection, Ashoka's relationship with the kings of West Asia and Ceylon and the foreign policies of Cholas and Mughals are important. The implication: members would like to know if you perceive some relationship between what you've read and what you're going to do. Likewise, an engineer might be asked questions on appropriate

pollution control, computer revolution and so on.

Besides, you must go prepared with the major social, political, economic, scientific and technological issues and debates related to India in particular and the world in general. For this, extensive reading of a good newspaper over two to three months will be sufficient. Assimilate the perceptive articles that appear on the editorial page and the special supplement. Remember, it is here that anything—and everything—can be asked. But then even the board members would have read the same newspapers and magazines. Therefore, if you have been keeping yourself abreast of all that's happening around you, you should face no problem in tackling such questions.

It's equally important that you exhibit a process of logical thinking when you're given a problem for solution. If, say, you're asked to name the state bordering Madhya Pradesh and you come out with Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, etc, you are obviously not working in a logical manner. Ideally, you must start with one bordering state and then move clockwise or anti-clockwise and list the others. You may miss one, but as long as your approach is correct you'll be awarded good marks.

Questions may not always be factual; they may focus on something true-to-life. The approach for answering them isn't very different, though. If, for instance, you're asked: How will you tackle the student unrest problem in your district? Start by analysing the problem; look for preventive measures and alternative courses of action; then choose the best in the face of the situational constraints.

Some general tips for success in the interview:

- Don't ask counter questions or try to evaluate any member by comments like "that's a good question".
- Don't be sarcastic. It pays to be frank and straightforward but polite.
- Avoid criticising the present set-up in the country and the institutional framework that it has chosen.
- Don't talk high of your achievements because that is self-praise. Show that you are humble and gentle.

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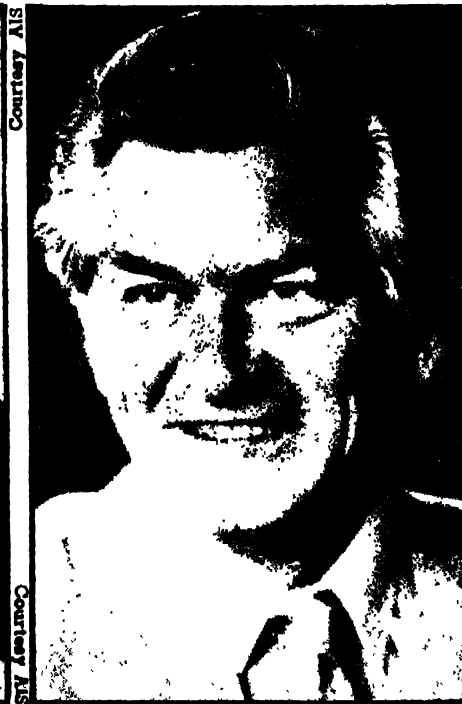
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Above: The Army Goes East: Lebanese soldiers examine papers at a checkpoint in East Beirut after moving into the area to take control of the Christian half of Beirut (note portrait of assassinated Phalangist President elect Bashir Gemayel atop a building in the background) East Beirut had been controlled by Christian militiamen since the 1975-76 civil war. Right: Historic Hug Cuba's President Fidel Castro hugs Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as he hands over the Chairmanship of the non-aligned conference to her in New Delhi on March 7. In a strikingly colourful opening-day ceremony, in the presence of 95 Kings, Emirs, Presidents and Prime Ministers, Mrs Gandhi delivered a keynote address that was remarkably sombre—an indication of the movement's growing maturity. It grew in numbers too: the strength of the movement has gone up from 97 to 101 with the inclusion of Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu. Other highlights: Algeria, Comoros, Ghana, Guinea, Tanzania, SWAPO, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iraq, Syria, Vietnam, South Yemen, PLO, Bolivia, Granada, Nicaragua, Surinam, Cyprus and Malta were elected Vice-Presidents of the movement for three years; India's Natwar Singh was elected Secretary-General of the conference and Benin's Foreign Minister as the Rapporteur-General.



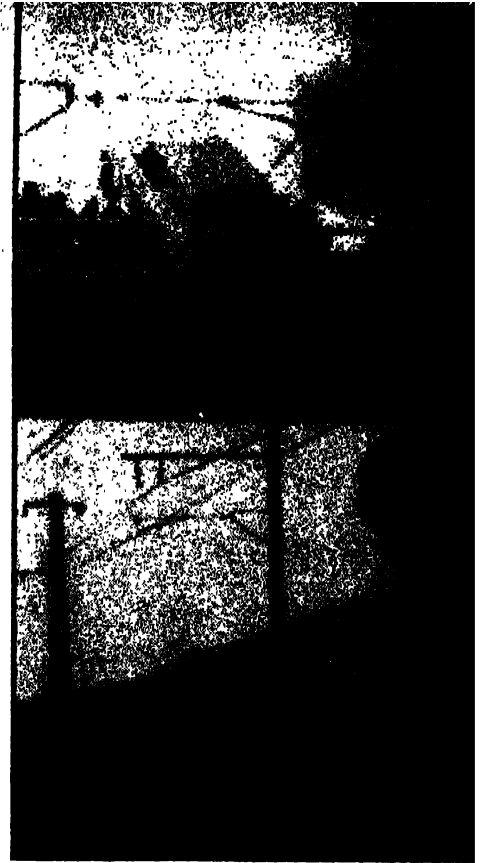
R.B. Bedi



Courtesy AIS

Courtesy AIS

Above: Hawke Makes A Mark: Labour Party leader Robert Hawke (right) defeated Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser to sweep the Australian elections on March 5. Fraser announced a snap election a month back on the same day as Hawke took over the Labour Party leadership. Fraser's tactic boomeranged: first, Hawke shed his hawkish image and with characteristic drive burnished his party's image; and then he took the offensive when Fraser warned the electorate of a decisive trade union hold over government policy if Labour won. Hawke accused Fraser of distorting the Labour manifesto, convinced voters of a balanced approach in dealing with employers and the employed, and thus managed to swing the two per cent floating vote in his favour.



Above: Grapes Of Wrath: A group of wine-growers of the Narbonne region gathered on a bridge (on February 18) to throw a car onto a pile of burning tyres which were set aflame on the rail track of the Narbonne-Bordeaux line on the outskirts of Narbonne, Southern France. They were protesting against imports of Italian wine in the country. **Top left: Kohl Wins Poll:** West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl won the March 6 national elections, strengthening NATO's hopes of deploying US-built intermediate-range Pershing II and Tomahawk cruise missiles in the country, in the event the Washington-Moscow INF talks in Geneva fail. Kohl's Christian-Democrat liberal coalition won an absolute majority in the elections which saw a 90-plus per cent turnout. Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Opposition Social Democrat leader, lost all chances of becoming Chancellor after his party got 38.2 per cent of the votes. Vogel's mistake; he overpitched his election campaign by striking a left-off-centre posture and by playing into the hands of his party's left-wing, the anti-nuclear ecological "Green" Party and an assortment of far-left groups. The result: he frightened the "silent majority" of German voters into believing that to elect him Chancellor would be to weaken links with NATO, thereby jeopardising the country's security.

ECONOMY

SURVEY OF 1982-83

The pre budget Economic Survey (1982-83) proclaims continued stability in prices, despite a fall in agricultural production and some deceleration of industrial output. The GNP growth rate is estimated at 2 per cent for 1982-83 against 8 per cent in 1980-81. The average growth rate recorded for the first three years (1980-83) of the Sixth Plan matches the projected rate of 5 per cent. Population grew at an average annual rate of 2.5 per cent during the decade 1971-81. Hence, per capita income at constant prices (1970-71 prices) increased from Rs 626 in 1971-72 to Rs 720 in 1982-83 - an average annual increase of less than 1.5 per cent.

Agricultural production

Agricultural production is expected to decline by 3 per cent in 1982-83, against an increase of 5.5 per cent in 1981-82. The total foodgrain production is likely to be 6 million tonnes lower than the recorded output of 133 million tonnes achieved in 1981-82. Inadequate and late arrival of monsoons led to a setback in kharif production. The output of cotton is likely to be maintained. However, some shortfall is expected in sugarcane, jute and certain types of oilseeds. In order to attain a sustained growth in the yield of various crops, certain physical inputs like fertilisers, seeds and irrigation facilities should be made available in adequate amounts. During the year 1982-83, irrigation potential is likely to increase by 2.5 million hectares and the use of chemical fertilisers by 10 per cent over the preceding year. However, the target of bringing an additional area of 4.3 million hectares under the High Yielding Variety Programme (HYVP) is not likely to be achieved.

Industrial production

Industrial production is expected to increase by 4.5 per cent in 1982-83 against 8.6 and 5.6 per cent in 1981-82 and 1980-81 respectively. The industrial scenario in the first seven months of

1982-83 (April to October) presents a mixed trend. Impressive increases in production are recorded in certain key industries, e.g., crude petroleum (+32 per cent), coal (+6 per cent), sugar (+300 per cent), cement (+12 per cent), electricity (-8 per cent) and nitrogenous fertilisers (+10 per cent). At the same time production in eight industries fell. Some of these are: saleable steel (-3 per cent), cotton cloth (-27 per cent), jute manufacture (-10 per cent), commercial vehicles (-2 per cent), railway wagons (-21 per cent) and agricultural tractors (-25 per cent). The Survey points out that the causes for decline in the industrial production "are probably more fundamental than can be explained by the special events of a particular year".

For example, bad harvest and the textile strike. Fall in demand, sluggishness in export performance and stringency in bank finance also affected the production of these industries. While industrial production in 1982-83 has halved, 27 per cent more capital has been raised through shares and debentures compared to the record level attained in 1981-82.

Between April-August 1982, total man-days lost due to industrial unrest was 567 lakhs. There was a notable improvement in the performance of Central public sector undertakings. The growth in output was around 20 per cent in 1981-82 against 9 per cent in 1980-81. Output increased by roughly 9 per cent during April-October 1982 over the corresponding period last year.

Price trends

India is one of the few oil-importing countries which have achieved a significant reduction in the rate of inflation. The inflation rate fluctuated around 2 per cent since September 1982. Prices of raw cotton, sugar and crude petroleum registered a fall. At the same time sharp increases were recorded in the prices of seasonal commodities like cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables, eggs, fish

and meat. The public distribution system played an important role in making adequate quantities of essential commodities available throughout the country. This helped in bringing down the rate of inflation. A decline in international prices, fall in industrial demand and favourable prices abroad also contributed in maintaining price stability.

Foreign trade and balance of payments

The year 1982-83 witnessed continuing strain in the balance-of-payments situation. Provisional data show that the trade deficit (difference between total exports and total imports) during 1982-83 is likely to be lower than 1981-82, though the magnitude of the deficit will be large. Imports grew by 12 per cent during the first half of 1982-83 and exports by 22 per cent. Balance-of-payments data are not available for 1982-83. However, there are indications that this deficit will be more than Rs 2,000 crores. An amount of Rs 638 crores was drawn from the International Monetary Fund under the Extended Fund Facility during 1981-82 and an amount of Rs 1,880 crores will be drawn during 1982-83 to improve the external resources position of the country considerably.

The year 1982-83 has been a 'testing time' for the Indian economy. The optimism expressed in the last survey to 'increase productivity and build a firm foundation for sustained growth' has been largely belied. The industrial structure is yet to regain the dynamism necessary for sustaining high rates of industrial growth. Breakthrough in the yields for rice, pulses and oilseeds is still a far cry. There is hardly any scope for complacency on the price front. Distribution of essential commodities through fair price shops and monetary stringency should continue to be the main plank of the price policy in the coming years. There is an urgent need to boost exports and reduce dependence on oil and fertiliser imports.

AN ANALYSIS

Budget is more than an exercise in raising resources for meeting normal expenditure of the government on civil administration, defence, etc. In a planned economy like ours, budget is the most crucial and concrete instrument for achieving national objectives and Plan targets. The pace of development must be sustained through an appropriate budgetary policy. The specific proposals with regard to allocation of public sector outlay to different sectors, savings of the community, borrowings and additional taxation should be formulated by taking into account, on the one hand, the Five Year Plan estimates and on the other, the prevailing economic conditions—particularly, the prospects with regard to the growth of Gross National Product (GNP), price rise, supply constraints, balance of payments, etc.

Presenting the Central Budget for 1983-84, the Finance Minister declared that the proposed budget "aims at strengthening the productive forces in the economy, keeping a tight rein on inflation, encouraging savings both in the individual and corporate sectors and promoting essential investment". It also aims at discouraging conspicuous consumption which has "no place in a society like ours". The budget also reflects the necessity to attain quickly a viable external payments situation.

It is appropriate to judge the Central Budget for 1983-84 against the aforesaid goals.

Economic development

The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) enters its fourth year in 1983-84 and it is imperative that the budget must allocate adequate resources to attain Plan targets. The Central Plan outlay for 1983-84 is placed at Rs 13,870 crores, which represents an increase of 26 per cent over the preceding year. The proposed increase in the outlay would meet the urgent requirements in critical sectors of the economy and will provide a thrust in respect of programmes meant for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society. Total outlay for agricultural sectors is Rs 608 crores, which includes a sum of Rs 200 crores

earmarked for the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Two major programmes—one for oilseeds development and another for dry-farming, both important elements in the 20-point programme—will also be taken up during the year.

The Sixth Plan has placed considerable emphasis on accelerating investment in the energy sector. The budget provides a sum of Rs 5,014 crores for the development of petroleum, power and coal. This represents 36 per cent of the total Central Plan outlay. Crude oil production is expected to reach around 26 million tonnes in 1983-84.

An additional Rs 300 crores (over and above Rs 13,870 crores) has been set apart for the various schemes in the next year's (i.e., 1983-84) Central Plan. A sum of Rs 50 crores out of this special amount, is earmarked for 'incentive payments' to state electricity boards for 'better performance'.

Budget and the consumer

A budget affects consumers in two ways. First, by reducing or increasing disposable income through an enhancement or reduction in the rates of personal taxes and by changing their exemption limits. Secondly, alteration and fresh imposition of excise duties have a direct impact on the prices of the affected commodities.

The budget for 1983-84 has offered a marginal relief to income-tax payers at the lowest slab (Rs 15,000 to Rs 20,000) by reducing the rate of income-tax from the present 30 per cent to 25 per cent. As a measure of relief to the salaried tax-payer, the ceiling of standard deduction has been increased from the present Rs 5,000 to Rs 6,000. At the same time, the surcharge on income-tax has been raised from the existing 10 per cent to 12.5 per cent.

Such changes are not really worth making and the Finance Minister has, in fact, indulged in a child-like arithmetical manipulation. The total loss of revenue as a result of the above minor concession is expected to be Rs 43 crores in 1983-84. On the other hand, the revenue yield from the increase in the surcharge is expected to be more than Rs 37 crores in the same year. Thus, the

net loss of revenue, in effect, would be an insignificant Rs 5 crores in 1983-84.

Price rise

The reduction of duty on both levy and non-levy sugar and exemption from duty of certain items like low-watt bulbs and fuel-efficient kerosene stoves will not be able to check the high level of prices in the country. On the other hand, a rise in excise duties on several items during the past few months is bound to affect the price situation adversely. A sum of Rs 2,100 crores has already been raised in the past two months by increasing customs and excise duties, increases in the price of petroleum products, particularly diesel, upward revision of railway freight and higher post and telegraph and telephone levies. On top of it, the current budget has proposed an additional taxation of Rs 716 crores. Indirect taxes now add over 60 per cent to the factory price of manufactured goods. The effect of this hefty amount (Rs 2,816 crores) will fall mainly on goods and services and will lead to a general price rise.

A steep increase in basic excise duty on cement from Rs 135 to Rs 205 per tonne, though intended to mop up undue profits, will adversely affect the ordinary house-builder further and is likely to affect labour absorption in construction activities.

Budget and the corporate sector

The budget proposals with respect to the corporate sector are formulated to "ensure that more funds are available for modernisation and reinvestment" and due encouragement is given for higher production, particularly for exports.

The aggregate of specified investment income, which is exempted from tax, would go up from Rs 9,000 to Rs 10,000. This would help to stimulate savings and investment. The general rate of depreciation in respect of plant and machinery has been raised from 10 to 15 per cent. The monetary limit for 100 per cent write-off has also been increased from the present level of Rs 750 to Rs 5,000 in respect of small items of plant and machinery. All these measures will increase the internal funds available with the corporate sector. A reduction in the ceiling rate of

18 per cent may ease the flow of bank funds to the corporate sector.

However, the increase in surcharge on corporate-tax from 2.5 to 5 per cent will reduce the aggregate level of corporate savings. The proposal to disallow 20 per cent of expenses in respect of advertising and business travel by companies will affect the economy of units in the fourth estate. The budget does not make any bold proposals to revamp the sluggish industrial sector.

Several industries are currently suffering from lack of demand, a fact which is admitted by the Finance Minister himself. Some relief by way of lower excise duties was necessary in remedying the situation. The existing tax structure provides enough concessions to promote new investments but discriminates heavily against the renovation of old plants and equipment.

Savings

A significant feature of the budget is the incentive to savings. The exemption limit on incomes derived from specified long-term investments has been raised. 30 per cent ceiling on the gross total savings in the form of life insurance, provident funds, etc is being removed. The absolute monetary ceiling, however, remains unchanged. National Savings Certificates (VI and VII issues) are now covered under the available means for savings. This will be of help to those nearing retirement and finding it difficult to take advantage of life insurance and provident fund schemes. The scheme of compulsory deposit for income-tax payers has been extended by another period of two years. However, people above 65 years are exempted from this deposit. Till now this limit was 70 years. Still, it is doubtful if the bulk of the salaried class will be able to save more than 30 per cent of their gross income.

Budget and the weaker sections

The Sixth Plan (1980-85) has assigned a major role for specific programmes meant for weaker sections of the society and thereby reducing poverty and unemployment. The Plan aims at reducing the poverty percentage from 48 in 1979-80 to 39 in 1984-85. The Plan has emphasised the role of the

programme (NREP) and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

The budget provides an outlay of Rs 480 crores for NREP, IRDP and other schemes. The IRDP will enable about 3 million families in the rural areas to cross the poverty line during 1983-84. An amount of Rs 125 crores is earmarked out of a special amount of Rs 300 crores, to assist small and marginal farmers to improve the productivity of their land. The government has launched a crash programme for providing drinking water facilities in all problem villages. The budget allocates an amount of Rs 200 crores for this scheme. About 48,000 more villages are expected to be covered in 1983-84 under this scheme.

Budget and non-development expenditure

A conscious effort is being made by the Finance Minister to keep non-development expenditure to a minimum. However, in several areas it is almost impossible to be economical. Defence expenditure is proposed to be Rs 5,971 crores—an increase of more than 11 per cent over the revised estimates for the preceding year. It may be stated that defence expenditure alone accounts for 17 per cent of the proposed total budgetary expenditure. Subsidies on food and fertilisers are proposed to be Rs 1,600 crores. A lump-sum of Rs 300 crores is being provided for payment of additional instalments of dearness allowance, pension and other reliefs to Central Government employees.

There is a general feeling that a good part of revenue is used on unproductive expenditure. There is a need to control wasteful expenditure.

A passing reference may be made to the few other minor concessions granted. The free-baggage allowance for passengers coming from abroad has been raised from Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,250. The minimum amount of pension, including dearness relief, has been raised to Rs 160 per month and that of family pension to Rs 150 per month. A sum of roughly Rs 30 crores is provided for Integrated Child Development Services. Nearly 800 villages are likely to be covered under this scheme by the end of 1983-84.

STEEP HIKES

Indian Railways, the largest public sector undertaking of the country (capital-at-charge Rs 7,000 crores as on March 31, 1982), is the most talked-about organisation today. The reasons: feud between the Railway Minister, A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhry, and the former Chairman of the Railway Board, Mohan Singh Gujral; and the recent railway budget.

The 1983-84 budget, showing gross traffic receipts of Rs 5,145.68 crores and total working expenses of Rs 4,520.77 crores, proposes to raise Rs 488.9 crores from tariff hikes. Of these Rs 178.90 crores are expected to be collected by revising passenger fares and Rs 310 crores from higher freight tariff.

The effects of the budget have to be analysed in the light of fare hikes during the last two years. In February 1982, passenger and freight tariffs were raised to collect Rs 261 crores. A few months earlier, in December 1981, the Railway Minister had announced

FARE DEAL

Soon after the much-criticised railway budget which proposed a considerable rise in passenger and freight rates, came the toning down. On March 4, the Railway Minister announced concessions worth Rs 57.50 crores in these two categories. The relief totals Rs 27.50 crores in passenger fare and Rs 30 crores in freight rates. The fare for season tickets has also been reduced in the revised budget.

The concessions will not be available for first-class passengers. The proposal to limit facilities to season ticket holders have also been withdrawn. The Railway Minister also accepted the Railway Reforms Committee's recommendations to raise the accident compensation limit from Rs 50,000 to Rs 1 lakh.

Concessions in freight rates cover movement of foodgrains, salt, edible oils, soap, baby food, handloom textiles, leather goods and other such items of common consumption.

● The public sector is coming out of the red. In 1981-82, of the 187 running enterprises, 107 made a net profit of Rs 1,297 crores and the remaining 80 showed a loss of Rs 812 crores. The ratio of gross profit to capital employed (Rs 21,865 crores) improved to 12.2 per cent against an average of 7.5 per cent during the previous 5 years.

● The main profit-earning units were connected with oil: Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Oil Corporation, Oil India Ltd and Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. Sixty per cent of the total profits came from the oil group.

● Thirteen companies accounted for 80 per cent of the losses. The prominent ones are: National Textile Companies Group, Delhi Transport Corporation, Eastern Coalfields Ltd and Hindustan Copper Ltd.

● In public sector undertakings producing steel, lignite, crude petroleum, cement, nitrogenous fertilisers and heavy engineering goods, the output increases in 1981-82 ranged between 21 to 78 per cent.

imposts to net in Rs 300 crores, in a year. Thus, during a 14-month period, rail tariffs have been hiked thrice to earn an additional Rs 1,050 crores.

In fact, the railways collected much more than what they expected. However, what they expected formed roughly 20 per cent of the gross revenue receipts of 1983-84.

The railways should, no doubt, show profits and their prices should be related to their costs. But, from whatever angle you look at it, the Rs 490-crore hike in fares and freight is a harsh step, mainly because it has been levied almost exclusively on second-class and commuter fares. The monthly season ticket holders have been hit hard as they will now have to pay 50 to 131 per cent more for monthly tickets and distance limits have also been shortened.

Freight rates have been increased indiscriminately on almost every commodity. Even essential commodities have not been spared. The Rail Ministry's point of view is that it needed money urgently to replace overused tracks, wagons and coaches and the Planning Commission was not willing to allocate even the minimum resources they needed. This, however, cannot be a strong argu-

bitter dose to the masses.

Much can be done by the Railways to lower down their costs and improve efficiency. The rate of railway accidents is 2 per day (3 per day during the previous year), and many of the accidents are avoidable. While freight traffic increased to 221 million tonnes in 1981-82 and is likely to go up to 227 million tonnes in 1982-83 (not 230 million tonnes as planned), people still prefer road transportation, particularly for short distances. Though the increase in fares and freight rates conform closely to the recommendations of the Rail Tariff Inquiry Commission (the report was submitted about 3 years back), it may retard the growth of traffic. We are living in an inflationary economy and the masses do not have spare purchasing power. Increased fares may curb passenger traffic and the freight hike may push up industrial costs, thereby reducing the demand for goods. This may mean less haulage, as was proved in 1982-83. Against the anticipated 2,193-million suburban and 3,949-million non-suburban passenger trips, the actual number was 1,855 million (14 per cent fall) and 3,469 million (12 per cent fall) respectively. Another possibility is that ticketless travel may go up.

However, the performance of the Indian Railways was excellent during 1982-83. In fact, "World Bank experts have rubbed their eyes in disbelief at this sharp improvement (16 per cent increase during 1980-1982) in the performance of a system that has been brought near breakdown by neglect for decades." Whether the Railways will be able to maintain this in the coming years is a big question. The Planning Commission is granting just half their demands. They have been allocated only Rs 5,100 crores under the Sixth Plan, against their demand for Rs 11,000 crores. Rs 1,000 crores from the Railway Depreciation Fund for the repair and maintenance of rolling stock (it was only Rs 200 crores a few years ago and Rs 850 crores in 1982-83) may not be sufficient to take care of 600 coaches, 18,250 wagons and 550 locomotives which are overaged.

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BY G.J. LANNITHAN

Director, Students' Advisory Bureau, University of Rajasthan

I am a Science graduate interested in taking up a B.Ed. correspondence course. Please give me the list of institutions conducting such a course. Are the degrees awarded by Parteeek Career Institute, Delhi, Gyan Bharti College, Agra, and various others recognised by the Union Ministry of Education?

Abdul Waheed, Darbhanga

There are few universities in India which offer a correspondence course in B.Ed. Fresh graduates may seek admission only to the Institute of Correspondence Studies, University of Bhopal. For graduates with three years teaching experience, there are correspondence courses at the Universities of Andhra, Bhopal, Jammu, Rajasthan, Annamalai-nagar and Bhubaneswar. Admission notices are usually advertised early in the year as the courses include attendance at summer camps.

Only B.Ed. degree courses conducted by universities are recognised for employment. The institutions mentioned by you are coaching institutions or 'educational brokers' who obtain admissions for candidates against high fees for their services. A warning is not out of place here against the often unscrupulous methods employed by such institutions and the way they mislead candidates.

Can an Indian student get admission to medical courses at the undergraduate level in foreign universities? This summer I will be finishing school and would like to take up medicine.

Ashish, Punjab

The only country which has special facilities to admit Indian students to undergraduate medical and engineering courses is the USSR. Scholarships to study at the Patrice Lumumba University, Moscow, are annually awarded to Indian students who have passed Higher Secondary (10+2) or

equivalent (but have not graduated) with very good first division marks. Parents' income should be less than Rs 500 p.m. The advertisement for this scholarship is issued by the Scholarship Division of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.

In other countries it is virtually impossible for Indian students to be admitted to undergraduate medical courses. Moreover, the RBI's rules for grant of foreign exchange debar students from going abroad before graduation. You should seek admission to medical colleges in India, unless you qualify for the 'need' criterion of the USSR scholarships.

I am a pilot in the transport wing of IAF but would like to join Air India or any other international airline. Do they advertise for it? What is their recruitment policy?

Deepak, Patna

Recruitment of pilots in Air India is done through advertisements placed in leading dailies as and when vacancies arise. In the recent recruitments, preference was given to pilots with experience in the air force rather than to commercial pilots. You may send the details of your qualifications, including flying experience, to the Director of Operations, Air India, Santa Cruz (E), Bombay-400 029.

Most of the foreign airlines have offices in the metropolitan cities of India and you may contact them directly to enquire about their recruitment policy for Indian pilots. You may, however, be required to apply through the Department of Administrative Reforms, North Block, Central Secretariat, New Delhi-110 001 (by sending a self-addressed stamped [50p] envelope of size 10 x 22 cm to obtain the application forms) which maintains a panel of quali-

fied professionals seeking employment abroad. Three years experience is required before registration.

I'm a Commerce graduate and am employed in a nationalised bank. I'm keenly interested in sound and recording technology. Please provide me the necessary details and the career prospects.

Pradip S. Biniwale, Amreli

There is an undergraduate diploma course in sound recording and sound engineering at the Film and Television Institute of India, Poona-411 004. This is of three years duration and the minimum educational qualification is intermediate/10+2 with Physics and Mathematics. There are 10 seats, 20 per cent of which are reserved for foreign students. Besides, there are specialisations in these subjects at the postgraduate engineering level, and at the trade or diploma courses level as part of Radio and TV engineering at the different ITIs/polytechnics. However, with your Commerce degree you will find it very difficult to obtain admission to a course in sound and recording technology, except perhaps at the level of hobby classes. □

NOTE TO READERS

Before rushing in your career problem, check if it can be solved by looking up our sections on *Careers* or *Career Counselling* in the earlier issues. Space is limited; the mail received staggering. Letters chosen are those of general interest or in particular cases where the information is hard to find or has not been published before. Many students ask for a personal reply. Sorry, this is not possible. So please don't send postage or envelopes. Make your queries specific and brief. Send them to Career Counselling, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002. Your letters should be accompanied by the coupon.

(Continued from page 12)

wealth remains unutilised. There exists a poor transport system because of which the industrial development is greatly handicapped.

Assam's problems are, indeed, many. Among themselves, the numerous ethnic groups are not at peace. Territorially, the plain-dwellers have their differences with the hill-dwellers, the latter staking their claims to be the original natives of the state. Linguistically, the Assamese-speaking people do not see eye to eye with the Bengali-speaking people in the state. Religious tensions further add to the state's problems. Against this background, the foreigners' issue becomes not the cause but a symptom of Assam's discontentment.

The state's problem is not political as it appears to be. What Assam needs is economic development. What enrages the agitationists is the state's continual neglect at the hands of the Centre.

But before everything else, Assam needs peace. The agitationists must learn to live with people of different religious beliefs, languages and cultures. This is not to say that the Centre has to remain complacent after having delivered the state to the Congress (I). The Centre needs to demonstrate a greater sense of responsibility than what it expects from the agitationists. It must assure them the security and protection of their culture and language, and the promotion of their developmental projects. And above all, the Centre must regenerate the confidence it has lost among the inhabitants of the state. It can earn the state's goodwill by conceding the genuine demands of the agitationists, including those relating to the foreigners' issue. A fresh cut-off year can be evolved in a fresh bid of give-and-take atmosphere. The process of detection and deportation can be accelerated and steps can be taken to stop further influx in Assam.

But will the Centre exhibit its concern for the state? Will the agitationists see reason? If both sides fail now, the loss would be greater than what it has been so far. □

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- (v) Special treatment to industries promoted by weaker sections of the society & technical entrepreneurs

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- (iv) Foreign Currency Loan wherever necessary
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- (vi) Soft Term Loan Assistance for Rehabilitation of sick units under IRCI Line of Credit and Seed Capital Assistance under the Scheme of IDBI

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The Staff Selection Commission will conduct a written test in May/June 1983, to recruit Sub-Inspectors (CBI) and Assistant Enforcement Officers in the Enforcement Directorate, Ministry of Finance. Graduates between 18 to 25 years of age, as on 9.4.83, are eligible. Application forms may be had from main post offices on payment of 70 paise, or, the standard format of the application form and other details may be had from *Employment News* dated 26.2.83. Last date for submitting applications is 9.4.83.

M.B.A. ADMISSION TEST

The Birla Institute of Technology (BIT), Mesra, Ranchi, will hold a written admission test for M.B.A. full-time (2 years) and part-time (3 years) courses on 29.5.83. Graduates in Arts, Science or Commerce with at least 55 per cent marks and those in Engineering/Technology with at least 60 per cent marks are eligible. Details and application forms may be obtained from BIT, Mesra, or from Technology Centre, Lalpur, Ranchi, by sending a crossed Indian Postal Order (I.P.O.) of Rs 10, payable to the Registrar, BIT, and a self-addressed envelope (9.23 cm) marked 'M.B.A. Course'. Last date for submitting applications is 20.4.83.

PROBATIONARY OFFICERS

The Central Recruitment Board of the State Bank Group will hold a written exam on 26.6.83, for the recruitment of Probationary Officers in the associate banks of SBI, which have approximately 211 vacancies. Graduates between 21 and 28 years of age, as on 1.1.83, are eligible. For format of application form and other details see *The Hindustan Times* and *The Hindu* dated 1.3.83 and *The Tribune* dated 3.3.83. The last date for submitting applications is 4.4.83.

ENGINEERING SERVICES EXAM

The UPSC will conduct the Engineering Services Exam on 7.8.83 to fill over 500 vacancies. To be eligible for this exam, candidates must hold a degree in Engineering or equivalent qualification; M.Sc. degree or equivalent with Wireless Communication, Electronics, Radio Physics or Radio Engineering is also acceptable for certain posts. Candidates should have been born after 1.8.55 and before 2.8.63. Application forms and details may be obtained from Secretary, UPSC, Dholpur House, New Delhi 110 011, by remitting Rs 2 by money order or crossed I.P.O., payable to the above mentioned at New Delhi G.P.O. or on cash payment at UPSC counter. Last date for submitting application forms is 18.4.83.

MEDICAL FELLOWSHIPS

The Indian Council of Medical Research invites applications from candidates with a doctoral degree in any recognised health-science field, with experience in research, for award of fellowships of the National Institutes of Health (USA) for specialised training. Details and application forms are obtainable from the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (Division of Administration III), Ansari Nagar, Post Box No. 4508, New Delhi 110 029. Last date for submission of applications is 11.4.83.

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Those desirous of making a career in the navy can join the Navigating Officers Training Course at T.S. Rajendra, Bombay, or the Marine Engineering course at the Directorate of Marine Engineering (DMET) at Calcutta. To appear for the admission test to the above-mentioned courses, candidates must first appear in the Joint Entrance Exam (JEE) of the IITs. The eligibility requirements for the

courses at T.S. Rajendra and DMET are the same as those for JEE-1983 (see our Jan issue). Candidates must apply only after they have applied for JEE 1983 and received their registration numbers. Prospectus for these courses may be obtained on payment of Rs 4 by crossed I.P.O. in favour of Director General of Shipping, payable at G.P.O. Bombay. The requests for prospectus must be sent to the Executive Officer (Training), Directorate General of Shipping, Jahaz Bhavan, Wakhand, Hirachand Marg, Bombay-400 038. The last date for submitting applications is 10.5.83.

LOAN SCHOLARSHIPS

Interest-free loan scholarships are offered by K.C. Mahindra Education Trust to Indian students who intend to pursue higher studies abroad in Engineering, Natural Sciences, Medicine, Business Management or Military/Naval/Aviation Sciences. The scholarship is tenable for three years and its amount will not exceed Rs 16,000 per academic year. Candidates must possess a first class degree and must have secured, or at least have applied for admission in foreign universities.

For application forms, write to the Director, K.C. Mahindra Education Trust, Mahindra Spicer Building, 15 J.N. Heredia Marg, Ballard Estate, Bombay-400 038, by 31.3.83. Last date for submission of application forms is 2.5.83.

STENO-TYPISTS

A pharmaceutical company requires steno-typists for its factory at Sahibabad. Candidates should be reasonably qualified, have a minimum of three years experience, a speed of 100/40 w.p.m. in shorthand and typing respectively and should be able to handle correspondence independently. Gross salary will be around Rs 860 p.m., apart from other benefits. Apply to Box 9863, *The Statesman*, New Delhi-110 001. □

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Relations Between The Union & The States...

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE STATES

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The Union List has 97 items including defence, armed forces, atomic energy, preventive detention, foreign affairs, citizenship, railways, highways, shipping, posts & telegraphs, currency, foreign exchange, foreign loans, income-tax, excise duty, estate duty, etc. The State List has 66 items including public order, police, public health and sanitation, agriculture, forests, fisheries, markets and fairs, money-lending, betting and gambling, taxes on lands and buildings, taxes on electricity, octroi, taxes on luxuries, entertainment, etc. The Concurrent List has 47 items including criminal law, marriage and divorce, transfer of property other

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FINANCE, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS AND SUITS (Art. 264-300A): Under the Constitution no tax can be levied or collected except by authority of law (Art. 265). All revenues of the Union and all loans in whatever form raised by it shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled as the 'Consolidated Fund of India' and all revenues of the State and loans raised by it shall form part of the 'Consolidated Fund of the State'. Parliament is also empowered by law to establish the 'Contingency Fund of India' and the Legislature of the State is empo-

wered by law to establish the 'Contingency Fund of the State' (Art. 266-267). Under the Constitution provision is made for duties to be levied by the Union but which are collected and appropriated by the States such as stamp duties and excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations and also taxes collected by the Union but assigned to the States such as taxes on succession, estate duty, taxes on railway fares and freights, etc. and also income-tax, which is collected by the Union, but distributed between the States and the Union in accordance with such principles of distribution as are recommended by the Finance Commission (Art. 268-270). Similarly, provisions relate to the excise duties collected by the Union but distributed between the States and the Union if a law so provides for their distribution. Provision is also made for grants by the Union to certain States in lieu of export duty on jute and jute products in addition to grants-in-aid to be given to the needy States. There is also a provision for the constitution of a Finance Commission for making recommendations with regard to the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be divided between the Union and the States (Art. 280).

Under the Constitution the property of the Union is exempt from taxes by the State and vice-versa (Art. 285 and Art. 289). States are restricted from imposing taxes on sales or purchases of goods which are sales or purchases outside the State or in the course of import or export from the territory of India (Art. 286).

Under the Constitution the executive power of the Union and that of the State Government extends to borrowing on the security of the respective Consolidated Funds to the extent permitted by Parliament and the State Legislatures (Art. 292-293).

From the commencement of the
(Continued on page 72)

PUBLIC SECTOR: GROWTH AND PERFORMANCE

BY K.C. BAGADIA & S.N. MOOKERJEE,
University of Delhi

Can you list the top ten profit-making public enterprises? In which of their products do they have 100 per cent monopoly? To help you answer these and many other related questions in competitions and interviews, this feature on public sector discusses its growth, performance, problems, organisational pattern, concept and changing role, pricing principles and policy

The public sector in India came into existence towards the middle of the nineteenth century. The undertakings in this sector were organised as government departments run by bureaucrats. The growth during the following hundred years was very slow. In 1951, the government owned just five undertakings having a total investment of Rs 29 crores. However, since 1951, the sector has grown rapidly. Today, about 200 public sector undertakings, with a massive investment of over Rs 20,000 crores (more than half of the total corporate investment in the organised sector), produce a large variety of goods and services, from steel, aeroplanes, ships, locomotives and watches to textiles, soft drinks and hotel services.

The public sector in India is not bound by any dogma or doctrine: it is dynamic in nature. In the beginning, it was restricted to public utilities like water supply, transport, electricity and communications. However, economic planning in the post-independence era gave it a new role to develop an economy which could function for the welfare of the masses. The public sector is now being increasingly used as the main instrument towards achieving the broad objectives of our economic policy such as self-reliance, equitable distribution of wealth and income, eradication of poverty and balanced regional growth. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 further placed on it the arduous task of developing a strong, broad-based industrial economy.

In the early '50s, the role of the public sector was confined to developing infrastructural and social overhead facilities so that industrial activities could be given a boost. Later, it was found that the private sector was not protecting the interests of consumers. The government, therefore, decided to diversify into other fields. Today, a sick or a mismanaged unit, whether it's a textile mill or a spiritual home at Auroville, can be brought under its ever-expanding domain.

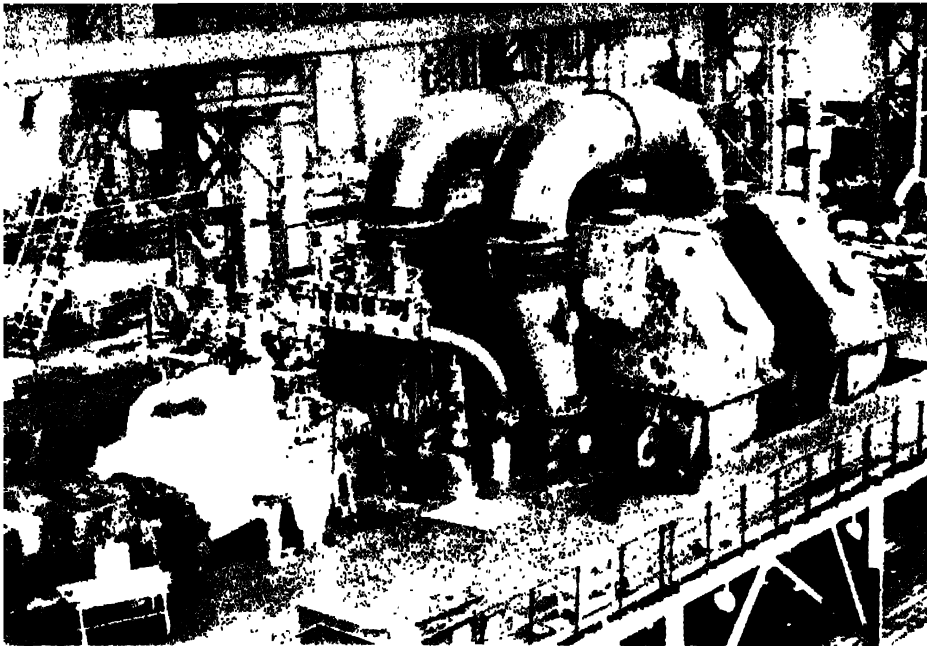
Public sector undertakings have covered many critical gaps in the industrial pattern of the country. Steel plants account for nearly 1/3rd (33 per cent) of the total investment, minerals for 1/7th (14 per cent) and heavy engineering for 1/9th (11 per cent). The turnover (gross sales) amounted to Rs 28,645 crores in 1980-81. More than 18 lakh workers are employed in 168 operational units under the Central Government. The average annual emoluments per employee come to Rs 14,240. The public sector has now become a major earner of foreign exchange. Several public sector undertakings, like Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) and Engineers India Limited (EIL), have been able to secure several contracts in the Middle East and African countries despite fierce competition from giant Western firms.

This, however, does not mean that all is well with the public sector. It is plagued with several problems. In financial terms,

its performance is hopelessly poor. The net losses of public sector units under the Central Government amounted to Rs 182 crores in 1980-81 against Rs 40 crores in 1978-79. Percentage of gross profits to capital employed in the three-year period 1979-81 was about 7.5. Poor management, unnecessary political interference and the dominance of civil servants are some of the main weaknesses of these undertakings. The major failure of the public sector has been that it has not developed as a model employer. It has also failed to usher in an era of innovative management.

Still, the public sector has a unique place in the Indian economy. Several of its enterprises enjoy a virtual monopoly in the production of basic raw materials such as steel (SAIL), coal (Coal India), minerals and metals (NMDC, Hindustan Copper and Bharat Aluminium), petroleum (ONGC, IOC and other companies), fertilisers, pharmaceuticals and chemicals (FACT, IPC, HOC, IDPC and CCI), heavy-engineering goods (HEC, BHEL, MAMC and Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels) and electricity (state electricity boards).

In many Western capitalist countries public sector undertakings earn reasonable surpluses and generate internal resources for growth, diversification and research and development. Public sector-holding companies in Italy, France and Sweden operate and conduct their affairs on the basis of accepted sound commercial and industrial practices.



CONCEPT AND ROLE

Public enterprise, as defined by the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, is an undertaking owned by a national, state or local government, which supplies services or goods at a price and is operated on a more or less self-supporting basis. The concept arose after the industrial revolution, which brought in its wake several economic problems like unbridled competition, exploitation of labour, growth of monopolies and rising prices. These, together with the exigencies of war and concern about the welfare of the masses, led to the direct participation of the State in selected areas in the capitalist economies of the West. Today, public enterprises exist in almost every country, socialist or capitalist.

The treatise of Kautilya and Shukra reveal that it was the duty of the State in India to run productive undertakings, considered to be essential to the prosperity of the community. The construction of irrigation canals, wells, dams, reservoirs and ghats was commonly undertaken by the kings from the ancient to the Moghul periods. A few public enterprises like the Posts and Telegraphs Department were established during the British rule in India in the mid-nineteenth century. State participation, however, remained limited and indirect. It was only after independence that the public

Thriving on competition BHEL has managed to secure several contracts in the Middle East and Africa despite stiff competition from the West.

sector assumed great importance and over the last three decades its growth has been spectacular.

Defining the role of the public sector, the Constitution of India directs the State, as per Article 39 (b) and (c), to ensure that the ownership and distribution of material resources serve the common good and there is no concentration of wealth and means of production. The First Five Year Plan envisaged a progressive widening of the public sector and a reorientation of the private sector to the needs of a planned economy. The adoption of the objective of establishing a socialistic pattern of society in 1955 gave a pivotal role to the public sector.

The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 (IPR-1956) declared that 'all industries of basic and strategic importance, or in the nature of public utility services' are to be in the public sector. The Second Plan wanted the two sectors, public and private, to function in unison, i.e., as parts of a single mechanism. While the Third Plan intended to use the public sector to determine the character and functioning of the economy, the Fourth Plan envisaged its emergence as the dominant and effective area of the economy controlling the important sectors.

The Industrial Policy Statement of 1977 envisaged the public sector to steer the distribution of essential commodities and infrastructural facilities and to provide a 'countervailing power' to the growth of large houses and enterprises in the private sector. With the expansion of the public sector, it was realised that these enterprises could generate adequate surpluses to provide the basis for further growth of the economy, including the public sector itself. In the Sixth Plan (1980-85), Central enterprises other than the Railways and Posts and Telegraphs, are expected to generate a gross surplus of Rs 5,800 crores over the five-year period. It is felt that these surpluses would assume greater importance over the surpluses from the tax revenue.

In recent years, the State had also to shoulder the responsibility of rehabilitating a number of 'sick' units to protect the interests of the workers and also to ensure continued production.

Thus, public sector has assumed a significant role in the attainment of various socio-economic goals, such as

- Gaining control of the dominant and effective sectors of the economy.
- Exercising control over industries of basic and strategic importance and promoting their development.
- Providing a countervailing force to the growth of big business houses.
- Providing surpluses with which to finance further economic development.
- Promoting balanced regional development of the country;
- Generating additional employment.

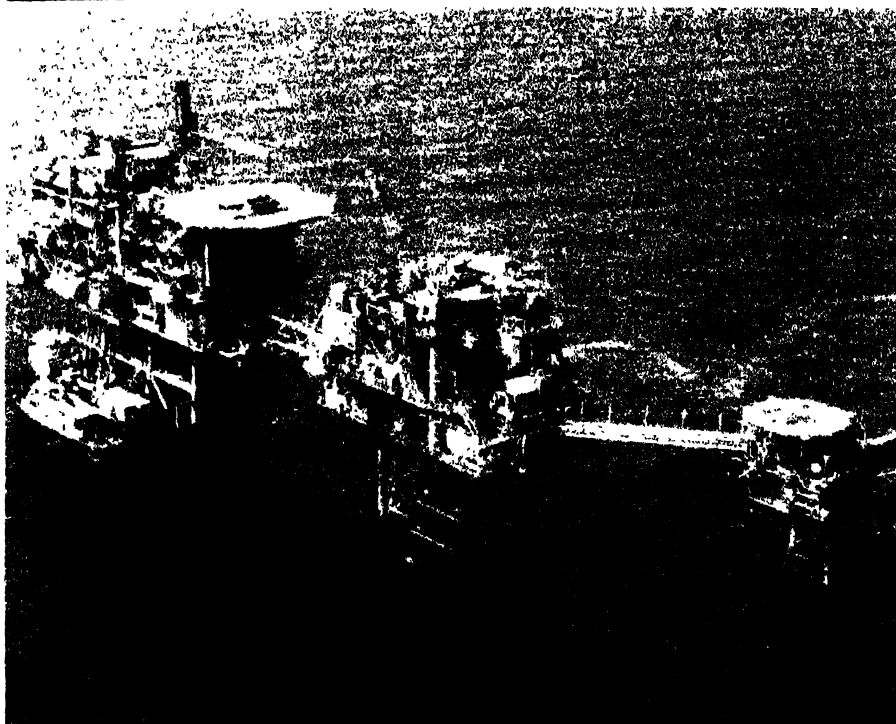
At the commencement of the First Plan (March 1951), India had only five centrally-owned commercial enterprises with a total investment of Rs 29 crores. Today, there are over 200 Central public enterprises and 600 state enterprises. These enterprises account for 80 per cent of the paid-up capital of the corporate sector in the country. Of the top 101 units, 51 public enterprises account for 80 per cent of the total assets and 70 per cent of the total net sales. The 168 centrally-owned operating enterprises

Rs 18,000 crores and sold goods worth Rs 28,645 crores. A variety of goods—from steel and aeroplanes to textiles, bread and aerated water (beverages)—are produced by the public sector. The share of the public sector in the net domestic product has increased from 5 per cent in 1950-51 to roughly 22 per cent today. Nearly 90 per cent of the electricity, gas and water supply come from

Public sector enterprises provide enormous job opportunities. Total employment in Central undertakings of industrial and commercial nature was 18.38 lakhs as of March 1981. Public sector enterprises have also offered their services to a number of developing countries and presently a large number of them are operating in several countries of Asia and Africa.

countries. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd, which undertakes industrial and civil projects, has 14 such ventures, valued at Rs 5,630 million, with various foreign countries. Hindustan Machine Tools (International) Ltd markets its products directly in Australia and the US.

Producing goods for the international and the domestic market is not, however, the only aim of the public sector. Linked with it



Moonline Photos

PERFORMANCE

The public sector has played a crucial role in laying the foundations of economic progress in India. Much of the development of natural resources in India could be undertaken only by the public sector. Private sector had neither the financial resources nor the access to the technological resources needed to fulfill the task. These infrastructural industries require huge capital investment and have long gestation periods. They also have relatively low profitability. Of the total investment in public enterprises, steel accounts for 1/3 (33 per cent), minerals and metals 1/7 (14 per cent), chemicals and pharmaceuticals 1/8 (13 per cent), heavy engineering 1/9 (11 per cent), transport 1/25 (4 per cent), services 1/11 (9 per cent) and others 1/6 (16 per

cent). Public sector has a near monopoly in the production of copper, lead, teleprinters, telephones, locomotives, railway coaches and photo films. It produces 91 per cent of wrist-watches, nearly 80 per cent of zinc and electronic goods for professionals, 65 per cent of bread and 45 per cent of nitrogenous fertilisers.

Public sector products hold tremendous export potential too, even in highly competitive fields. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) exported boilers to Malaysia with a total generating capacity of 1,110 Mw—nearly 80 per cent of Malaysia's power-generating capacity. The total export orders outstanding at the end of October 1980 with BHEL stood at Rs 252 crores. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd exports more than 27 items like telephone cables, computer software and black

The high and the low of it: Above left: ONGC—one of the top-ten profit-making enterprises. Above: Delhi Transport Corporation—almost at the bottom of the rung.

inseparably is the creation of jobs. To this end the public sector has helped in the growth of ancillary industries. All public sector enterprises are required to review their production programmes with a view to vacating such areas or items which can be transferred to the small-scale sector without creating difficulties regarding the utilisation of available capacity. As a result, nearly 900 ancillary units have been set up under the guidance of public enterprises upto the end of March 1979. Public enterprises have helped substantially in the growth of the private sector too by providing financial and technical assistance, and infrastructural

communication.

More important, the public sector helps in the economic development of India. It contributes towards the resources of the government by way of dividends, interest payment of loans, income tax, excise and other duties. Besides, it also generates internal resources. During the Third-Plan period, this was Rs 287 crores and increased to Rs 1,214 crores in 1980-81. Other indices of the public sector's

India (Rs 21 crores). Among the major profit-making enterprises, Indian Oil Corporation earned the highest pre-tax profit worth Rs 108 crores.

The percentage of gross profits to capital employed has been around 7.5 during the four-year period 1977-81. The rate of return on capital employed in private sector undertakings was almost twice the rate earned by the public sector units. Only 50 undertak-



contribution to the country: net domestic product—22 per cent in real terms in 1980-81 against 10.6 per cent in 1960-61; net capital formation—varied between 50 and 60 per cent during 1960-61 to 1980-81.

Despite its contribution to the country's growth, the public sector is still an ailing giant. Units under the Central Government suffered net losses amounting to Rs 182 crores in 1980-81 against that of Rs 40 crores in 1978-79. Of the 168 running enterprises, 93 made a profit of Rs 572 crores while 75 incurred losses amounting to Rs 754 crores in 1980-81. Ten major undertakings accounted for nearly 2/3rd (66 per cent) of the total losses.

Notable among these ten are Fertiliser Corporation of India (Rs 100 crores approximately), Eastern Coalfields Ltd (Rs 82 crores), Delhi Transport

ings paid a dividend amounting to Rs 83 crores in 1980-81.

It is argued that since public sector units generally underpriced their products, the rate of return is low. Generally, the margin between sales revenue and the variable cost of production like wages, raw material, etc indicates whether an enterprise is under or overpricing its products. In 1976-77, when public sector undertakings earned the highest profits, this margin was 10 per cent, that is, variable costs constituted 90 per cent of the revenues. In 1977-78, it was 8 per cent and it remained at 9 per cent during 1979-81. Thus, over the four years, prices rose slightly less than the cost of direct inputs into production.

A good number of public sector undertakings have consumed a large percentage of capital invested initially due to heavy losses. In some cases, the losses

investment. The percentage of lost capital varies between 10 to 20.

Problems

What are the reasons for these mounting losses? What ails our public sector undertakings? The causes are many. Among them, ● Public enterprises enjoying monopoly or near-monopoly positions in the production of their products are not usually permitted to fix high prices. It is feared that this may open an avenue to private enterprises, enjoying the same position, to follow suit. In pursuance of the government's policy of protection of consumers from exploitation, many public sector undertakings are obliged to underprice their products or services, for example, the transport services.

● Under-utilisation of installed capacity caused by a long gestation period, huge in-built capacities and ambitious planning based on inadequate data have compounded this problem. Nearly 40 per cent of the installed capacity in five integrated steel plants under SAIL remained unutilised in the first eight months (April-November) of 1982-83. Besides, there is a problem of increasing inventories. Practically every public enterprise is over-stocked. The degree of inventories to production ranges from 20 to 40 per cent.

● Emphasis on social costs like the development of townships and the provision of adequate amenities to employees has also contributed towards the accumulated deficits. Outlays on townships have involved 15 to 20 per cent of the financial resources of public enterprises. It is also alleged that in the organised industrial sector, public enterprises have been more generous in giving amenities to their employees, taking cover under autonomy.

● Big public sector' undertakings like the steel plants are constantly facing the problem of labour unrest, which often results in work stoppage and loss of production. The time loss due to strikes and lockouts in the public sector was 2.20 million mandays or about 17 per cent of the total time loss during 1980 as against 7.66 million mandays lost in 1979.

● The government is the owner

Dividend on equity and interest on loans go to it. The public enterprises also contribute to the exchequer by way of taxes and duties. Yet, equity-debt ratio means a lot of difference to public enterprises with a different capital structure. For example, public enterprises having greater share of debts feel that they bear a rather heavy burden of interest since it is 'paid out' and is charged to the profit and loss account. Two equally-capitalised public enterprises with different debt-equity ratio will record varying rates of dividend, thus giving an impression that one paying lower dividend is less efficient. Since the government makes decisions in this regard, a fruitful exercise not only on debt-equity ratio but also interest on loans and dividends on equity should be considered periodically to suit the needs of the changing times.

- Many public enterprises spend money and time on developing buildings and townships. Who is to bear this cost? In the private sector, it is a part of their balance sheet. The public sector balance sheets, however, do not always include it. This is provided by the government in many cases—which means a hidden subsidy—because the public sector undertakings do not pay interest on such amounts.

Management problems

- A public enterprise is basically an economic entity under a board. But the management does not fully rest with the board which, in fact, operates within the boundaries zealously set for it by another tier of authority, namely, the government. Many feel that a public enterprise board is nominal or 'decorative' and argue for its replacement by an administrator, custodian or director as is found in many socialist and other countries.

Retired ministers, civil servants and known political figures are often appointed as chairmen of public sector undertakings. They are often dismissed or replaced on political and personal considerations. A year ago nearly 50 undertakings were without a head; the number has come down to 19 now. Political leaders view public enterprises as their important political instruments, and the bureaucrats

nistrative apparatus. This has led to the installation of the secretary as the supervising authority of the public sector with ministers at the top.

The consequence: first, non-technical persons with no experience in industry or management have become the decisive authorities in matters of industrial development. Second, non-industrial procedures are superimposed on public sector undertakings, which cause undue delay in the execution of plans. A proposal, say, for the expansion of the capacity, recommended by the best technical brains of a public sector undertaking, goes through at least three departments—the concerned (parent) ministry, Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission. Many a time the proposals are sent back to the public sector undertaking concerned, requesting certain clarifications. Parkinson has aptly remarked that this is the easiest way by which a set of persons in the administration can justify their existence.

- The public sector undertakings have failed to attract the best talent in the country. The reason is obvious. The basic starting salary of a junior manager at Rs 700 per month is about two-thirds of the minimum wage paid to unskilled workers by a big private undertaking. Even the starting salary for top management in the public sector is Rs 2,250—just about what a young sales executive receives after he finishes his probation in most private firms in Bombay and Delhi.

- It is an established fact that most of the public sector undertakings are over staffed. The dictum of 'too many people for too little work' applies to these undertakings. Most of the jobs are created to accommodate the near and dear ones of political bosses and top bureaucrats. There is no denying the fact that such manipulated appointments cause deep resentment among the employees and dampen their enthusiasm and sincerity to work. A politicised morale does not fit into an ideal industrial culture.

Measures for improvement

The government has attempted to improve production and productivity in public sector enterprises and curtail its losses. In 1980, a

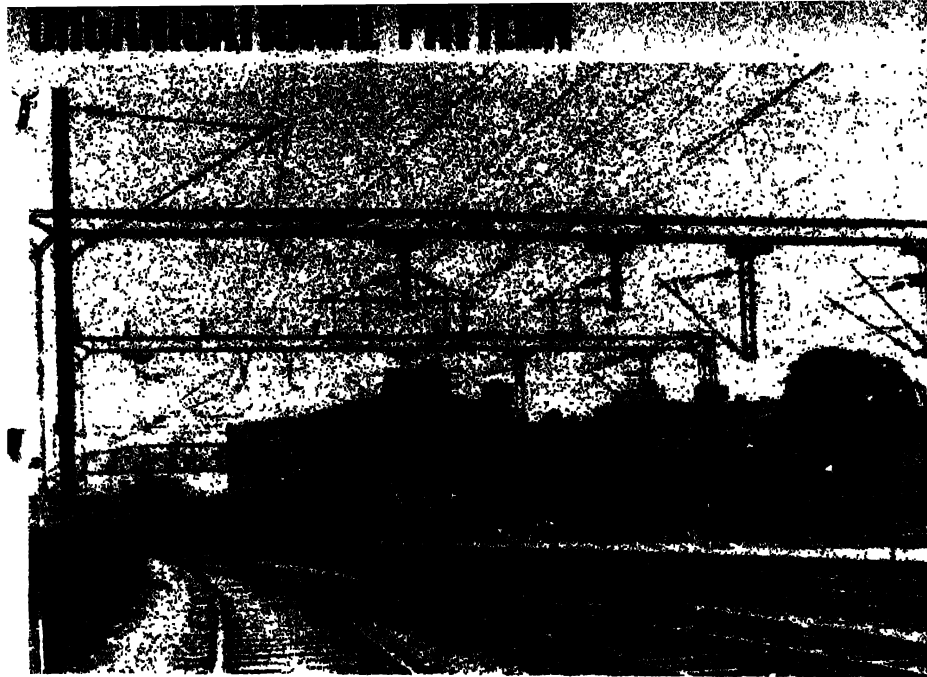
Production and Productivity evolved concrete action plans relating to a cognate group of industries. Among them: steel; coal (including lignite); metals; fertilisers; petroleum and petrochemicals; chemicals, pharmaceuticals and consumer goods, heavy engineering, and transportation equipment.

As a follow-up measure of the workshop, a Standing Coordination Committee was constituted to take concrete action to improve production and productivity.

This Committee had its fifth meeting after adoption of the new 20-point economic programme in which public enterprise got due place. It has tried to make an overall assessment of progress in relation to the objectives of the National Workshop and also to determine strategies in implementation of the new economic programme as it relates to the performance of public sector enterprises. Particular attention is being paid to improve its performance in 1982-83, which has been declared as the Productivity Year by the Central Government.

The Union Government has also constituted a Cabinet Committee on Monitoring of Project Implementation in December 1982 with a view to ensuring the timely execution and commissioning of public sector projects. The Committee, headed by the Union Finance Minister, has decided to meet once a month and adopt a sectoral approach in its monitoring process. The intention is to cover the whole range of public sector projects in a group of industries. Presently, it is intended to cover the entire energy sector, including both onshore and offshore oil-exploration projects, coal mining and the implementation of thermal, hydel and nuclear-power projects.

In order to maintain smooth industrial relations, the Central Government has recently decided that officers of public enterprises will get revised pay scales and dearness allowances with retrospective effect from August 1, 1982. The logic behind the revision is to restore 'relatives' disturbed by the pay revision for chief executives and full-time functional directors of public enterprises.



No smooth-chugging this. Railways the victim of bureaucratic system of functioning.

One of the most remarkable trends in post-independence India has been the growing dominance of the public sector in the economy. At the time of independence, public sector undertakings were organised like government departments. It was, however, realised that this form was not suitable to industrial or business organisations. The government then decided to organise some on the pattern of private sector enterprises. At present, public sector undertakings follow three different organisational patterns

Departmental undertaking is the oldest form. A few good examples are the railways, posts and telegraphs, broadcasting, ordinance factories and irrigation schemes. Departmental undertakings are organised like government departments where the minister and the secretary control all the operations, finances, appointments and day-to-day working. They do not have any freedom or flexibility and are financed by the annual appropriations from the treasury. Their revenues are also deposited into the treasury. Their budgets are part of the government budget and their accounts are audited by government auditors.

There are few departmental undertakings as this system was not found suitable for business and manufacturing units. Because of the bureaucratic methods of operation, decision-making is slow

and it becomes difficult to deliver the goods at economical prices in an efficient way. Therefore, several departmental undertakings were converted into corporations, e.g. Delhi Transport Undertaking was converted into Delhi Transport Corporation in the late '60s.

Statutory corporations or public corporations created by special laws and owned by the government is another form of organising public enterprises. This pattern was followed after independence and several public sector undertakings like Life Insurance Corporation, Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Indian Oil Corporation were established. The corporations are not run through a government department and have a fair amount of autonomy. The corporation has its chairman and a board of directors, which is nominated by the government. The minister to which the corporation is attached overviews its working.

Public corporations were quite popular till the mid-'50s. It was then realised that several corporations were not working successfully and were unable to break the bureaucratic cobweb. Therefore, in November 1950, the government decided to establish **joint-stock companies** under the Companies Act, as in the case of

government, however, owned the entire or 51 per cent of the total capital. Though a better form of organisation, government companies are not 'real' joint-stock organisations as there are no real share-holders. Since the major percentage of shares is with the government, in the long run, these organisations start functioning more or less like government departments.

Based on the practical experience of these three types of organisational patterns, it can be definitely said that departmental undertakings are the least suitable form for business and industrial enterprises. Their main weakness is the fixed structure within which they work. The public corporation category is quite popular in India and the units are working better than government departments. It, however, is not suitable for manufacturing activities where a fairly large amount of autonomy is essential. But the corporation is most suitable for public utilities and services. The government joint-stock companies have become the most popular pattern of organisation and because of their proximity to private sector companies, they are good for manufacturing activities.

PRICING POLICY

The pricing policy of a public enterprise is related to its economic and social obligations. The main aims of any price policy are raising adequate resources for reinvestment, permitting the unit to run at the lowest possible cost with maximum efficiency, and enabling consumers at all levels to buy its products. Public undertakings constantly face the conflict between the 'motive of profit' and the 'motive of service to the community', i.e., should they sell the product at a low price and incur a loss or sell it at a higher price at the cost of the consumer. They have to hit upon a compromise between the two.

All public enterprises do not follow a similar pricing policy. The policy of an undertaking is influenced largely by the position it enjoys in the market structure and can be divided under two broad categories: (a) products that

PRICING PRINCIPLES

Public sector enterprises in India are operating in different market conditions and, therefore, have diverse price practices. The various practices are based on accepted pricing principles, which can be classified as cost plus pricing, marginal cost pricing, discriminating pricing, import-based pricing and externally-determined pricing.

The *cost plus pricing* system aims at earning some profit after recovering the cost fully. This principle is generally followed by those public enterprises whose major customer is the government. The important public sector units following this pricing principle are Indian Telephone Industries and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. This system has some serious drawbacks. It tends to breed a sense of complacency as it guarantees profits irrespective of the operational and managerial efficiency. Inefficiency can result in high cost of production, which is then recovered through higher selling price.

It is suggested that costs

should be calculated on the basis of certain agreed norms and not on the basis of actuals. Certain norms of efficiency like utilisation of capacity, consumption coefficients and other normative parameters can be worked out. On the basis of agreed norms and by taking into account the level of capital investment, normative costs for each plant should be calculated. Such an exercise was carried out by the Indian Bureau of Costs and Prices for fertiliser plants in the public sector a few years ago.

Under the *marginal cost pricing* principle, the price is determined to recover the marginal cost fully and also some portion of the fixed cost. There are several public sector units that operate under decreasing cost conditions, such as public utilities. In such undertakings a continuous subsidisation, equivalent to the difference between the average cost and the marginal cost, becomes necessary. This is usually the case with electricity boards. However, for public sector units operating under increasing cost conditions, this system may

be used to serve the interests of political leaders. Prices of some products are deliberately kept low to woo voters, particularly in the rural areas. Besides, low price at the cost of quality reduces the marketability of the product. Janata soap, manufactured in early 1970s, is an example. The price was deliberately lowered by reducing the fat content and avoiding the use of perfume. The soap, however, did not sell well.

A public sector unit should be left free to adopt a suitable pricing policy according to its position in the market.

Externally-determined pricing generally means the price is determined by the government. The products of certain public sector units are consumed entirely by another public sector unit. In such cases also, inter-enterprise prices are externally fixed by the government.

are sold under competitive conditions, and (b) products in the monopoly and oligopolistic range.

There are many public sector units that enjoy total monopoly in the production of their products, e.g., Indian Railways and Indian Telephone Industries. Many of these are public utilities or provide infrastructural facilities.

Public enterprises selling their products under monopoly conditions do not care much for the market forces. And their prices are generally administered. An appropriate pricing policy is imperative for such monopoly enterprises so that they can discharge their social responsibilities without jeopardising the commercial viability.

Some of the public enterprises like the Fertiliser Corporation of India, Hindustan Machine Tools and Hindustan Steel, which are operating in a sellers' market, are oligopolistic in nature. They face nominal competition among themselves or with private sector units. Their prices are regulated by the government as in the case of steel and

fertilisers.

A large number of public enterprises sell their products like textiles, leather goods, televisions and other electronic items, under competitive conditions. They have to face tough competition from private sector units. Public undertakings operating under these conditions usually determine the price of their products in accordance with the market prices. There is hardly any variation in the price of the same product produced in the private sector.

It is commonly felt that a public sector undertaking does not enjoy adequate freedom to develop and adopt its own pricing policy. It is externally controlled and regulated by the government. This kills the very concept of a business enterprise and virtually converts it into a government department. The argument that the government introduces a system of price control as a measure of consumer protection may not always be true. It is everyone's observation that the public sector enterprises are being

used to serve the interests of political leaders. Prices of some products are deliberately kept low to woo voters, particularly in the rural areas. Besides, low price at the cost of quality reduces the marketability of the product. Janata soap, manufactured in early 1970s, is an example. The price was deliberately lowered by reducing the fat content and avoiding the use of perfume. The soap, however, did not sell well.

A public sector unit should be left free to adopt a suitable pricing policy according to its position in the market.

AUTONOMY

To what extent should a public sector undertaking be autonomous? While public sector employees often complain that bureaucratic interference affects their productivity, the government is of the view that since these undertakings use the taxpayer's

(Continued on page 67)

PRACTICE TESTS

In preparing these tests we have tried to visualise the questions you are likely to face in your actual exam. Great care has been taken to frame questions which are of the same standard as those you'll encounter in your exam.

Rating: Evaluate your performance on the basis of the following score-card:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|
| 100 questions in 60 minutes | — | Excellent |
| 60 questions in 60 minutes | — | Good |
| 50 questions in 60 minutes | — | Fair |
| 35 questions in 60 minutes | — | Poor |

Tips: 1. Do not waste time over questions you are not sure about. 2. Give the problems some thought before choosing the answers. 3. Do not try to guess the answer.

NDA Exam December '82

COMPILED BY UTPAL BORA

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER II

(Geography, History, Current Events, etc)

Questions published in this section appeared in the General Knowledge Paper II of the National Defence Academy Examination held in December 1982. These are based on the candidates' memory as they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall. Though we have compiled these questions as close to the original as possible, we take no responsibility for any discrepancies.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. --- is the disease said to have been eradicated in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Cholera(b) Smallpox(c) Typhoid(d) Measles <p>2. Who is called the 'Prince of Builders'?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Shah Jahan(b) Akbar(c) Jehangir(d) Babur <p>3. Mahabalipuram monuments were built by the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Hoysalas | <ul style="list-style-type: none">(b) Pallavas(c) Pratiharas(d) Mauryas <p>4. Who said that "Ram and Rahim are the names of one and only one God"?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Kabir(b) Ram Das(c) Mahatma Gandhi(d) Guru Nanak <p>5. Which of the following was a characteristic of the Vedic religion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Idol worship(b) Sacrifices |
|---|---|

- (d) Nature worship
6. Who is considered the best administrator among the Delhi Sultans?
 - (a) Iltutmish
 - (b) Mohammad Tughlaq
 - (c) Ghias-ud-Din Balban
 - (d) Feroze Shah Tughlaq
 7. The Rajya Sabha can be dissolved if the
 - (a) Prime Minister desires so
 - (b) Parliament passes a bill to this effect
 - (c) Chairman desires so
 - (d) It can't be dissolved
 8. Who appoints the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India?
 - (a) The President
 - (b) The Prime Minister
 - (c) The Chief Justice of India
 - (d) Elected by Parliament
 9. The Indian Prime Minister who did not face the Parliament was
 - (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - (b) Charan Singh
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) None of the above
 10. Which part of the Constitution states that India is a Socialist Secular Democratic Republic?
 - (a) The Fundamental Rights
 - (b) The Fundamental Duties
 - (c) The Preamble
 - (d) The Directive Principles
 11. The President is elected by
 - (a) The Parliament
 - (b) The Lok Sabha
 - (c) An electoral college consisting of the elected Members of Parliament and State Legislatures
 - (d) The State Legislatures
 12. Who is the largest producer of oil in the world?
 - (a) Mexico
 - (b) The Soviet Union
 - (c) Saudi Arabia
 - (d) Italy
- the real meaning of 'satya-graha' was
- (a) Truth-force
 - (b) Passive resistance
 - (c) Non-violence
 - (d) Violent protest
14. There is dispute about the New Moore Island between
 - (a) India and Nepal
 - (b) India and Pakistan
 - (c) India and Bangladesh
 - (d) Pakistan and Bangladesh
 15. The Sixth Five Year Plan aims at
 - (a) Self-reliance
 - (b) Industrial growth
 - (c) Providing more agricultural facilities
 - (d) Balanced export and import
 16. ——— flows in north India.
 - (a) Narmada
 - (b) Gomti
 - (c) Tapti
 - (d) None of the above
 17. The Trade Winds blow in the ——— region.
 - (a) Equatorial
 - (b) Polar
 - (c) Tropical
 - (d) Sub-polar
 18. The I.S.T. is ahead of the G.M.T. by ——— hours.
 - (a) 4
 - (b) $4\frac{1}{2}$
 - (c) 5
 - (d) $5\frac{1}{2}$
 19. Which of the following is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council?
 - (a) The US
 - (b) The Soviet Union
 - (c) West Germany
 - (d) China
 20. Which state is the largest producer of sugarcane?
 - (a) UP
 - (b) MP
 - (c) Karnataka
 - (d) Bihar

21. Which state has the largest deposits of manganese ore?

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Kerala
- (d) MP

22. Which state is the largest producer of rubber?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Kerala

23. Humidity is determined by

- (a) The amount of rainfall
- (b) The amount of water vapour present in the air
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

24. The Rourkela Steel Plant has been set up in collaboration with

- (a) The US
- (b) Japan
- (c) The Soviet Union
- (d) West Germany

25. Ozone layer is present in the

- (a) Stratosphere
- (b) Ionosphere
- (c) Troposphere
- (d) Exosphere

26. Condensed water vapour in the air is known as

- (a) Fog
- (b) Hail
- (c) Rain
- (d) Sleet

27. Tides are caused by

- (a) The gravitational pull of the sun and the moon
- (b) Earthquakes
- (c) The gravitational pull of the moon only
- (d) The gravitational pull of the sun only

28. --- is the currency of West Germany.

- (a) Deutsche Mark
- (b) Dollar
- (c) Yen
- (d) Dinar

29. Where were the First Asian

Games held?

- (a) Tokyo
- (b) Rangoon
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Kabul



30. Amin Gemayel is the President of

- (a) Iran
- (b) Iraq
- (c) Lebanon
- (d) Syria

31. Under whom did the Theosophical Society become a reformist movement in India?

- (a) Annie Besant
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Swami Vivekananda
- (d) Maharishi Dayanand

32. Who was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission of India?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Sardar Patel

33. Which one of the following is igneous rock?

- (a) Sandstone
- (b) Limestone
- (c) Bauxite
- (d) Basalt

34. Which one of the following is

- matched correctly?
- (a) Bombay-Dum Dum
(b) Calcutta-Palam
(c) Delhi-Santa Cruz
(d) Madras-Meenabakam
35. Shaurya Chakra is awarded for
(a) Literature
(b) Music
(c) Bravery
(d) Sports
36. The 1984 Olympics will be held in
(a) Buenos Aires
(b) Los Angeles
(c) Tokyo
(d) Ottawa
37. The first President of independent India was
(a) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
(b) Varaha Venkat Giri
(c) Zakir Hussain
(d) Rajendra Prasad
38. Where was the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held in 1981?
(a) Melbourne
(b) New Delhi
(c) Islamabad
(d) Beijing
39. The first UN Secretary-General was
(a) Trygve Lie
(b) Dag Hammarskjold
(c) Kurt Waldheim
(d) U Thant
40. Which one of the following won the 1982 Ramon Magsaysay Award?
(a) Mira Behn
(b) Mother Teresa
(c) Arun Shourie
(d) P K. Sethi
41. Former boxing champion Muhammad Ali belongs to
(a) The Soviet Union
(b) The US
(c) Libya
(d) Iran
42. The Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 1982 was won by
(a) Shyam Benegal
(b) Aparna Sen
(c) Gautam Ghose
(d) Naushad Ali
43. The Sixth Five Year Plan will end in
(a) 1982
(b) 1983
(c) 1984
(d) 1985
44. The Vice-President is elected by the/an
(a) People
(b) MPs and MLAs of all states
(c) Electoral college consisting of all MPs
(d) Opposition
45. The approximate diameter of the earth is—km
(a) 12,300
(b) 12,400
(c) 12,700
(d) 13,400
46. The International Date Line passes through the
(a) Bering Strait
(b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Red Sea
(d) Indian Ocean
47. The only Muslim professor to win the Nobel Prize is
(a) Abdus Salaam
(b) S.Z. Qasim
(c) Agha Shahi
(d) Mohammad Ali Raja
48. The monsoons have maximum effect on
(a) West Bengal
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Tamil Nadu
(d) Andhra Pradesh
49. Relative humidity is the
(a) Degree of heat
(b) Amount of precipitation
(c) Amount of rainfall
(d) Ratio between actual humidity of air and its total capacity to hold moisture
50. Which of the following cause weathering: (I) wind (II) water

(H) animals?

- (a) (I) and (II)
- (b) (II) and (III)
- (c) (I) and (III)
- (d) All the above

51 Which of the following does India import?

- (a) Chromite
- (b) Iron
- (c) Gypsum
- (d) Chemicals

52 Which of the following is the main constituent of air?

- (a) Hydrogen
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Oxygen
- (d) Carbon dioxide

53 Which of the following has the maximum number of coal mines?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Orissa
- (c) UP
- (d) West Bengal

54 Bombay High is famous as an/for its

- (a) International seaport
- (b) International airport
- (c) Chemical deposits
- (d) Petroleum deposits

55 Buddha delivered his first sermon at

- (a) Bodhgaya
- (b) Lumbini
- (c) Kapilvastu
- (d) Patliputra

56 Rukmini Devi Arundale is a

- (a) Poetess
- (b) Painter
- (c) Litterateur
- (d) Dancer

57. Amrita Pritam won the 1981 Jnanpeth Award for

- (a) Social work
- (b) Economics
- (c) Literature
- (d) Science

58 Suppose from Nagpur you went 100 km east, then 100 km north, 100 km west and again 100 km south. At the

end, where would you be?

- (a) At the starting point
- (b) West of the starting point
- (c) East of the starting point
- (d) North of the starting point



Patra Photographers

59 The cabinet of Farooq Abdullah consists of

- (a) Most members of his father's cabinet
- (b) Half the members of his father's cabinet
- (c) Only two members of his father's cabinet
- (d) No members of his father's cabinet

60 Which of the following types of emergency can the President of India declare?

- I Constitutional emergency
- II Financial emergency
- III National emergency
- (a) I and III
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and II
- (d) All the above

61. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice are in

- (a) Vienna
(b) New York
(c) The Hague
(d) Paris
62. Mira Behn, who died in July 1982, was a disciple of
(a) Jayaprakash Narayan
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Vinoba Bhave
(d) Acharya Kripalani
63. India is not a member of the
(a) NATO
(b) UN
(c) Non-aligned movement
(d) Commonwealth
64. Lunar eclipse occurs on
(a) The 8th of every month
(b) The 22nd of every month
(c) A half-moon night
(d) A full-moon night
65. The first Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission was
(a) Homi N. Sethna
(b) Vikram Sarabhai
(c) Homi J. Bhabha
(d) Raja Ramanna
66. APPLE was launched from
(a) Thumba
(b) Sriharikota
(c) Cape Canaveral
(d) French Guyana
67. The 1982 World Cup Football was won by
(a) Argentina
(b) Brazil
(c) Italy
(d) Great Britain
68. Artificial satellites are not used for
(a) Weather forecasting
(b) Locating ship movements
(c) Measuring population density
(d) Communications
69. Which one is a natural harbour?
(a) Visakhapatnam
(b) Bombay
(c) Madras
(d) Calcutta
70. The type of windstorm which occurs in East Asia is
(a) Hurricane
(b) Tornado
(c) Cyclone
(d) Typhoon
71. The area of India is approximately—million sq km
(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 10
(d) 12
72. The total food production in India is—crore tonnes.
(a) 9.76
(b) 9.9
(c) 10.89
(d) 12.1
73. The Tungabhadra project is a joint venture of
(a) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
(b) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
(c) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
(d) Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra
74. The slogan of the French Revolution was
(a) 'Liberty to all'
(b) 'Political Justice to all'
(c) 'Land for all'
(d) 'Liberty, equality, fraternity'
75. —is the longest day.
(a) June 21
(b) December 22
(c) March 23
(d) September 23
76. Who won the 1982 Wimbledon Tennis Championship?
(a) John McEnroe
(b) Bjorn Borg
(c) Jimmy Connors
(d) John Alexander
77. The next Commonwealth meet will be held in
(a) Canberra
(b) New Delhi
(c) London
(d) Karachi
78. The International Development Association is affiliated

- (a) UN
(b) World Bank
(c) International Monetary Fund
(d) International Atomic Energy Agency
79. Who won the 1980 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding?
(a) Nelson R. Mandela
(b) Barbara Ward
(c) Julius Nyerere
(d) Asiatic Society
30. Who propounded Communism?
(a) Vladimir Lenin
(b) Joseph Stalin
(c) Groucho Marx
(d) Karl Marx
31. During Akbar's rule, farmers had to pay _____ of the produce as land revenue
(a) 1/8th
(b) 1/4th
(c) 1/3rd
(d) 1/2
32. Atmospheric pressure varies
(a) Horizontally
(b) Vertically
(c) Periodically
(d) Both (a) and (b)
33. Buddha did not believe in
(a) Rebirth
(b) Meditation
(c) Salvation
(d) Idol worship
34. The Ilbert Bill was introduced to
(a) Allow Indians to appear in the ICS exams
(b) Discriminate against Indians in government service
(c) Stop Indians from going abroad
(d) Divide Hindus and Muslims
35. The office of the Governor General of India was created by the

- (b) Pitts India Act
(c) Cabinet Mission
(d) Morley-Minto Reforms Act



Dharm Vir Jayar

86. Mother Teresa was awarded the Bharat Ratna in
(a) 1978
(b) 1979
(c) 1980
(d) 1981
87. Match the following:
A Annie Besant --- (1) Bhoo-dan
B Vinoba Bhave --- (2) Non-cooperation
C Surendra Nath Banerjee --- (3) Home rule
D Mahatma Gandhi --- (4) Indian National Conference
(a) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
(b) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
(c) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
(d) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
88. Untouchability was abolished in India in
(a) 1949
(b) 1950
(c) 1952
(d) 1955
89. Who was the President of the

- Constituent Assembly ?
 (a) C. Rajagopalachari
 (b) Bhim Rao Ambedkar
 (c) Rajendra Prasad
 (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 90 Who is the Governor of RBI ?
 (a) I.G. Patel
 (b) Manmohan Singh
 (c) M S. Swaminathan
 (d) Satish Dhawan
- 91 Panchayati Raj consists of the
 (a) Panchayat, Zila Parishad and Nagar Parishad
 (b) Nagar Samiti, Zila Panchayat and Gram Parishad
 (c) Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad
 (d) Panchayat Parishad, Gram Parishad and Zila Samiti
- 92 The deep hole, more than 1 km in diameter, formed by a volcano is called a
 (a) Crater
 (b) Depression
 (c) Fissure
 (d) Crack
- 93 The place from where an earthquake originates is called the
 (a) Epicenter
 (b) Seismic focus
 (c) Seismograph
 (d) Earthquake centre
- 94 The place directly above the place of origin of an earthquake is called the
 (a) Epicenter
 (b) Seismic focus
 (c) Seismogram
 (d) Transverse wave
- 95 According to Jainism, the three right ways are
 (a) Right deeds, right belief, right action
 (b) Right thinking, right knowledge, right meditation
 (c) Right deeds, right knowledge, right faith
 (d) Hard penance, ahimsa, attainment of salvation
- 96 The Aryan civilisation was characterised by
 (a) Urban style of living
 (b) Rural style of living
 (c) Idol worship
 (d) Caste system
- 97 With which of the following was Akbar associated ?
 (a) Chauth
 (b) Mansabdari system
 (c) Abolition of jizya
 (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 98 The Hindu Remarriage Act advocated the
 (a) Remarriage of widows
 (b) Remarriage of Hindu widowers to Hindu women only
 (c) Intercaste marriages
 (d) Remarriage of Hindu widows to Hindu men only
- 99 Which of the following statements about a Supreme Court judge are true ?
 (a) He is appointed by the Parliament
 (b) He is appointed by the Chief Justice of India
 (c) He retires at the age of 62
 (d) He retires at the age of 65
- 100 Which of the following statements is/are true ?
 (a) MPs are elected by State Assemblies
 (b) MPs are appointed by the President
 (c) The Deputy Speaker is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 (d) One-third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire every third year
- 101 The earth's atmosphere cools on a
 (a) Cloudy night
 (b) Clear night
 (c) Still night
 (d) Windy night

Civil Services (Prelims) '82

GENERAL STUDIES

Questions published in this section appeared in the GENERAL STUDIES paper of the Civil Services (Prelims) Exam, June '82. These are based on the candidates' memory as they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall. We have compiled these questions as close to the original as possible. Hence, we take no responsibility for any discrepancies.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers are given at the end of this supplement.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Plankton is a/an | Godavari |
| (a) Micro-organism | (b) Sutlej, Chambal and Krishna |
| (b) Amoeba | (c) Ganga, Mahanadi and Godavari |
| (c) Sea-fish | (d) Sutlej, Mahanadi and Krishna |
| (d) Photoelectric particle | 6 The Council of Ministers is responsible to |
| 2 What is the 'flame of the forest'? | (a) The President |
| (a) Eyes of a wild animal | (b) The Prime Minister |
| (b) A tree with very bright flowers | (c) The Lok Sabha |
| (c) A lady who serves tribals in forests | (d) Parliament |
| (d) A gas found in the forests | 7 Income-tax on agricultural land is collected by the |
| 3 When a Money Bill passed in the Lok Sabha is rejected by the Rajya Sabha, the President | (a) Centre |
| (a) Calls for a joint session of both Houses | (b) State |
| (b) Sends it back for reconsideration | (c) Local self-government |
| (c) Rejects it | (d) Both (a) and (b) |
| (d) Sends it to the Prime Minister | 8 The President is elected by |
| 4 The President of India submits his resignation to the | (a) Both Houses of Parliament |
| (a) Vice-President | (b) The elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies |
| (b) Prime Minister | (c) The Council of Ministers |
| (c) Chief Justice | (d) The Chief Ministers of all the states |
| (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha | 9 How many members can the President nominate to the Lok Sabha? |
| 5 Bhakra, Hirakud and Nagarjunasagar dams are situated on the rivers | (a) 2 |
| (a) Sutlej, Mahanadi and Godavari | (b) 3 |
| | (c) 4 |
| | (d) 5 |

10. Which one of the following did not participate in the uprising of 1857 ?
 (a) Tantia Tope
 (b) Bhagat Singh
 (c) Rani Lakshmibai
 (d) Nana Phadnavis
11. The purpose of 'Antyodaya' is
 (a) To provide free food to the poor
 (b) Uplift of the economically weakest sections of society
 (c) To provide free education to the poor
 (d) None of the above
12. Which river flows between the Vindhya and the Satpura ranges ?
 (a) Narmada
 (b) Tapti
 (c) Mahanadi
 (d) Godavari
13. Which committee/commission examined the policy of wages ?
 (a) Bhoothalingam Committee
 (b) Palekar Commission
 (c) Shah Commission
 (d) None of the above
14. The retina of the eye acts like the—— of a camera
 (a) Shutter
 (b) Lens
 (c) Aperture
 (d) Film
15. Vayudoot is an/the
 (a) Aircraft manufactured in India
 (b) Air-service in India
 (c) Air-mail service
 (d) Latest fighter plane of the IAF
16. Who got the Jnanpeeth Award for 1981 ?
 (a) Amrita Pritam
 (b) Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya
 (c) S.H. Vatsyayana
 (d) Ashapura Devi
17. Who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1981 ?
 (a) Elias Canetti
 (b) V.S. Naipaul
 (c) Kenichi Fukui
 (d) Ronald Hoffman
18. With which state is Kalhan's *Rajatarangini* associated ?
 (a) Kashmir.
 (b) UP
 (c) Rajasthan
 (d) MP
19. NABARD is a
 (a) Bureau
 (b) Board
 (c) Bank
 (d) Society
20. Who said "Back to the Vedas" ?
 (a) Swami Dayanand
 (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (c) Swami Vivekanand
 (d) Mahatma Gandhi
21. Which one of the following was not advocated by Raja Ram Mohan Roy ?
 (a) Abolition of sati
 (b) Widow remarriage
 (c) Learning Sanskrit
 (d) Learning English
22. Recently, which country has been admitted to the UN Security Council as a non-permanent member ?
 (a) Mexico
 (b) Tunisia
 (c) Jordan
 (d) Kenya
23. The Mahabalipuram temples were built by the
 (a) Pallavas
 (b) Cholas
 (c) Pandyas
 (d) Cheras
24. The Doctrine of Lapse was implemented by
 (a) Lord Dalhousie
 (b) Robert Clive
 (c) Lord Wellesley
 (d) Warren Hastings
25. What was the aim of the Cabinet Mission sent to India in 1946 ?
 (a) To demarcate the Indo-

- (b) To grant independence to India
(c) To introduce Constitutional reforms in India
(d) To enquire into the excesses of the British Government
26. ——— was a moderate leader.
(a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Subhas Chandra Bose
(d) Lajpat Rai
27. How many times before have the Asian Games been held in Delhi?
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 4
(d) 6
28. What is the name of the space shuttle launched by the US?
(a) Viking-II
(b) Columbia
(c) Cosmos-1402
(d) Soyuz
29. What kind of fertiliser is used after the crop has been sown?
(a) Potassiac
(b) Phosphoric
(c) Nitrogenous
(d) Green manure
30. An annual rainfall of 200 cm and an annual average temperature of 25°C is ideal for the cultivation of
(a) Tea
(b) Tobacco
(c) Rice
(d) Wheat
31. What is the chief constituent of poultry feed?
(a) Maize
(b) Barley
(c) Jowar
(d) Flour
32. The chief constituent of biogas is
(a) Methane
(b) Butane
(c) Carbon monoxide
33. The main purpose of using biogas is to
(a) Solve the energy problems of rural areas
(b) Provide electricity to industrial units
(c) Conduct scientific experiments
(d) Make lethal bombs
34. The most urbanised state in India is
(a) Punjab
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Gujarat
(d) West Bengal
35. Which state has the longest coastline?
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Orissa
36. A person visiting Kandla, Tuticorin, Mangalore and Paradip does not have to go to
(a) Gujarat
(b) Orissa
(c) Kerala
(d) Tamil Nadu
37. Which country is the 157th member of the UN?
(a) Belize
(b) Antigua
(c) Zimbabwe
(d) Costa Rica
38. The dispute on the New Moore Island is between
(a) Bangladesh and Indonesia
(b) Bangladesh and India
(c) India and Sri Lanka
(d) India and Pakistan
39. Chambal river flows through
(a) Rajasthan, MP and UP
(b) UP, MP and Gujarat
(c) Rajasthan, Gujarat and UP
(d) UP, MP and Bihar
40. From which source is the maximum power derived in our country?
(a) Thermal
(b) Hydel

- (d) Solar
41. A mixed economy is the coexistence of
- Heavy and small-scale industries
 - Public and private sector
 - Handicrafts and agriculture
 - Agriculture and industry
42. I.Q. can be calculated from the formula
- $\frac{\text{Mental age} \times 100}{\text{Actual age}}$
 - $\frac{\text{Actual age} \times 100}{\text{Mental age}}$
 - $\frac{\text{Mental age} \times 1,000}{\text{Actual age}}$
 - $\frac{\text{Actual age} \times 1,000}{\text{Mental age}}$
43. Which part of the blood fights foreign bodies?
- Red blood corpuscles
 - White blood corpuscles
 - Plasma
 - Vitamins
44. Which of the following is not a function of vitamins?
- Protection from diseases
 - Promoting growth
 - Metabolism
 - Digestion
45. Who is the President of France?
- Francois Mitterrand
 - Valerie D'Estaing
 - Raymond Barre
 - Claude Cheysson
46. Which blood group is the universal donor?
- A
 - B
 - AB
 - O
47. Which of the following has the maximum iron content?
- Green vegetables
 - Cauliflower
 - Eggs
 - Orange
48. What is hydroponics?
- Treatment of diseases by the scientific application
 - Science that deals with the occurrence and properties of water on the earth's surface
 - Cultivation of plants by placing the roots in liquid nutrient solutions
 - Instrument used to detect sources of sound under water
49. Mahatma Gandhi discontinued the Non-cooperation Movement
- Due to the outbreak of violence in Chauri Chaura
 - Due to the conclusion of the Gandhi-Irwin pact
 - Because of the reforms introduced by the British in 1919
 - Because of the repressive policy of the British Government
50. Why did Mahatma Gandhi undertake the Dandi March?
- To protest against the salt-tax
 - To protest at the death of Lala Lajpat Rai in a lathi-charge
 - To protest against the Communal Award which gave separate electorates to Harijans
 - None of the above
51. Which one of the following was assassinated recently?
- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
 - Ziaur Rahman
 - Ronald Reagan
 - Pope John Paul II
52. Where are warships manufactured in India?
- Mazagon Docks
 - Cochin Shipyard
 - Garden Reach Workshop
 - Hindustan Shipyard
53. Who won the 1981 Wimbledon Tennis Championship?
- John McEnroe

- (c) Bjorn Borg
(d) Vitas Gerulaitis
- 54 Which Asian sports event was won by India in 1981?
(a) Women's hockey
(b) Badminton
(c) Table tennis
(d) Women's basketball
- 55 William Jones is associated with
(a) Billiards
(b) Golf
(c) Boxing
(d) Chess
- 56 If a no-confidence motion is passed against a minister in a parliamentary form of government, then
(a) The entire Cabinet resigns
(b) The minister resigns
(c) The Prime Minister resigns
(d) None of the above
- 57 Who presides over the joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament?
(a) The President
(b) The Prime Minister
(c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(d) None of the above
- 58 The three types of rocks are
(a) Igneous, sedimentary and limestone
(b) Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic
(c) Sedimentary, shale and clay
(d) Metamorphic, volcanic and sedimentary
- 59 Who is the Secretary-General of the UN?
(a) Kurt Waldheim
(b) Javier Perez de Cuellar
(c) Dag Hammarskjöld
(d) Nelson Mandela
- 60 The boundary line dividing India and Pakistan is the—line.
(a) Radcliffe
(b) McMahon
(c) Durand
- 61 What are the common elements in a diamond and an emerald?
(a) Carbon and silica
(b) Carbon and beryllium
(c) Carbon and plutonium
(d) Carbon and sulphur
- 62 Which country is the chief exporter of tea?
(a) Sri Lanka
(b) Burma
(c) India
(d) Indonesia
- 63 The US sold AWACS to
(a) Egypt
(b) Saudi Arabia
(c) Israel
(d) Morocco
- 64 India took a \$5.7-billion loan from the IMF
(a) To hold the Asian Games
(b) For rural development programmes
(c) To strengthen the defence forces
(d) To clear balance-of-payments deficit
- 65 The emphasis of the First Five Year Plan was on
(a) Heavy industries
(b) Exports
(c) Employment
(d) Food production
- 66 The Duncan Passage lies between
(a) India and Sri Lanka
(b) North and South Andaman Islands
(c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(d) None of the above
- 67 The North-South dialogue is concerned with the— countries.
(a) Developed and under-developed
(b) North and South American
(c) North and South European
(d) Developed
- 68 Place the following in the correct chronological order:

- (III) Fatehpur Sikri (IV) Taj Mahal
 (a) I, II, III, IV
 (b) I, II, IV, III
 (c) III, II, I, IV
 (d) IV, I, III, II
- 69 Which is the least inflammable cloth?
 (a) Silk
 (b) Cotton
 (c) Nylon
 (d) Rayon
- 70 Gasohol is a mixture of gasoline and
 (a) Ethyl alcohol
 (b) Methane
 (c) Ethane
 (d) Carbon dioxide
- 71 To an astronaut travelling in space, the colour of the sky would appear
 (a) Black
 (b) Blue
 (c) White
 (d) Grey
- 72 The maximum expansion of the Mughal empire took place during the reign of
 (a) Akbar
 (b) Aurangzeb
 (c) Babur
 (d) Humayun
- 73 The 1981 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding went to
 (a) Julius Nyerere
 (b) Alva and Gunnar Myrdal
 (c) Nelson Mandela
 (d) Nichidatsu Fuji
- 74 Which worm enters through the skin?
 (a) Hookworm
 (b) Tapeworm
 (c) Pinworm
 (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 75 In India, the Panchayati Raj has helped in
 (a) Increasing employment in rural areas
 (b) Increasing agricultural
- (c) Raising the standard of living in rural areas
 (d) Encouraging local self-government
- 76 A dispute regarding the election of the President is referred to the
 (a) Prime Minister
 (b) Supreme Court
 (c) Election Commission
 (d) Lok Sabha Speaker
- 77 The 42nd Amendment is related to the
 (a) Fundamental Rights
 (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 (c) Fundamental Duties
 (d) All the above
- 78 Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
 (a) Right to Religion
 (b) Right to Speech
 (c) Right to Strike
 (d) Right to Equality
- 79 Coal burns in air because the latter contains
 (a) Oxygen
 (b) Hydrogen
 (c) Carbon dioxide
 (d) Nitrogen
- 80 When a ship enters the sea from a river, its level
 (a) Remains the same
 (b) Goes down
 (c) Rises
 (d) Goes down and then rises
- 81 Pearls are found in
 (a) An oyster
 (b) The seabed
 (c) An oyster-shell
 (d) Rivers
- 82 Ready energy for an athlete comes from
 (a) Proteins
 (b) Carbohydrates
 (c) Vitamins
 (d) Fats
- 83 The ozone layer of the atmosphere helps in
 (a) Protecting life on earth

- from ultraviolet rays
- (b) Reducing the tremendous glare of the sun
- (c) Causing rains
- (d) Keeping the atmosphere clean
- 84 A room fan makes us feel cool because it
- (a) Causes evaporation of perspiration
- (b) Gives cool air
- (c) Blows out hot air from the room
- (d) None of the above
- 85 After the floods have receded, a flood-hit area is likely to be affected by
- (a) Cholera
- (b) Plague
- (c) Smallpox
- (d) Tuberculosis
- 86 What step should be taken immediately in the event of a cardiac arrest?
- (a) Adrenalin injection should be given
- (b) Chest should be massaged
- (c) Artificial respiration should be administered
- (d) The patient should be given cold water
- 87 Kilowatt is the unit of
- (a) Heat
- (b) Energy
- (c) Power
- (d) Motion
- 88 --- is used to manufacture match-sticks.
- (a) Sulphur
- (b) Potassium
- (c) Red Phosphorous
- (d) Sulphuric acid
- 89 ---dynasty is the oldest in India
- (a) Gupta
- (b) Maurya
- (c) Kushan
- (d) Chola
- 90 Galvanised iron is coated with
- (a) Silver
- (b) Phosphorous
- (c) Zinc
- (d) Copper
- 91 Saka Era was started by
- (a) Kanishka
- (b) Saka
- (c) Harsha Vardhana
- (d) Vikramaditya
- 92 --- is associated with the film *Gandhi*.
- (a) Ingmar Bergman
- (b) Richard Attenborough
- (c) Satyajit Ray
- (d) Mrinal Sen
- 93 Star constellations appear in different positions in the sky at different times due to
- (a) Rotation of the earth
- (b) An optical illusion
- (c) Movement of the stars
- (d) None of the above
- 94 --- has the least population density
- (a) Assam
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Mizoram
- 95 Battery terminals are made up of
- (a) Carbon and nickel
- (b) Copper and nickel
- (c) Copper and zinc
- (d) Nickel and zinc
- 96 Silver--- is used in photography.
- (a) Chloride
- (b) Nitrate
- (c) Bromide
- (d) Nitrite
- 97 The Indus script
- (a) Is in Sanskrit
- (b) Is in Devnagari
- (c) Is in Pali
- (d) Has not been deciphered yet
- 98 Ramanuja laid emphasis on
- (a) Ahimsa
- (b) Fasts
- (c) Bhakti
- (d) Sacrifices
99. --- makes laws for Union

- territories which do not have their own legislatures.
- (a) Parliament
(b) The President
(c) The Council of Ministers
(d) The Lieutenant-Governor
100. The Buddhist religious texts are known as
(a) Tripitakas
(b) Samhitas
(c) Hinyana
(d) None of the above
101. Lothal in Gujarat is famous for
(a) Temple architecture
(b) Being the site of the earliest-known urban civilisation in Asia
(c) Its dairy industry
(d) Its handloom industry
102. Match the following with the choices below: Khetri, Jharia, Kudremukh, Kolar.
(a) Coal, gold, bauxite, iron
(b) Copper, coal, iron, gold
(c) Iron, gold, copper, zinc
(d) Copper, coal, gold, manganese
103. Irrigation is essential for India because
(a) The rainfall is uncertain
(b) The crops grown require more water than is provided by rains
(c) Stored water is better than rain-water
(d) None of the above
104. ———'s statue was recently anointed in Karnataka.
(a) Krishna
(b) Buddha
(c) Bahubali
(d) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
105. Bees are called social creatures because they
(a) Live together in colonies like human beings
(b) Mix with other insects
(c) Go from flower to flower to collect pollen
(d) Are reared by human beings for their honey
106. White Paper is a
(a) Bill passed by Parliament
(b) Document carrying the President's orders
(c) Document carrying top-secret information
(d) Document relating to some issues of discussion before Parliament
107. UNCTAD is an
(a) International lending agency
(b) UN agency for Third World development
(c) UN agency for trade and development
(d) UN agency for promotion of human rights.

Compiled by HEMENDRA S. BARTWAL
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THE COUNTERFEIT COINS

(Solution to the puzzle published in our December 82 issue)

The counterfeit stack can be identified by a single weighing of coins. Take one coin from the first stack, two from the second, three from the third, and so on to the entire ten coins of the tenth stack. Then weigh the whole sample collection on the scale. The excess weight of this collection, in number of grams, corresponds to the number of the counterfeit stack. For example, if the group of coins weighs seven grams more than it should, then the counterfeit stack must be No. 7, from which you took seven coins, each weighing one gram more than a genuine half-dollar.

How To Take The GK Paper

BY VINOD GUPTA

The Staff Selection Commission (SSC) conducts an exam every year—this time it will be held on July 3, 1983—for all-India recruitment of clerks to various offices of the government. It is probably the largest recruitment exam for a single category and type of post, which has approximately 7,000 vacancies. The exam features varied forms of objective-type multiple-choice questions which require an altogether separate approach for preparation and answering.

Syllabus: Preparation is a trifle difficult as no detailed syllabus has been prescribed. According to the SSC, 'the paper on General Knowledge will include questions on the Constitution of India, Indian History and Culture, General and Economic Geography of India, Current Events, Everyday Science and such matters of everyday observation as may be expected of an educated person.' The last phrase is all-embracing as it tends to include almost all types of knowledge. Old test papers, which could help in the preparation, are not available as the question booklet cannot be taken out of the exam hall. However, a broad indication may be had from the 150 sample questions framed by the author and published in this issue. These are as close to the original as possible in terms of the balance and type of questions normally asked in the G.K. paper.

What books to read? The SSC does not prescribe any set of books for G.K. The guides commonly available in the market will not

suffice. It is recommended that Government of India publications like *India 1982*, etc., and those brought out by the National Book Trust may be widely referred to. Standard reference books such as *Manorama Year Book* and *The Times of India Directory And Yearbook* should also be consulted. For out-of-the-way facts, read the *Guinness Book Of World Records*. Durga Das Basu's *Introduction To The Constitution Of India* should be ample for the Constitution section of the G.K. paper. Books on G.K. by Rajendra Pal and S.R.S. Francis are also quite comprehensive.

The G.K. paper carries 150 marks and normally contains 150 objective-type questions to be answered in 1½ hours. It has been seen sometimes that a candidate unfamiliar with this type of test is unable to answer the paper completely. Therefore, time yourself and attempt the sample questions in the stipulated 1½ hours.

How to answer: Mark your answers *NOT* in the question booklet but on the separate answer sheet provided. Mark nothing in the question booklet as otherwise you will be severely penalised. Instructions regarding this are usually given in the question booklet as also in the admission certificate/admit card. Read them carefully, as the paper is checked by a computer which follows programmed instructions. For example, in some tests candidates are required to blacken the space; in others to put a tick mark; in still others to put a

cross mark. Generally, in the Clerks' Grade Exam, candidates are required to mark a cross in the answer sheet. Besides, the instrument with which the answers are to be marked have also to be carefully noted. In some exams an HB pencil is required, in others a ball-point pen. Use the correct writing instrument or the computer may not check your paper.

Example: Q.No. 1. The capital of India is

- (a) Agra
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) New Delhi

New Delhi [choice (d)] is the right answer. So, in the answer sheet against Q. No. 1, put a cross mark in the appropriate circle as shown below.

| Answer Sheet | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Questions | Answers | | | |
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| 2. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Precautions: Exam tension leads some candidates to mark the answer in the right column but in a wrong row. While marking the answers, exercise strict care not to miss the correct row or all the following answers may go wrong. In fact, the last 10 minutes should be reserved to check that the marking of the answers has been done correctly in the right row and column. Such a revision is very useful.

Usually there is *NEGATIVE* marking in this exam. In rare cases there may be no negative marking. Such instructions are invariably given on the first page of the question booklet and need to be noted very carefully.

If there is negative marking, you should not hazard a guess as you will only lose marks. In such

circumstances it is better not to attempt the question and leave a blank in the answer sheet. However, if you feel two of the four alternatives appear to be the correct answer, then you may hazard a guess. With such an approach, mathematically speaking, you are likely to score better. But where you do not even have a vague hint of the answer, do not guess at all.

If there is no negative marking, attempt all the questions. Even if you do not know the correct answer, *do* put the mark in the answer sheet. With such an approach you may make a few correct guesses and thus gain a few marks. But please read the instructions and satisfy yourself that the instructions clearly state there is *no* negative marking.

Of the two papers, G.K. and English Language, candidates, by and large, finish the first well before time. But do not submit your paper before time. There is no extra credit for this. Keep the paper with you till the time is called. Revise the questions, re-read them and, if this has also been done, sit quietly with the paper. If you sit patiently, you may recall the right answer to

some of the questions you have not attempted. Thus, you will gain a few more marks. Remember, this is a competitive and not a qualifying exam. No minimum pass marks are prescribed: candidates are ranked in the order of the marks obtained in the G.K. and English papers, and those at the top will be offered the job. Even a few more marks may help you get the job.

Lastly, time yourself well. Take a watch for this purpose. Hundred-and-fifty questions are to be answered in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, that is, 90 minutes. The first five minutes

the instructions at the beginning, writing your name, listening to the last-minute instructions announced in the examination hall, etc. Ten minutes should be reserved for revision. Thus, you have 75 minutes to answer 150 questions. Check if after 40 minutes of the start of the examination, you have answered 75 questions. If you haven't, hasten. A good idea is to leave out the lengthy questions and those which require you to think. Remember, all questions carry equal marks. So it is advantageous to attempt short and easy questions first.

Type of questions: A wide variety of questions are asked. The underlying purpose is to test a candidate's ability relating to his factual knowledge as also the ability to use this knowledge. Questions are, therefore, designed to measure the understanding, application of knowledge and analysis as well as evaluation of facts, data, events and situations. The mental abilities tested are not of a high order.

Some questions are of the factual type, as already given above. Others are where there is one **BEST** answer. In this type, all the answers may be correct to some extent but only one is the best or most appropriate. You are required to choose the one best or most appropriate answer.

Example: Q. No. 2. Akbar is considered great mainly because of

- (a) The peace and tranquility during his reign
- (b) His vast empire
- (c) His patronisation of art and literature
- (d) His religious tolerance

Note: Here all the four answers are correct to a certain extent. But which is the best?

was more peaceful and tranquil during the reign of Jehangir and Shahjahan, yet they are not considered 'great'.

Choice (b) is not the best. Emperors like Ala-ud-Din Khilji and Aurangzeb had greater empires but are still not considered 'great'.

Choice (c) is also not the best. Shahjahan was a greater patron of art and literature, yet he is still not considered 'great'.

Choice (d) appears to be the unique achievement of Akbar among the Moghul emperors. Therefore, alternative (d) contains a more important factor than does (a), (b) or (c).

A few questions are asked on the 'Matching-type format'. You may be required to select the correct or the incorrect match and mark accordingly in the answer sheet.

Examples.

Directions: Pick out the match which is *not* correct.

Q. No. 3.

- (a) Haemoglobin — skin
- (b) Vitamin C — scurvy
- (c) Carbohydrate — potato
- (d) Fats — butter

The answer is (a).

Directions: Select the correct pair among the following

Q. No. 4.

- (a) 1919 — Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) 1920 — Non-cooperation Movement
- (c) 1930 — Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- (d) 1942 — Quit India Movement

The answer is (d).

Q. No. 5.

- (a) Kalinga — Rana Pratap
- (b) Haldighati — Ashoka
- (c) Din-i-Ilahi — Akbar
- (d) Panipat — Shahjahan

The correct answer is (c).

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

BY V.G.

FOR SSC CLERKS' GRADE, NDA, CDS...

This section has been specially prepared for those appearing in the Staff Selection Commission's Clerks' Grade Exam which is to be held in July. It will also help those preparing for the forthcoming NDA, CDS, Civil Services and Indian Economic/Statistical Service exams.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 The famous horse 'Chetak' is associated with
(a) Shivaji
(b) Rani Lakshmi Bai
(c) Tipu Sultan
(d) Maharana Pratap</p> <p>2 Shivaji's mother was
(a) Ahilyabai
(b) Bijabai
(c) Jijabai
(d) None of the above</p> <p>3 <i>Adi Granth</i> was compiled by
(a) Guru Nanak Dev
(b) Guru Ram Das
(c) Guru Arjan Das
(d) Guru Har Govind</p> <p>4 The present decimal system of numbers was invented by the
(a) Egyptians
(b) Indians
(c) Greeks
(d) Romans</p> <p>5 The ancient Nalanda University was situated in
(a) Bihar
(b) Nepal
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Orissa</p> <p>6 The author of <i>Srimad Bhagwad Gita</i> is
(a) Lord Krishna
(b) Bhavabhuti
(c) Ved Vyas
(d) Valmiki</p> | <p>7 Bihu festival is celebrated in
(a) Bihar
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Tripura
(d) Assam</p> <p>8 Kuchipudi originated in
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala
(d) Orissa</p> <p>9 The Sahitya Akademi has its headquarter in
(a) Bombay
(b) New Delhi
(c) Calcutta
(d) Madras</p> <p>10 The first museum in India was set up in
(a) Bombay
(b) Delhi
(c) Calcutta
(d) Madras</p> <p>11 The 'Tower of Silence' is
(a) A place where people meditate
(b) A place where Parsees keep the bodies of their dead
(c) An unmanned lighthouse in the Arabian Sea near Bombay
(d) A monument erected in the memory of British soldiers killed in World War II</p> |
|--|---|

- very in the US.
 (a) George Washington
 (b) Thomas Jefferson
 (c) Stanley Jackson
 (d) Abraham Lincoln
13. The legendary birthplace of Jesus Christ is
 (a) Bethlehem
 (b) Baghdad
 (c) Tel Aviv
 (d) Jerusalem
14. Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal emperor, died in
 (a) Delhi
 (b) Rangoon
 (c) Panipat
 (d) Agra
15. Tansen belonged to
 (a) Agra
 (b) Ajmer
 (c) Gwalior
 (d) Lahore
16. With whose reign is the Gandharva School of Art associated?
 (a) Kanishka
 (b) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 (c) Harsha
 (d) Ashoka
17. The Battle of Plassey (1757 A.D.) was fought between the
 (a) British and the French
 (b) British and the Nawab of Oudh
 (c) British and the Nawab of Bengal
 (d) French and the Nawab of Arcot
18. Under Lord _____ the capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi
 (a) Minto
 (b) Hardinge
 (c) Curzon
 (d) Chelmsford
19. Buddha was born in
 (a) Kushinagar
 (b) Gaya
 (c) Lumbini
20. The Maurya dynasty was founded by
 (a) Kanishka
 (b) Ashoka
 (c) Chandragupta
 (d) Harsha Vardhana
21. What's the main difference between the Indus Valley and Vedic Civilisations?
 (a) The former was urban and the latter rural
 (b) Pipal tree was worshipped in the former and the Burgad tree in the latter
 (c) The former laid emphasis on trade and commerce, the latter on religion
 (d) The former believed in non-violence while the latter had no set rules about it
22. Tipu Sultan was the ruler of
 (a) Mysore
 (b) Bangalore
 (c) Delhi
 (d) Hyderabad
23. _____ is the oldest Veda
 (a) *Atharvaveda*
 (b) *Rigveda*
 (c) *Yajurveda*
 (d) *Samveda*
24. Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March in 1930 initiated the _____ Movement
 (a) Khilafat
 (b) Non cooperation
 (c) Civil Disobedience
 (d) Quit India
25. Who is popularly known as 'Lok Nayak'?
 (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (b) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
 (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 (d) Jai Prakash Narayan
26. The author of *Rajatarangini* is
 (a) Banabhatta
 (b) Kalhan
 (c) Somadev
 (d) Jayadev

- 27 Falkland Islands and its dependencies lie—miles to the — of the Strait of Magellan.
 (a) 300, East
 (b) 400, South
 (c) 500, West
 (d) 500, North
- 28 The famous Sun Temple at Konark is located in
 (a) Orissa
 (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) West Bengal
 (d) Maharashtra
- 29 Who introduced the telegraph system in India?
 (a) Wellesley
 (b) Dalhousie
 (c) Canning
 (d) Curzon
- 30 The custom of 'jauhar' prevailed among the—women.
 (a) Gurkha
 (b) Bengali
 (c) Rajput
 (d) Maratha
- 31 The oldest dynasty is that of the
 (a) Satavahanas
 (b) Cholas
 (c) Pallavas
 (d) Chalukyas
- 32 The capital of Vietnam is
 (a) Hanoi
 (b) Vientianne
 (c) Phnom Penh
 (d) Amman
- 33 The capital of Arunachal Pradesh is
 (a) Dispur
 (b) Itanagar
 (c) Imphal
 (d) Agartala
- 34 Defence Services Staff College is located in
 (a) New Delhi
 (b) Bombay
 (c) Khadakvasla
 (d) Wellington
- 35 The largest number of Buddhists live in
 (a) Sikkim
 (b) Jammu and Kashmir
 (c) Maharashtra
 (d) Bihar
- 36 — is not a Union territory
 (a) Chandigarh
 (b) Nagaland
 (c) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
 (d) Arunachal Pradesh
- 37 In all, India has—states.
 (a) 20
 (b) 21
 (c) 22
 (d) 23
- 38 Kampala is the capital of
 (a) Uganda
 (b) Kenya
 (c) Tanzania
 (d) Zambia
- 39 Black soil is best suited for — cultivation.
 (a) Jute
 (b) Rice
 (c) Wheat
 (d) Cotton
- 40 Monsoon is caused by
 (a) Temperature changes
 (b) Seasonal reversal of winds
 (c) Humidity difference
 (d) Pressure difference
- 41 At—the temperature at any place in India is generally the maximum.
 (a) 11 a.m.
 (b) 12 noon
 (c) 3 p.m.
 (d) 5 p.m.
- 42 — is the largest producer of mica.
 (a) Bihar
 (b) Tamil Nadu
 (c) Madhya Pradesh
 (d) Rajasthan
- 43 The National Metallurgical Laboratory is in
 (a) Ranchi
 (b) Jamshedpur
 (c) Dhanbad
 (d) Asansol

44. _____ is not situated on the banks of the Ganges.
 (a) Varanasi
 (b) Kanpur
 (c) Allahabad
 (d) Agra
45. The Cardamom Hills are in
 (a) Karnataka
 (b) Kerala
 (c) Andhra Pradesh
 (d) Assam
46. _____ has the largest area under tea cultivation.
 (a) Sri Lanka
 (b) Burma
 (c) India
 (d) China
47. The approximate height of Mount Everest is _____ m
 (a) 8,200
 (b) 8,500
 (c) 8,850
 (d) 9,150
48. _____ is a sedimentary rock.
 (a) Limestone
 (b) Marble
 (c) Granite
 (d) Slate
49. The most abundant metal in the earth's crust is
 (a) Zinc
 (b) Aluminium
 (c) Copper
 (d) Iron
50. Niagara Falls are situated in
 (a) Africa
 (b) Australia
 (c) Asia
 (d) North America
51. Marble is a _____ rock
 (a) Plutonic
 (b) Volcanic
 (c) Sedimentary
 (d) Metamorphic
52. Indian agriculture is mostly dependent on
 (a) Rainfall
 (b) Humidity
 (c) High temperature
 (d) Low temperature
53. _____ is associated with _____ rocks.
 (a) Volcanic
 (b) Sedimentary
 (c) Igneous
 (d) Metamorphic
54. Rubber plantations are found in the
 (a) Equatorial forest regions
 (b) Pampas
 (c) Steppes
 (d) Temperate forests
55. The world's leading tea-exporting country is
 (a) Burma
 (b) India
 (c) China
 (d) Sri Lanka
56. Jute, a tropical plant, requires _____ for its growth.
 (a) Moderate rainfall and low temperature
 (b) Moderate rainfall and moderate temperature
 (c) Dry conditions and high temperature
 (d) Heavy rainfall and high temperature
57. _____ causes sea winds to blow.
 (a) Conduction
 (b) Convection
 (c) Radiation
 (d) Radiation and conduction
58. The _____ does not flow into the Bay of Bengal.
 (a) Krishna
 (b) Ganges
 (c) Brahmaputra
 (d) Narmada
59. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?
 (a) Jog falls are in Karnataka
 (b) Chickmagalur is in Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Dilwara Jain Temple is in Rajasthan
 (d) Nepa newsprint factory is in Madhya Pradesh
60. _____ is not on the west coast

- of India.
 (a) Marmagao
 (b) Mangalore
 (c) Tuticorin
 (d) Kandla
- 61 Choose the incorrect statement:
 (a) Maharashtra tops in sugar production in India
 (b) Bokaro Steel Plant is the biggest steel plant in India
 (c) The coir industry in India is concentrated in Kerala
 (d) The major private sector steel plant is situated in Jamshedpur
- 62 Solar eclipse occurs during
 (a) New moon
 (b) First quarter moon
 (c) Full moon
 (d) Last quarter moon
- 63 A farmer takes a sample of soil from his field. On testing, it is found to be acidic. To correct the soil, he should use
 (a) Gypsum
 (b) Lime
 (c) Urea
 (d) Vegetable compost
- 64 — is an air-borne disease
 (a) Red-root of sugarcane
 (b) Green ear of bajra
 (c) Mango malformation
 (d) Rust of wheat
- 65 — soil is best suited for groundnut cultivation
 (a) Black
 (b) Clayey
 (c) Light sandy
 (d) Red
- 66 Which one of the following is not a characteristic of black soil or regur?
 (a) It is the most fertile soil
 (b) It is generally clayey, deep and impermeable
 (c) It lacks phosphorus, nitrogen and organic matter
 (d) Lime, potash and iron are its essential constituents
- 67 Brown rust affects — plants.
 (a) Cotton
 (b) Wheat
 (c) Groundnut
 (d) Rice
- 68 — seeds are first sown in a nursery bed before being transplanted to the main field
 (a) Cotton
 (b) Maize
 (c) Rice
 (d) Gram
69. It is advisable to grow a pulse crop between two cereal crops. Why?
 (a) It maintains fertility of the field
 (b) it helps eliminate weeds
 (c) It checks the spread of soil-borne diseases
 (d) It checks the spread of seed-borne diseases
- 70 'Vijaya' is a variety of
 (a) Maize
 (b) Peas
 (c) Rice
 (d) Wheat
- 71 A leap year has — days
 (a) 364
 (b) 365
 (c) 365½
 (d) 366
- 72 The purest form of water is obtained from
 (a) A deep tube well
 (b) A running stream
 (c) A hot-water spring
 (d) Rains
- 73 What is the function of haemoglobin in the blood?
 (a) It controls blood pressure
 (b) It regulates the sugar content in the blood
 (c) It carries oxygen to body tissues
 (d) It stops haemorrhage by

74. Photosynthesis is the process occurring
- On a photographic film when exposed to light
 - In the bodies of luminous insects like fire-flies
 - While developing an already-exposed film
 - In green plants in the presence of sunlight
75. Choose the incorrect statement:
- Copper is heavier than aluminium
 - Ice is heavier than water
 - Lead is heavier than brass
 - Water is heavier than coconut oil
76. The official language of diplomacy is
- French
 - Arabic
 - German
 - English
77. ——— is not a water-borne disease.
- Cholera
 - Dysentery
 - Typhoid
 - Malaria
78. Kilowatt is the unit of
- Power
 - Energy
 - Work
 - Momentum
79. The normal percentage of water in the human body is about
- 35
 - 50
 - 65
 - 80
80. Deficiency of iron causes
- Anaemia
 - Goitre
 - Rickets
 - Scurvy
81. In which of the following pairs are the constituents
- Cinchona and quinine
 - Coffee and nicotine
 - Tea and aspirin
 - Tobacco and caffeine
82. Haemoglobin combines with oxygen in the
- Arteries
 - Blood
 - Lungs
 - Tissues
83. The first man to go into outer space was
- Edwin E. Aldrin Jr
 - Vladimir Lyakhov
 - Neil A. Armstrong
 - Yuri Gagarin
84. The richest source of Vitamin A is
- Banana
 - Egg
 - Apple
 - Orange
85. ——— is the world's second largest exporter of cigarettes.
- Bulgaria
 - Cuba
 - The US
 - None of the above
86. ——— water does not produce lather easily with soap.
- Hard
 - Heavy
 - Mineral
 - Soft
87. An oil paint generally consists of a pigment suspended in
- Linseed oil
 - Paraffin wax
 - Turpentine oil
 - Cottonseed oil
88. Among the following, the softest metal is
- Aluminium
 - Copper
 - Lead
 - Zinc
89. Which of the following statements regarding Vitamin C is correct?
- It keeps body tissues

- (b) It helps heal wounds and mend fractures
(c) The richest source of Vitamin C is milk and its products
(d) Regular intake of Vitamin C is not essential as it is stored in the body
90. ----- is present in the highest percentage in living matter.
(a) Carbon
(b) Oxygen
(c) Nitrogen
(d) Hydrogen
91. Which is the odd one out ?
(a) Coke
(b) Diamond
(c) Graphite
(d) Granite
92. A child living in a big industrial town stays indoors most of the time. He develops bowlegs which is an indication of
(a) Anaemia
(b) Goitre
(c) Polio
(d) Rickets
93. If avoidance of environmental pollution is the only consideration, which one of the following could be the best fuel ?
(a) Coke
(b) Diesel
(c) Hydrogen
(d) Kerosene
94. Carbohydrates are needed by the human body for
(a) Building muscles
(b) Giving energy
(c) Strengthening bones
(d) Increasing blood supply
95. Which of the following statements is not true ? Seasonal fruits and vegetables are often preserved for later use by
(a) Pasteurising them
(b) Drying and dehydrating them
(d) Keeping them in a concentrated solution of sugar and citric acid
96. A system of indirect elections has been adopted for the
(a) Municipal Corporation
(b) Lok Sabha
(c) Legislative Assembly
(d) Rajya Sabha
97. In the Indian Constitution the power of dissolving the Lok Sabha rests with the
(a) President
(b) Speaker
(c) Prime Minister
(d) Council of Ministers
98. The Governor of a state can reserve a bill passed by the State Legislature for the consideration of the
(a) Chief Minister of the state
(b) President
(c) Union Home Minister
(d) Prime Minister
99. That government is the best which governs the least. -- follow this ideology.
(a) Anarchists
(b) Individualists
(c) Communists
(d) Socialists
100. Who appoints the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament ?
(a) President
(b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(c) Prime Minister
(d) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
101. When the Chief Justice of a High Court proceeds on leave, the duties of the office are performed by one of the other judges of the court who is appointed for the purpose by the
(a) President
(b) Chief Justice of the High

- (c) Governor of the State
(d) Chief Justice of India
102. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India?
(a) Prime Minister
(b) Vice-President
(c) Attorney-General
(d) Chief Justice of India
103. What is the maximum number of Indian citizens who can be nominated as members of the Rajya Sabha?
(a) 6
(b) 8
(c) 10
(d) 12
104. In order to qualify for election as Vice-President, a person must be
(a) A graduate
(b) Eligible to be chosen as a member of the Lok Sabha
(c) Over 35 years of age
(d) None of the above
105. Which of the following statements is not true?
(a) The salary of the President of India is Rs 10,000
(b) The salary of the Vice-President of India is Rs 2,250
(c) The salary of the Chief Justice of India is Rs 4,500
(d) The salary of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is Rs 4,000
106. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly was
(a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(b) Dr B R Ambedkar
(c) Dr S. Radhakrishnan
(d) Dr Sachchidananda Sinha
107. Which of the following actions will involve an infringement of the 'Right to

- Constitution?
- (a) A Christian college adopts a rule that its principal will always be a Christian
(b) A state government reserves certain posts for backward classes
(c) A Sanskrit college admits only female students
(d) A women's hostel admits only female students
108. An MP in India cannot be prosecuted for anything that he says
(a) At any place in India
(b) In a press conference
(c) In Parliament and its committees
(d) At any place abroad
109. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is appointed by the
(a) Finance Minister
(b) Prime Minister
(c) Union Cabinet
(d) President
110. A citizen's right to 'Freedom of Speech' may be restricted if he
(a) Is inciting people to violence
(b) Is constantly speaking disgracefully about the President, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet
(c) Is constantly making charges of corruption against ministers and their families
(d) Writes articles criticising the policies of friendly nations like the US and the USSR
111. The bridge Mahatma Gandhi Setu is built on the river
(a) Yamuna
(b) Ganges
(c) Krishna
(d) Mahanadi

112. 1983 has been declared by the UN as the
 (a) Children's Year
 (b) Productivity Year
 (c) Literary Year
 (d) Year of the Disabled
113. Today, the world's largest sugar producer is
 (a) Burma
 (b) Cuba
 (c) China
 (d) India
114. The largest aluminium-cum-alumina complex at Damanjodi is in
 (a) Orissa
 (b) Kerala
 (c) Andhra Pradesh
 (d) Karnataka
115. The second newsprint factory in India is located in
 (a) Madhya Pradesh
 (b) Karnataka
 (c) Kerala
 (d) Rajasthan
116. The World Bank President is
 (a) A.W. Clausen
 (b) Roberts Eduards
 (c) Robert McNamara
 (d) Raymond J. McGrath
117. Who delivered the keynote address at the 1982 UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held in Nairobi?
 (a) Daniel Arap Moi
 (b) Indira Gandhi
 (c) Kurt Waldheim
 (d) Pierre Trudeau
118. When did China and the USSR sign the 30-year treaty of 'friendship, alliance and mutual assistance'?
 (a) February 15, 1950
 (b) February 26, 1951
 (c) March 30, 1951
 (d) April 30, 1951
119. IRDP stands for
 (a) Intensive Regional Development Programme
 (b) Industrial and Regional Development Programme
 (c) Industrial and Rural Development Programme
 (d) Integrated Rural Development Programme
120. How many Finance Commissions have been appointed so far?
 (a) 4
 (b) 6
 (c) 7
 (d) 8
121. Who is the Chairman of the Law Commission?
 (a) Justice K.K. Mathew
 (b) Justice Y.V. Chaudhary
 (c) Justice Gajendragadkar
 (d) Jagannath Kaushal
122. The 1982 World Cup Soccer was held in
 (a) Munich
 (b) Barcelona
 (c) Madrid
 (d) Mexico
123. Jules Rimet Trophy is associated with
 (a) Badminton
 (b) Hockey
 (c) Tennis
 (d) Football
124. IDWSSD stands for
 (a) Indian Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Department
 (b) International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
 (c) Index of Women's Suffrage in Socialist and Developing countries
 (d) None of the above
125. Havana is the capital of
 (a) Cuba
 (b) Venezuela
 (c) Argentina
 (d) Zambia
126. Which of the following is incorrectly paired?

- Country**
- (a) Yugoslavia—Belgrade
 (b) Belgium—Brussels
 (c) Israel—Tel Aviv
 (d) Zimbabwe—Harare
- 127 Dollar is not the currency of
 (a) Canada
 (b) The US
 (c) Ethiopia
 (d) Iran
- 128 Florin is the currency of
 (a) The Netherlands
 (b) Philippines
 (c) Finland
 (d) Greece
- 129 *Panchtantra* was written by
 (a) Munshi Premchand
 (b) Rabindranath Tagore
 (c) R K Narayan
 (d) Vishnu Sharma
- 130 *Kagaz Te Kanvas* is an excellent anthology of poems written by
 (a) Kaka Hathrasi
 (b) Amrita Pritam
 (c) Protima Bedi
 (d) Sahir Ludhianvi
- 131 *People's Daily* is published from
 (a) Vietnam
 (b) China
 (c) Malaysia
 (d) South Korea
- 132 UN Day is celebrated on
 (a) October 1
 (b) October 20
 (c) October 24
 (d) December 25
- 133 Garo and Khasi tribes are mainly concentrated in
 (a) Arunachal Pradesh
 (b) Assam
 (c) Meghalaya
 (d) Nagaland
- 134 —has the largest population of Muslims
 (a) Bangladesh
 (b) Pakistan
 (c) India
 (d) Indonesia
- members in the UN Security Council.
 (a) 4
 (b) 5
 (c) 7
 (d) 8
136. The UN budget is approved by the
 (a) General Assembly
 (b) Security Council
 (c) Economic and Social Council
 (d) Trusteeship Council
137. Suppose you are representing your country at the UN. Your country is attacked by a neighbouring state. The organ of the UN where the matter can be raised to achieve immediate results will be the
 (a) International Court of Justice
 (b) Economic and Social Council
 (c) Security Council
 (d) Trusteeship Council
- 138 The UN Charter was originally signed on June 26, 1945 in
 (a) Geneva
 (b) San Francisco
 (c) New York
 (d) London
139. —has its headquarters in Geneva
 (a) IAEA
 (b) UNESCO
 (c) FAO
 (d) ILO
- 140 One gallon is equivalent to —litres
 (a) 4
 (b) 4.30
 (c) 4.50
 (d) 4.54
- 141 Distance between planets is usually measured in terms of
 (a) Yards

- (b) miles
(c) Metres
(d) Light years
142. Money's purchasing power decreases in times of
(a) Depression
(b) Galloping inflation
(c) Increased production
(d) Economic recovery
143. India's population as per the 1981 census is approximately—billion.
(a) 0.68
(b) 6.84
(c) 68.4
(d) 684
144. Which of the following is not a credit instrument?
(a) Bonds issued by the government
(b) Bank draft
(c) A cheque having banker's acceptance
(d) Shares issued by a private sector company
145. Which of the following means of financing development expenditure by the government would be more inflationary?
(a) Borrowing from the public
(b) Borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India
(c) Borrowing from the nationalised banks
(d) ~~General financing~~
146. In the—Five Year Plan no emphasis was laid on agriculture.
(a) First
(b) Second
(c) Third
(d) Fourth
147. The—Five Year Plan ended before the completion of its term.
(a) First
(b) Third
(c) Fifth
(d) Sixth
148. The—Five Year Plan adopted guidelines for raising the income of the weaker sections of society.
(a) First
(b) Second
(c) Fourth
(d) Sixth
149. The slogan 'Inqilab Zindabad' was given by
(a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Iqbal
(d) Munshi Prem Chand
150. 'Hey Ram!' These were the last words of
(a) Bipinchandra Pal
(b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

BREAK THE CODE

The letters, O, T, T, F, F, — form the beginning of an intelligible series. The problem is to add two more letters in the series. Once the problem is solved, an infinite number of letters can be added.

Answer

The solution is deceptively simple. The next two letters in the series are S S. They stand for Six and Seven. And the first five letters stand for One, Two, Three, Four and Five.

Edwin Diamond in TESTS AND TEASERS

NDA EXAM DECEMBER '82

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|------------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1.(b) | 2.(a) | 3.(b) | 4.(a) | 5.(b) | 6.(a) |
| 7.(d) | 8.(a) | 9.(b) | 10.(c) | 11.(c) | 12.(b) |
| 13.(b) | 14.(c) | 15.(a) | 16.(b) | 17.(c) | 18.(d) |
| 19.(c) | 20.(a) | 21.(d) | 22.(d) | 23.(b) | 24.(d) |
| 25.(a) | 26.(a) | 27.(a) | 28.(a) | 29.(c) | 30.(c) |
| 31.(a) | 32.(a) | 33.(d) | 34.(d) | 35.(c) | 36.(b) |
| 37.(d) | 38.(a) | 39.(a) | 40.(c) | 41.(b) | 42.(d) |
| 43.(d) | 44.(c) | 45.(c) | 46.(a) | 47.(a) | 48.(a) |
| 49.(d) | 50.(a) | 51.(b),(d) | 52.(b) | 53.(a) | 54.(d) |
| 55.(a) | 56.(d) | 57.(c) | 58.(a) | 59.(d) | 60.(d) |
| 61.(c) | 62.(b) | 63.(a) | 64.(d) | 65.(c) | 66.(d) |
| 67.(c) | 68.(c) | 69.(b) | 70.(d) | 71.(b) | 72.(c) |
| 73.(a) | 74.(d) | 75.(a) | 76.(c) | 77.(b) | 78.(c) |
| 79.(b) | 80.(a) | 81.(c) | 82.(b) | 83.(d) | 84.(b) |
| 85.(a) | 86.(d) | 87.(c) | 88.(d) | 89.(c) | 90.(b) |
| 91.(a) | 92.(a) | 93.(b) | 94.(a) | 95.(d) | 96.(a) |
| 97.(d) | 98.(a) | 99.(d) | 100.(c) | 101.(b) | |

CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMS) '82

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.(a) | 2.(b) | 3.(a) | 4.(a) | 5.(d) | 6.(c) |
| 7.(b) | 8.(b) | 9.(a) | 10.(b) | 11.(b) | 12.(b) |
| 13.(a) | 14.(d) | 15.(b) | 16.(a) | 17.(a) | 18.(a) |
| 19.(c) | 20.(a) | 21.(c) | 22.(c) | 23.(a) | 24.(a) |
| 25.(c) | 26.(a) | 27.(a) | 28.(b) | 29.(c) | 30.(a) |
| 31.(a) | 32.(a) | 33.(a) | 34.(b) | 35.(a) | 36.(c) |
| 37.(a) | 38.(b) | 39.(a) | 40.(b) | 41.(b) | 42.(a) |
| 43.(b) | 44.(d) | 45.(a) | 46.(d) | 47.(a) | 48.(c) |
| 49.(a) | 50.(a) | 51.(b) | 52.(a) | 53.(a) | 54.(a) |
| 55.(a) | 56.(a) | 57.(c) | 58.(b) | 59.(b) | 60.(a) |
| 61.(b) | 62.(c) | 63.(b) | 64.(d) | 65.(d) | 66.(c) |
| 67.(a) | 68.(a) | 69.(b) | 70.(a) | 71.(a) | 72.(a) |
| 73.(b) | 74.(a) | 75.(b) | 76.(b) | 77.(d) | 78.(c) |
| 79.(a) | 80.(c) | 81.(c) | 82.(b) | 83.(a) | 84.(a) |
| 85.(a) | 86.(b) | 87.(c) | 88.(c) | 89.(b) | 90.(c) |
| 91.(a) | 92.(b) | 93.(a) | 94.(c) | 95.(c) | 96.(c) |
| 97.(d) | 98.(c) | 99.(a) | 100.(a) | 101.(b) | 102.(b) |
| 103.(a) | 104.(c) | 105.(a) | 106.(d) | 107.(c) | |

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1.(d) | 2.(c) | 3.(c) | 4.(b) | 5.(a) | 6.(c) |
| 7.(d) | 8.(a) | 9.(b) | 10.(c) | 11.(b) | 12.(d) |

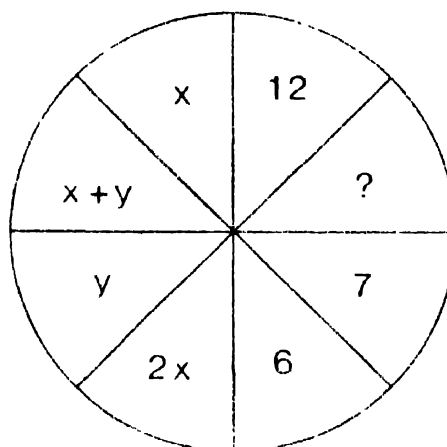
EDITOR'S NOTE

All possible care is taken to check the information given in this supplement. But we do not take responsibility for chance errors or omissions. Authoritative corrections will be gratefully received.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 19.(d) | 20.(c) | 21.(a) | 22.(a) | 23.(b) | 24.(c) |
| 25.(d) | 26.(b) | 27.(a) | 28.(a) | 29.(c) | 30.(c) |
| 31.(a) | 32.(a) | 33.(b) | 34.(d) | 35.(c) | 36.(b) |
| 37.(c) | 38.(a) | 39.(d) | 40.(b) | 41.(c) | 42.(a) |
| 43.(b) | 44.(d) | 45.(b) | 46.(d) | 47.(c) | 48.(a) |
| 49.(b) | 50.(d) | 51.(d) | 52.(a) | 53.(b) | 54.(a) |
| 55.(b) | 56.(b) | 57.(b) | 58.(d) | 59.(b) | 60.(c) |
| 61.(b) | 62.(a) | 63.(b) | 64.(d) | 65.(c) | 66.(a) |
| 67.(b) | 68.(c) | 69.(a) | 70.(d) | 71.(d) | 72.(d) |
| 73.(c) | 74.(d) | 75.(b) | 76.(a) | 77.(d) | 78.(a) |
| 79.(c) | 80.(a) | 81.(a) | 82.(b) | 83.(d) | 84.(b) |
| 85.(a) | 86.(a) | 87.(a) | 88.(c) | 89.(b) | 90.(b) |
| 91.(d) | 92.(d) | 93.(c) | 94.(b) | 95.(a) | 96.(d) |
| 97.(a) | 98.(b) | 99.(a) | 100.(b) | 101.(c) | 102.(d) |
| 103.(d) | 104.(c) | 105.(c) | 106.(b) | 107.(a) | 108.(c) |
| 109.(d) | 110.(a) | 111.(b) | 112.(c) | 113.(d) | 114.(a) |
| 115.(b) | 116.(a) | 117.(b) | 118.(a) | 119.(d) | 120.(d) |
| 121.(a) | 122.(c) | 123.(d) | 124.(b) | 125.(a) | 126.(c) |
| 127.(d) | 128.(a) | 129.(d) | 130.(b) | 131.(b) | 132.(c) |
| 133.(d) | 134.(d) | 135.(b) | 136.(a) | 137.(c) | 138.(b) |
| 139.(d) | 140.(d) | 141.(d) | 142.(b) | 143.(a) | 144.(d) |
| 145.(d) | 146.(b) | 147.(c) | 148.(a) | 149.(c) | 150.(d) |

TAX YOUR BRAIN

What is the missing number?



Answer

1 (Relationship of opposite sectors is that of equality, thus, $2x = 12$, $x = 6$, $x + y = 7$, $y = 1$.)

From IMPROVE YOUR I.Q. by Glenn Wilson

money, they should be accountable to someone representing the people. The government's aim is to maintain a balance between autonomy and control.

What does autonomy mean? It is the freedom given to the management to take its own decisions in connection with hiring personnel, buying inputs, selling goods, determining prices and developing work organisation. Autonomy cannot go without restraints. The government has to lay down a general policy to exercise control. This can be done by making the public sector undertaking accountable to the Parliament for its various activities. The major objective of accountability is to ensure that a public enterprise spends public money in the best possible way and organises work efficiently and economically. The Parliament also ensures that consumer interests are safeguarded and labour-management relations are harmonious. It can direct the undertaking to change its policies and working system.

The Parliament can exercise control in several ways. A widely-practised method is through raising questions or putting forward a motion in Parliament regarding the activities of an undertaking. A discussion can follow, which may lead to a detailed study of the matter. The members can also discuss the working of a public sector undertaking whenever a relevant ministry presents a proposal to the Parliament for funds. A parliamentary committee on public enterprises also critically examines the working of an enterprise to judge whether it is being run on sound business principles.

The government also controls certain administrative aspects. The concerned ministry controls all top-level appointments, constitution of the board of directors, appointments of auditors, approval of all foreign visits of chief executives and raising of share capital and loans in the national and international capital markets. Public enterprises are also subject to a statutory audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

However, public enterprises have been given full autonomy in respect

undertaking is now authorised to recruit its own personnel, public sector undertakings cannot make appointments where the pay scale is higher than Rs 2,500-3,000. They also have no control over the appointment of the head of the undertaking and the members of the board of directors. They can, however, create posts and fix pay scales. They also enjoy financial autonomy in the sense that once their budgets are approved by the board of directors, they can make purchases without prior approval of the government.

While the debate on autonomy vs control continues, it is definite that public sector undertakings cannot enjoy the same degree of autonomy as those in the private sector. At the same time, principles and procedures followed in government departments cannot be applied to public sector undertakings. A balance has to be maintained between the two. To achieve this balance it is necessary that there be a clear-cut definition of the areas of parliamentary control and public sector's autonomy. The Members of Parliament should develop healthy definitions and should use their right in such a way that the control does not hamper the efficient and smooth working of the enterprise. The public sector, in its turn, should ensure that it does not misuse the autonomy and strictly follows the policies laid down by the Parliament or the ministry. Such an understanding would help in eliminating avoidable conflicts between the government and the management of the public enterprises.

EXPORTS

Public sector undertakings have acquired a significant place in India's export industry. In 1965-66 these undertakings earned a small sum of Rs 35 crores in foreign exchange. In 1980-81 the export earnings rose to Rs 2,600 crores. This accounted for 30 per cent of the country's total export earnings. Major export earners in the public sector have been: Hindustan Steel, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, Hindustan

Tractor Corporation.

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has acquired several prestigious contracts. In Malaysia it bagged five successive contracts for boiler supplies with a total generating capacity of 1,110 Mw. This constitutes 80 per cent of Malaysia's power-generating capacity. It has acquired similar contracts in Libya, Saudi Arabia, New Zealand, Nepal, Kuwait, Thailand, Turkey, Kenya and even in the industrialised countries like the US, West Germany, France, Switzerland and the UK. BHEL is getting not only first contracts but repeat orders also.

Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ETTDC) exports more than 27 items (including telephone cables and computer software) to about 30 countries. Important countries importing from the ETTDC are the USSR, the US, Poland and Nigeria.

Engineers Projects India Limited (EPI) has acquired 14 projects valued at Rs 5,630 million. **Engineers India Limited (EIL)** has overseas assignments worth \$20 million and earns about \$4 million from overseas operations.

Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) is exporting its products to the US, the USSR, the UK, Canada, West Germany, France, Australia and Poland. **Indian Railway Construction Company Limited (IRCON)** has recently secured a Rs 2,240-million contract in Iraq. IRCON is already working in several African and Middle East countries. The **Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited (IRCC)** has 12 contracts in Libya worth \$404 million for constructing 1,246 km of roads.

PUBLIC SECTOR ABROAD

Public sector has assumed importance in Western democracies, contrary to the common belief that the private sector is inherently superior to it. A recent survey on the resources and profits of public enterprises in the European Economic Community (EEC) stated that public

THE IMPORTANT ONES

| Public Sector Undertakings | Ministry |
|--|--------------------------|
| Food Storage, Distribution and Processing | |
| 1. Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd (CWC) | Agriculture |
| 2. Food Corporation of India Ltd (FCI) | " |
| 3. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd (MBI) | " |
| Trading | |
| 1. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd (STC) | Commerce |
| 2. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) | " |
| 3. Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) | " |
| Transport Equipment | |
| 1. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) | Defence |
| 2. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd (HSL) | Shipping |
| Petroleum—Survey, Production, Refinery | |
| 1. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (BP) | Petroleum |
| 2. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HP) | " |
| 3. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOC) | " |
| 4. Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) | " |
| Minerals—Survey, Production, Distribution | |
| 1. Coal India Ltd [Holding Co] (CIL) | Energy |
| 2. Bharat Aluminium Co Ltd (BAC) | Steel & Mines |
| 3. Hindustan Copper Ltd (HC) | " |
| 4. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co Ltd (KIOC) | " |
| 5. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd (NMDC) | " |
| 6. Steel Authority of India Ltd [Holding Co] (SAIL) | " |
| Tourism & Civil Aviation | |
| 1. Air India (AI) | Tourism & Civil Aviation |
| 2. Indian Airlines (IA) | " |
| 3. International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) | " |
| 4. India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd (ITDC) | " |
| Fertilisers, Chemicals and Drugs | |
| 1. Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd (FACT) | Chemicals & Fertilisers |
| 2. Fertilisers Corporation of India Ltd (FCI Ltd) | " |
| 3. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd (IDPL) | " |
| Consumer Goods | |
| 1. Cement Corporation of India Ltd (CCI) | Industries |
| 2. National Textiles Corporation Ltd (NTC) | " |
| 3. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd (ITI) | " |
| Capital Goods—Heavy Engineering | |
| 1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) | Industry |
| 2. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd (EPI) | " |
| 3. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd (HMT) | " |
| 4. Mineral and Metallic Corporation of India (MAMC) | Steel & Mines |
| 5. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd (ECL) | Supply & Rehabilitation |
| Public Enterprises run on Departmental Basis | |
| 1. Indian Railways | |
| 2. Posts and Telegraphs | |
| 3. All India Radio | |
| 4. Security Presses | |
| Non-departmental Financial—Central Public Enterprises | |
| 1. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) | |
| 2. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) | |
| 3. Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) | |
| 4. Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI) | |
| Miscellaneous | |
| 1. Indian Railways Construction Co Ltd (IRCC) | Railways |
| 2. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd (RITES) | " |
| 3. Indian Road Construction Ltd (IRC) | Shipping & Transport |
| 4. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd (SCI) | " |
| 5. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd (HUDCO) | Works & Housing |

welcome dynamism, especially in the latter half of the 1970s.

Major sectors where public enterprises are operating in France, Britain, West Germany and Italy are transport and communications, gas, electricity supplies, coal, nuclear energy, air services, steel units and ship-building. The number of employees in public sector units, which represented 9.3 per cent of the work force in the non-agricultural sector in France in 1973, rose to 10.3 per cent in 1979. In Britain, 8.1 per cent of the total work force was engaged in this sector in 1979. Its share in value added by all undertakings in 1978 was 13 per cent in France and 12 per cent in West Germany. Public enterprises contributed nearly 11 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in Britain in 1979.

Public sector undertakings have a significant share in the gross fixed capital formation. In 1976, their share was 26.3 per cent in Britain and 17 in West Germany.

Important changes have taken place in the institutional, financial and economic framework of nationalised industries in the UK since the publication of a government White Paper in 1978. The principal changes relate to improving the control procedures over the use of resources. Each nationalised industry is to have a set financial target, which takes into account the social or sectoral objectives specified for that industry. The nationalised industries must seek a 5 per cent real rate of return on all new investment. In France, the new socialist schemes adopted by the Mitterrand administration in 1981 assuredly brightened the prospects for this sector.

Among the developing countries, public sector assumed importance in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Turkey and a few African countries.

In Sri Lanka the number of public enterprises grew from one in 1941 to 25 in 1975. Investment rose from Rs 92 million in 1956 to Rs 3,462 million in 1978. Nearly 40 per cent of industrial value added by all units came from public enterprises in 1977. In 1978, 16 undertakings operated at a commercial profit. The combined rate of return on capital was 12.6 per cent on the average for 1973-77.

The Government of Bangladesh

SOME HARD FACTS

INFRASTRUCTURE

- The 200 Central Government and 600 state public enterprises form even less than 2 per cent of the corporate strength of 50,000 joint-stock companies.

- Originwise, the break-up of public enterprises reveals that 65 per cent of these units were established by the State and 30 per cent were taken over from the private sector (nationalised). The remaining 5 per cent accounts for managerial substitution, i.e., those units which are sick and have been taken over by the State.

- The public sector constitutes 80 per cent of the paid-up capital of the corporate sector in the country. Of the top 101 corporate giants, 51 public enterprises account for 80 per cent of the total assets and 70 per cent of the total net sales.

- Public enterprises with investment worth Rs 21,126 crores as at the end of March '81, earned just Rs 39 crores as against the Rs 231 crores earned by Tata-Birla groups taken together with an investment of Rs 3,000 crores.

- Of the 200 public enterprises, the top 10 have 55.5 per cent of the total capital invested in public enterprises. SAIL alone has 19 per cent or approximately 1/5th of the total, whereas Food Corporation of India has 2.5 per cent or 1/40th of the total investment. The position as regards others is: CIL (10 per cent), ONGC (4.4 per cent), FCI (4.3 per cent), RECL (4 per cent), SCI (3.4 per cent), KIOC (3.2 per cent), NFI (2.6 per cent) and HFCL (2.5 per cent).

- Of the total industrial investment in India, the public sector now has 59 per cent, joint sector 6 per cent and private sector 35 per cent, though the share of public sector investment vis-a-vis the total corporate sector comes to 35 per cent only.

- The Sixth Plan provides for a total investment of Rs 1,587.1 billion of which

the public sector accounts for Rs 840 billion or 59.9 per cent.

OPERATIONS

- During 1980-81 the value of goods produced or services rendered by public enterprises amounted to Rs 26,570 crores as against an operational cost of Rs 27,149 crores, which caused an operational loss of Rs 579 crores. Adjusting this against the non-operational income of Rs 618 crores, the net profit before tax comes to Rs 39 crores.

- The public sector just employs 1 per cent of the total working force of 20 crores, though it accounts for 25 per cent of production in the manufacturing sector.

- During 1981-82, 75 per cent of the public enterprises recorded an increase of about 10 per cent in their output as compared to the previous year. Electricity generation increased by 10.1 per cent, coal production by 9.5 per cent, saleable steel by 15 per cent and crude petroleum by 54.5 per cent. In the first half of '82-83, coal production has improved by 5 per cent, lignite by 14 per cent, crude petroleum by 40 per cent and cement by 43 per cent.

- HMT and HMT (International) Ltd have 8 overseas offices and 28 representatives. They have gained markets in the US, the USSR, the UK, Canada, West Germany, France, Australia and Poland.

- The public enterprises belong to the privileged sector as the MRTP Act is not applicable to them. They have a 100 per cent monopoly in the production of copper, lead, coal, petroleum, hydro and steam turbines, telephones, telephonic cables, teleprinters, electrical typewriters, ship-building, locomotives, railway coaches, photo films, etc. Its degree of monopoly in selected items can be seen thus: crawler tractors—95 per cent, wrist watches—91 per cent, professional electronics—82

per cent, zinc—79 per cent, mining machinery—67 per cent, bread—65 per cent, machine tools—56 per cent and antibiotics—51 to 77 per cent

PROFITS

- Of the top 10 (investment-wise) public enterprises, ONGC is the only one which also ranks among the top 10 profit-making enterprises. Its figures: Rs 46.57 crores. Incidentally, FCI shows the highest losses (Rs 99.69 crores).

- While 94 public enterprises earned Rs 792 crores in 1980-81, 74 lost Rs 753 crores. In 1981-82, 169 earned Rs 400 crores as against the best period of 1976-77, when 149 units earned Rs 184 crores.

- The top profit-making enterprises account for 62 per cent of the total pre-tax profits of all the 94 profit-making units. Their respective shares: IOC (13.7 per cent), Central Coalfields Ltd (9.9 per cent), MMTC (7.7 per cent), STC (7.2 per cent), ONGC (5.9 per cent), Indian Petro-chemicals Ltd (4.3 per cent), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (4.3 per cent), Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (3.4 per cent), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (2.9 per cent), Western Coalfields Ltd (2.8 per cent).

LOSSES

- Public enterprises have a long history of losses. Sixty-six per cent of the total loss is accounted for by only 10 enterprises running into heavy losses: FCI (13.2 per cent), Eastern Coalfields Ltd (10.9 per cent), Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd (7.2 per cent), Delhi Transport Corporation (5.9 per cent), Heavy Engineering Corporation (6.8 per cent), Bharat Coking Coal Ltd (5.8 per cent), National Fertilisers Ltd (5.6 per cent), Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd (4.5 per cent), Bharat Aluminium Co Ltd (3.1 per cent), Air India (2.8 per cent).

(For latest figures, see page 21)

nationalised all major industries after the liberation. The number of public enterprises swelled from 52 in 1971 to 450 in mid-1975. The First Five Year Plan allocated 85 per cent of planned investment in the manufacturing sector to public industrial corporations. However, the role of the public sector was toned down in subsequent years in the name of pragmatism. The restrictive role of the private sector has been gradually relaxed.

In Thailand, 72 units in sugar,

tobacco, gunny bags and paper industries were operating under the public sector in 1978. Four sugar mills, accounting for 6 per cent of the country's raw sugar output, were owned by the government and three gunny-bag public sector factories competed with seven private factories. Public enterprises in Thailand are administered like government departments. Of the 510 persons at the top management level of public enterprises, 53 per cent came from the civil service and 29 per cent were

military officers. Politicians accounted for another 12 per cent while professionals like managers, business experts and engineers formed less than 5 per cent. However, recently the government seems to have become aware of the need to improve efficiency in public enterprises. The Fourth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1977-81) directs the government to revise laws and regulations so that public enterprises may have more autonomy. □

FOR-IIT-JEE, NDA, CDS...

This section will be of help to those appearing for the Joint Entrance Exam of the IITs to be held next month. It will also help those preparing for the forthcoming National Talent Search Exam, CDS and NDA exams.

COMPREHENSION - A

I Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the best alternative

There is something to be said for the man who would prefer to be a savage rather than a member of a 'civilised' race. What exactly has civilisation done for us? For one thing, it has deprived us of the ability to be self-sufficing 'men of our hands'. The labourer, nowadays, understands one thing only—perhaps how to punch out biscuits from a slab of pulp without making the circles intersect. It has made us mentally lazy. Actual reading in early times, even in the seventeenth century, demanded real mental exercise on the part of the reader. Modern prose, even the most ephemeral, is generally clear, both in expression and in print. In consequence, reading is now purely receptive—it is not work at all—a mild anodyne, or a stimulus to day-dreaming. Newspaper-reading seems to be largely the result of interest in vicarious athletics and betting, topics which make no demand on the intellect whatever. There is a wide desire for general knowledge, it is true, but only the results are of interest, not the method by which they are arrived at. Science must be presented in easily assimilated snippets, tabloid form—this in a 'scientific' age. People even prefer that photographs or cartoons should replace reading matter altogether. They require less mental effort to absorb. Even education is mainly spoon-feeding. Fifty years ago the student had to puzzle out difficulties by himself, but today he sits luxuriously before a crib, two commentaries and a book of lecture notes. He need not use his brains at all.

- 1 The author's feeling towards "the man who would prefer to be a savage" is one of
(a) deep sympathy
(b) understanding

- (c) admiration
(d) approval
- 2 "What exactly has civilisation done for us?" The above question
(a) shows the author's ignorance
(b) proves the author's prejudice
(c) betrays the author's insincerity
(d) creates a kind of rhetorical effect
- 3 The phrase "self-sufficing 'men of our hands'" means
(a) men whose hands are full
(b) men who can sufficiently depend on their hands
(c) men who can work with hands unaided by machines
(d) men who work with hands and are rich
- 4 "It has made us mentally lazy" 'It' in this sentence refers to
(a) slab
(b) pulp
(c) making the circles intersect
(d) civilisation
- 5 The word 'ephemeral' means
(a) short-lived
(b) profound
(c) badly written
(d) quickly produced
- 6 "topics which make no demand on the intellect whatever" are
(a) difficult
(b) obscure
(c) easy
(d) well-known
- 7 "...this in a 'scientific' age" is a statement full of
(a) humour
(b) satire
(c) unhappiness
(d) irony
- 8 The overall tone of the passage is
(a) sad
(b) light
(c) enthusiastic
(d) humorous

COMPREHENSION—B

II Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow in *one* sentence each. Base your answers on the information given in the passage.

Can courage be judged apart from danger? Can we say, while there is yet peace, of those about us that if war came they would acquit themselves as men?

I may as well admit at the outset that there are some who have little faith in any such sifting process. They will say that men must be put to the crucial test of war before labels are attached to them. War, they affirm, has a way of discovering the true nature of a man; it pays scant attention to the standards of peace, which they assume are different from those of war.

It is altogether a most comfortable doctrine. They would have the best of both worlds. They believe that while there is yet peace a man must do the best for himself; it is the only rational thing to do. He must live for himself; his standards are naturally self and Mammon. Suddenly there is war and as suddenly human nature is transfigured. The stir and fervour and exhilaration of the social atmosphere in times of excitement bring out qualities which in peace are dormant. They would imply, those sleek citizens, that beneath a coat of selfishness in peace lay all the qualities we have learnt to prize in war. As practical men, too, they find little profit in these vague speculations about the springs of human conduct. They have not thought of courage as self-discipline, a moral quality.

1. What precisely is the author asking in the first sentence?
2. What does the phrase "such sifting process" exactly refer to?
3. In what sense is war a "crucial test"?
4. Which "standards" are being referred to at the end of the second paragraph?
5. "It is altogether a most comfortable doctrine." According to whom?
6. What, according to the author, is the best way to view courage?

III In the following passage, there are three sentences which are not relevant to its main theme. Pick them out and rewrite them.

Today agriculturists know that crops must have sufficient mineral salts if they are to grow well. The WHO is doing very good work for raising new crops. Experiments are carried out by soil scientists all the time to find out what amount of mineral salts is absorbed by a particular plant. Water too is vital for successful agriculture. They report that different plants require different amount of salts for growth. As a result of these experiments, commercial firms are manufacturing fertilisers which really are mineral salts in some convenient form. Fertiliser industry is responsible for the general prosperity of advanced countries in the world. Farmers are advised to use the right type of fertiliser for their crops. This will then ensure a good crop.

ARTICLES OF SPEECH

IV Insert articles of speech wherever necessary:

(1) ...good system of communication ensures (2) ... rapid development of (3) ...country. Once (4) ...network of (5) ...roads and (6) ...railways has been established between (7) ...hinterland and (8) ...sea-port (9) ...raw materials can be easily carried to (10) ...sea-port for export to (11) ...other parts of (12) ...world. Similarly, imports from (13) ...foreign countries can reach (14) ...people in (15) ...country by (16) ...same routes. But before (17) ...country can embark on (18) ...construction of (19) ...good communication system it requires (20) ...large sums of money. (21) ...money for such projects is usually drawn from (22) ...reserve funds of (23) ...country. Where current revenues are insufficient (24) ...country may apply for (25) ...funds from richer countries provided (26) ...country can assure (27) ...lending countries that (28) ...revenue from (29) ...project will eventually exceed (30) ...capital expended. More often than not (31) ...countries with (32) ...capital to spare grant (33) ...application, but only when they have been convinced and they are confident that (34) ...project will not fail.

positions have been omitted. Write correct prepositions in the spaces provided.

A good vocabulary is a great asset (1) ...every part (2) ...the examination. (3) ...the essay, a good vocabulary enables you to express yourself exactly (4) ...being lost (5) ...words, and (6) ...having to repeat weak words and expressions (7) ...the summary, a good vocabulary is essential; it enables you to sum up a whole concept (8) ...one or two apt words. Accurate comprehension is impossible (9) ...a good vocabulary, and the passages set usually demand that you know several thousand words (10) ...what you use (11) ...normal everyday conversation.

USAGE

VI Rewrite the following without changing the meaning, according to the directions given against each:

(a) *The ant and the grasshopper*

I will tell you the story of the ant and the grasshopper. It is a cold winter's day and an ant is bringing out some grains of corn that he gathered in the summer as he wants to dry them. A grasshopper, who is very hungry, sees him and says, "Give me a few grains of corn; I am dying of hunger."

"But," says the ant, "what did you do in the summer? Didn't you store up any corn?"

"No," replies the grasshopper, "I was too busy."

"What did you do?" says the ant.

"I sang all day," answers the grasshopper.

"If you sang all summer," says the ant, "you can dance all winter."

Rewrite the above story in indirect speech. Begin: The writer said that... (call the ant 'he' and the grasshopper 'she').

(b) a very agitated woman rang up her doctor and a servant answered the phone can i speak to dr russell she said its urgent im sorry madam the doctor is out will you leave a message oh dear oh dear my ten year old little boy has swallowed a fountain pen when will the doctor be in im afraid madam he wont be in for two hours perhaps three hours three hours cried the woman what shall i do in the meantime im afraid madam youll have to use a pencil

(c) The guide took us round the temples. He gave us a lot of information. We didn't have the time to see everything.

Combine the above sentences into a compound sentence using one or more conjunctions.

(d) He will have completed it by the end of next month.

Rewrite the above sentence in the passive voice.

(e) He not only cheated me but also my friend.

Correct the above sentence.

PRECIS

VII Make a precis of the following passage:

The political ideas which are based upon plenty instead of shortage must be different from those we traditionally call capitalist or communist. When we are able to increase wealth on such a vast scale, problems arise which cannot be solved easily by either of these two rather old-fashioned systems. From a battle for possession of wealth, limited by our present capacity to produce, we are moving into an era where we shall be much more concerned with the means of exploiting our technical resources, with increasing productivity still further, and then of necessity with the problem of the organisation of society for the greatest good.

It is probable that there will eventually emerge a new type of political attitude, healthier and less selfish, which will seek a form in which it can best serve the whole of society, rather than a section of it. Politics, as we have understood them, are in the process of change, and party politics based on old clichés are becoming increasingly irrelevant and distasteful to many of the scientists and technologists who now make up such an important and influential section of every advanced society.

ESSAY

VIII Write an essay on any one of the following topics (about 300 words):

1. Handsome is he who handsome does.
2. The tyranny of Indian social customs.
3. Violence and politics in India.

(Answers on page 72)

(Continued from page 27)

- I 1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (a)
- II 1. Is it possible to be courageous in ordinary times, times of peace? 2. It refers to close examination and analysis of the problem posed in the first paragraph 3. It is crucial in so far as it alone will decide whether a man has courage. 4. Reference is being made to the standards of judging courage during times of peace. 5. According to "some" people referred to in the first sentence of the second paragraph. 6. The best way is to view it as self-discipline, as a moral quality.
- III 1. The WHO is doing very good work for raising crops. 2. Water too is vital for successful agriculture. 3. Fertiliser industry is responsible for the general prosperity of advanced countries in the world.
- IV 1. a 2. zero 3. the 4. a 5. zero 6. zero 7. the 8. a 9. zero 10. the 11. zero 12. the 13. zero 14. the 15. the 16. the 17. a 18. the 19. a 20. zero 21. the 22. the 23. the 24. the 25. zero 26. the 27. the 28. the 29. the 30. the 31. the 32. zero 33. the 34. the
- V 1. in 2. of 3. in 4. without 5. for 6. without 7. in 8. in 9. without 10. beyond 11. in
- VI (a) The writer said that he would tell us the story of the ant and the grasshopper. It was a cold winter's day and an ant was bringing out some grains of corn that he had gathered in the summer as he wanted to dry them. A grasshopper, who was very hungry, saw him and asked him to give her a few grains of corn as she was dying of hunger. Not satisfied, the ant asked her what she had done in the summer, and if she hadn't stored up any corn. The grasshopper replied in the negative and said that she had been too busy. The ant again asked her what she had done. The grasshopper answered that she had sung the whole day. The ant then said that if she had sung all summer, she could dance all winter.
- (b) A very agitated woman rang up her doctor and a servant answered the phone. "Can I speak to Dr. Russel," she said, "it's urgent." "I'm sorry madam, the doctor is out. Will you leave a message?" "Oh dear! Oh dear! My ten-year-old little boy has swallowed a fountain pen. When will the doctor be in?" "I'm afraid, madam, he won't be in for two hours—perhaps three hours." "Three hours," cried the woman. "What shall I do in the meantime?" "I'm afraid, madam, you'll have to use a pencil."
- (c) The guide took us around the temples and gave us a lot of information but we didn't have the time to see everything.
- (d) It will have been completed by him by next month.
- (e) He cheated not only me but also my friend.
- VII The problems of plenty being very different they cannot be tackled within the traditional dichotomy of capitalism versus communism. Creation of plenty would involve maximising the use of science and technology and a corresponding desire for the maximal good. With this inevitable change in our attitudes politics are bound to change too, bringing about the largest good for the largest number.
- VIII 1. **Handsome is he who handsome does**
- Are goodness and virtue mere thoughts, are they mere form, or, are they active principles manifested in human action? Different people answer these questions differently. "How does it matter what you do, so long as your intentions are good?" ask one set of people. According to them what motivates action is more important than the action itself. To counter the above argument its opponents cite the proverb: "Even the way to Hell is paved with good intentions." The world is shaped in the last analysis by what one does and not by what one thinks. Such a formulation, however, creates an artificial dichotomy between thought and action. Good thoughts ensuing into rectitude of conduct is what one would ideally like to have. The springs of all actions lie in the human mind. To that extent noble ideas are pre-requisite to praiseworthy conduct. However, there is a distinct possibility of there being a bottleneck between the two, aborting the translation of the conceptual into the actual. This makes it imperative to stress the practical importance of action. The ideally good is not merely a matter of looks. What matters is the substance—that which lies beneath the veil of surface appearances. It is in this sense that handsome is he who handsome does.

Constitution all property and assets which were vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Government of the Dominion of India and the Governor's Province came to be vested in the Union and the States respectively. Similarly, all rights, liabilities and obligations were continued as the rights, liabilities and obligations of the Government of India and the Government of the State respectively (Art. 294-295).

All lands, minerals, etc underlying the ocean within the territorial waters or the continental shelf or the exclusive economic zone of India vest in the Union and are held for the purposes of the Union (Art. 297).

All contracts, made in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or a State, are made in the name of the President or a Governor respectively, though no personal liability attaches in respect thereof on the President or the Governor (Art. 299).

The Government of India may sue or be sued by the name of the Union of India or the Government of the State may sue or be sued by the name of the State (Art. 300). By the provisions of the 44th Amendment, the status of the right to property has been reduced from that of a Fundamental Right to only a legal right. Accordingly, Art. 300A provides that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.

TRADE, COMMERCE AND INTERCOURSE (Art. 301-307): Trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India is free and this applies to both inter-state and intra-state trade, commerce and intercourse. Parliament and the Legislatures of the States are empowered, however, to impose restrictions as may be required in the public interest (In the case of the States the restrictions must also be reasonable and no Bill making such restrictions can be introduced in the Legislature without the previous sanction of the President.)

(To be continued)

Serialized from THE TIMES OF INDIA DIRECTORY AND YEAR BOOK 1982

WHY STUDENT VIOLENCE?

"Five killed in student violence", "Buses burnt as students go on rampage", "Students gherao vice-chancellor"—common headlines in our newspapers, and getting more and more common every day. Why? Is ours a lawless society? Are the students a privileged class in India? Can they dictate their own terms and get away with it? Just the other day, 15 students walked into the office of the vice-chancellor of a university in South India, complained that the evaluation of certain papers had been too strict and demanded that the marks should be increased. When the vice-chancellor refused to concede their demands, they stomped out threatening direct action—which in student parlance very often means violence. To cite another example, academic work in a prestigious university in the northern sector of the country has recently come to a standstill because some members of the student community want the vice-chancellor to expel a teacher (a sacrilegious thought in those golden days, not so long ago, when teachers were considered to be 'gurus'). And the teacher's crime? He allegedly said something objectionable to one member of the student community. Are the students to decide who will teach them? Can they resort to lawlessness when their feelings are hurt or their demands, which are sometimes unreasonable, go unheeded?

The problem is that students in India do resort to violence—and often. These students are the infrastructure on which the nation will be based in the years to come. The culture of violence which has permeated student life is passed on to adulthood. It will not be surprising if India becomes a lawless society in the not so distant future. One reason given for student violence is that the students fear a bleak future. Another

And yet another is that the students are frustrated. If these are the causes, can they not be remedied?

To take up the first point, is the fear of unemployment really the cause of student violence? Alternatively, would violence stop if there was a brighter future to look forward to? Furthermore students know that it is a competitive world that they are entering. The societies of the more industrialised nations are also highly competitive. There is hardly any student violence in Japan, West Germany or the US—and when students do revolt, it is usually against a genuine issue like the Vietnam war or arms race. In fact, the students are more interested in their studies because they know that they have to do well in order to be a success in life. In India although students know that they have to fight for a place in the limited job market, they are less interested. Why is this so? Are they, in fact, less aware of the future? Do they plan their future at all at the undergraduate level? Or is it that they are dissatisfied with the courses which are obsolete? Would they be less prone to violence if there were job-oriented courses?

Violence is also the outcome of political interference. Students know that they can get away with anything because they have the support and backing of politicians and political parties. Sometimes as has happened in Assam and Gujarat, the politicians instigate the students to riot. It is common knowledge that political parties contribute large amounts to student parties during the time of student elections, and these assume the preparation of mini national frays. Does this not have a bad effect on student culture? Recently Madhuri Shah, the Chairman of the University Grants Commission (UGC) said that she preferred nominated student bodies. This may put an end to election expenses and pre-poll 'goondaism' in colleges. But will it not also have an adverse effect on the student body? Will the authorities listen to the genuine grievances of the students, if there was no politicking among students?

This brings us to the question of genuine students' problems. Why is there no proper mechanism

portation for students, library facilities, etc. not be improved without the students having to fight for it? If these were to be improved, the 'goonda' element among the students who create trouble for trouble's sake, could perhaps be separated. And once they are separated, it should be made possible for the authorities to take due action against them, without having the entire student body at their heels.

It has also been pointed out by some that students in India are frustrated. This is a rather general statement. Why are Indian students frustrated? Is it that they are dissatisfied with the teaching in various colleges? Or is it that they are just irresponsible? In that case, would a hike in the fees make them more responsible? At present the fees are very low—ranging from Rs 15 to 25. In the West, where college education is expensive, academics is taken more seriously.

Whatever the cause of student frustration the basic question is whether it is right that students should resort to violence? But it is equally true that there are gaps in our education system, which provide them with some genuine excuses. This raises another question—have not our political leaders miserably failed to chalk out a creative policy for education and culture? If violence is not stemmed at the student level, the culture of India will be affected. But if the education system is not remedied, education will lose its relevance.

V NIRANJAN & S.B.

REACTIONS

'Points To Ponder' covers topics that raise relevant questions to help you think and reach your own conclusions. To judge how reasonable and logical you have been in your conclusions, we have introduced 'Reactions' to this feature. All your reactions should be written in an essay form of not more than 300 words, repeat 300 words. This exercise should also help you in writing essays in competitive exams. The three best responses will get cash prizes of Rs 150, Rs 100 and Rs 50 respectively. Last date for receiving entries is April 25.

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| T | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |
| F | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 |
| S | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 |

February 3 Nine killed in police firing and clashes in Assam areas; army deployed.

Assam agitation leaders announce 18-day total non-cooperation programme beginning February 5.

February 4 India, Nepal reach accord on three major multi-purpose river-valley projects.

Indo-Bangla meet on river waters adjourned; discussions to be resumed on February 22.

One killed in firing in Assam town. Union Cabinet rules out postponement of Assam elections.

February 5 Delhi goes to polls to elect Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation representatives.

Four killed in Assam firing; curfew imposed in Tangla and Mangaldoi.

India, Nepal agree to set up ministerial-level joint commission.

US raises military aid to Pakistan by \$ 50 million.

February 6 Congress (I) wins Delhi elections annexing 29 Metropolitan Council and 51 Corporation seats.

Violence in Assam spreads; firing at many places

February 7 Firing again in Assam as crowd attacks police party, agitators kill policeman in ambush.

33 Maharashtra ministers sworn in. A.B. Vajpayee resigns from BJP Presidency in reaction to party's defeat in Delhi polls.

High-level economic advisory council set up to suggest policy changes.

February 8 Continuing anti-poll violence leaves 11 dead in Assam.

Akali talks resumed, no progress towards settlement.

February 9 Assam violence claims five more lives, toll rises to 36.

February 10 14 more killed in Assam violence, PM Indira Gandhi arrives in Assam.

Tripartite talks on Akali demands get bogged down on sharing of Ravi-Beas waters.

February 11 Continuing violence in Assam takes toll to 62, army troops move in to run Assam oil facilities.

IMF decides in favour of 47-per cent increase in quota resources.

February 12 Five killed in Assam communal clashes; 200 houses set ablaze; PM

rules out talks amidst violence.

Vajpayee withdraws resignation. **February 13** 17 killed in Assam poll-eve violence.

February 14 22 more lives lost as first phase of Assam polling ends; no polling in 100 booths in Assam, toll reaches 115.

Communal violence in Assam's Darrang district leaves an estimated 100 dead.

Curfew imposed in Dhaka after student violence; one student killed.

February 15 Clashes, arson spread in Assam, eight villages burnt down.

Bihar CM Jagannath Mishra drops 11 ministers through 'voluntary' resignations.

Tripartite talks on Punjab tangle adjourned; to be resumed on February 18.

Three persons killed in police firing in Dhaka; troops move in to restore order, political leaders detained.

February 16 24 more killed in Assam, violence spreads to new areas.

Karnataka cabinet expanded.

February 17 29 killed in fresh Assam violence, second phase of polling ends.

Peaceful polling held in Meghalaya.

Riots in Bellary and Bijapur in Karnataka leave seven dead.

Dhaka regains normalcy.

February 18 Repoll held in 73 booths as Assam violence continues, 28 people killed and 30 villages burnt.

Budget session begins.

Akali talks remain inconclusive at the end of three-hour meeting.

Violence continues in Bellary.

February 19 250 massacred in Assam town; toll rises to 321 on eve of third phase of polling.

No progress in Akali tripartite talks.

February 20 Third and final phase of polling in Assam as state's toll figure mounts to 1,000; 600 killed in Nellie alone in week-long anti-election violence in the state.

Tripartite talks on Akali issue end without accord; appeal by Centre and Opposition to postpone resignation of Akali MPs and MLAs rejected by Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal.

February 21 PM orders speedy relief to violence victims in Assam.

February 22 Pre-budget economic survey presented in Parliament; fall in industrial, farm output admitted.

Army deployed in three districts in Assam as continuing violence takes 25 more lives.

Congress (I) wins absolute majority in Assam; no political party secures majority in Meghalaya; Congress (I) emerges single largest block with 25 seats out of 60.

February 23 Four killed and 250 houses burnt in fresh incidents in Nowgong district in Assam, troops rushed to quell flare-up.

Congress (I) gets two-thirds majority in Assam.

Indo-Bangla Rivers Panel resumes talks in New Delhi.

February 24 Trouble in Nowgong again; police fire twice to disperse mobs.

Railway budget presented

February 25 10 more die in Assam; troops control five Assam areas.

February 26 Three parties present memorandum to President Zail Singh demanding annulment of Assam poll.

February 27 13-member Congress (I) Ministry sworn in in Assam.

Some religious demands of Akalis accepted; acceptance a fraud, stir to continue, says Longowal.

February 28 Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee presents budget in Lok Sabha.

Telugu Desam wins three seats in Andhra Assembly by-elections; loses Himayatnagar seat to BJP.

Government starts implementing accepted Akali demands.

March 1 Senior officials of Non-aligned Movement (NAM) hold two preparatory sessions in New Delhi.

March 2 28 people killed in Assam clashes and firing; army moves into seven districts to maintain law and order.

Akali leaders present memorandum to Zail Singh requesting his resignation as a gesture of solidarity with Punjab people; President 'turns down Akali plea.

21 foreign ministers arrive in New Delhi for two-day meeting on Non-aligned Conference; senior officials conclude deliberations, leave knottier issues for NAM ministers.

Two-member United Parliamentary Party coalition government assumes office in Meghalaya.

A.P.

CABINET RESHUFFLE COSMETIC CHANGES

Following the defeat of the Congress(I) in the south the impression was created that a major cabinet reshuffle was in the offing. The minor ministerial changes of January 29 and February 14 have, however, turned out to be "cosmetic changes", which will not have any impact. In the latest reshuffle, two Cabinet Ministers, A.P. Sharma and Bhushma Naram Singh, holding the portfolios of Communications and Civil Supplies and Supply respectively, have resigned. Sharma is the new Governor of Punjab. Apart from this, as in the previous reshuffle, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has not changed the portfolios of any of her senior ministers.

The rest of the exercise merely involved the reshuffling of portfolios of six ministers of state and a deputy minister. Among those rewarded: H.K.L. Bhagat, former Minister of State for Works and Housing, who was responsible for the successful election campaign in Delhi, is the new Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting; Bhagwat Jha Azad, hitherto Minister of State for Civil Aviation, takes over the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, probably in recognition of the good work he has put in as the AICC(I) observer in the Delhi elections. Among those punished: N.K.P. Salve, who has been shifted to the Ministry of Steel and Mines, thus, presumably, indicating the inadequacies Mrs Gandhi has noticed in the important Information Ministry. With these changes the strength of the Cabinet comes down to 18 from 20, including the Prime Minister. The overall number of the council of ministers comes down from 60 to 58.

Mrs Gandhi has supplemented these political changes with efforts to improve the administrative apparatus. She followed up her recent directives to improve administrative efficiency, with measures to curb government expenditure (announced on February 7) and her letters to chief ministers to tone up

the administration (announced on February 19).

Among the measures to cut down government expenditure and give a boost to the national economy: the decision to set up a high-level council of senior economists to recommend policy changes; a review of the working of Indian missions abroad; and advice to the cabinet ministers to avoid ostentatious expenditures and cut down on foreign travel. The Prime Minister has also asked the state governments to avoid frequent transfer of officials, particularly at the district level, review the working of state corporations, and discontinue the practice of providing escort cars for visiting Central ministers.

In her letters to the chief ministers of all states, Mrs Gandhi has stressed the need for streamlining their administration to make it more efficient and to root out corruption. She asked them to continue their fight against regionalism, communalism and casteism, to ensure that the administration was more responsive to the people, and to ensure promptness in dealing with office-work and non-official queries.

AKALI TALKS STALEMATE OVER SPECIFICS

During the tripartite talks held in New Delhi over several days, no agreement could be reached on the Akali demands. Thus, the MLAs and MPs of the Akali Dal refused to withdraw their post-dated resignations, which became effective from February 21.

The two major issues discussed were the Akali demands to reopen the Ravi-Beas river-waters accord of December 1981 and refer it to a tribunal, and to transfer Chandigarh to Punjab and refer to a tribunal the readjustment of territorial boundaries of the states of Punjab and Haryana.

The Chief Ministers of Haryana and Rajasthan, and Opposition leaders from the two states, were also present in the capital for consultation during this period, at the invitation of the Centre. They unitedly opposed the Akali demands.

Since the river-waters accord

involves all the three states, Rajasthan was naturally opposed to the reopening of the entire issue. It was, however, agreeable to the reopening of the issue provided its existing share in the river waters was left undisturbed. To this, the Akalis did not agree.

Haryana, which was also unwilling to reopen the river-waters issue, was also opposed to the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab without implementing the entire Prime Minister's award of 1970, which envisaged the simultaneous transfer of Fazilka and Abohar areas from Punjab to Haryana in exchange. The Akalis did not agree to this, either.

Following the deadlock in the talks, the Akali Dal gave a call to all MPs and MLAs from Punjab to resign by March 15. The call, quite predictably, was ignored by the other parties. The Dal also decided to press for the resignation of President Zail Singh.

The Akali's logic was that they had voted for Zail Singh in the Presidential contest, in the hope that he would help implement the Akali demands. Since their hopes had been belied, he should resign. Zail Singh, however, told a delegation of Akalis, who called on him on March 2, that he now represented the people of India and not any particular community, and thus the question of his resignation did not arise.

On February 27, Mrs Gandhi made the surprise announcement, that some of the religious demands of the Akalis had been accepted. The government's decisions were to remove meat, wine and cigarette shops from near the Golden Temple as well as the Durgiana Temple in Amritsar; relay Gurbani from Akashwani's Jullundur station, and permit Sikhs to carry nine-inch kirpans with a six-inch blade during their travel by Indian Airlines.

Quick to respond, the Akali Dal President, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, described the "unilateral acceptance" as "fraud", while the extremist leader, Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, called it an "eyewash". The Prime Minister

resilience, and observed that since the government was able to accept the religious demands as they did not involve other states, it was necessary to consult other states while solving the political demands as they directly affected them.

That there is a tussle between the moderates and the extremists in the Akali Dal is borne out by the fact that, after a Nirankari was injured in a shooting incident in Amritsar on March 2, Longowal in a statement condemned the recent acts of violence in certain parts of Punjab and said that violence could never "take us to our goal." It not only harmed the interests of the country, but would also give a setback to the Akali Dal morcha, he said.

BIHAR PRESS BILL VICTORY FOR THE FOURTH ESTATE

Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra said in Patna on February 22 that the widely-opposed Bihar Press Bill was dead. The Bill had sought to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code in order to make "scurrilous writing" a cognisable and non-bailable offence. The term "scurrilous writing" was left undefined, and the offence could be tried by an executive magistrate, that is, an officer appointed by the government, and not by a judicial magistrate. This had led to widespread fears about its possible misuse.

Addressing his first press conference after the introduction of the Bill in the State Assembly last July, Mishra said the Bill would not be reintroduced in the Assembly. After the Bill had been sent to the Centre for the President's approval, the then Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, N.K.P. Salve, had initiated a dialogue with journalists' organisations to review the more obnoxious parts of the Bill. The journalists had, however, demanded the total withdrawal of the Bill.

The Chief Minister had held his last press conference on July 30 last year on the eve of the introduction of the Bill, which had triggered off a nation-wide agitation by journalists. Mishra said his intention behind the Bill was to call a national debate on yellow journalism—and the purpose was



Refurnishing his image: Bihar CM Jagannath Mishra addressing his first press conference after the introduction of the controversial Bihar Press Bill

achieved. However, his explanation did not convince anyone and it was generally felt that after suddenly dropping several ministers without the consent of the party high command, and the growing dissidence within the party, Mishra's position was in jeopardy and this was an attempt to salvage his reputation.

Mishra greeted the journalists saying he was extending to them a hand of friendship. "We want to create an atmosphere of goodwill and friendship between the government and the press, which had been very cordial in the past," he said. While welcoming the withdrawal of the Bill, journalists generally felt that it showed what the press could achieve if it spoke with one voice on issues of principle.

TAMIL NADU THIRSTING FOR WATER

Tamil Nadu is literally thirsting for water—and it is still two months to summer. Monsoons have failed for two successive years and the state is in the grip of a severe drought. In Madras, residents are getting 1½ buckets of water on alternate days. This is because the storage level is only 10 per cent of the capacity in three reservoirs that supply the bulk of water to the metropolis: Pondy, Cholavaram and Red Hills reservoirs.

In the state's interior, the situation is still worse. At Elmachahalli village near Palacode, wells have dried up and residents complain that they have to travel two km to fetch drinking water, for washing clothes and so on, they have to walk five km more to Kaveripattanam. As much of their time is taken in these tasks, womenfolk here can

no longer work in the fields—and, consequently, contribute that much less in the family income.

Anyway, there is no work as water shortage has also affected the crops in the fields—and the result is overpricing: rice costs Rs 7 a kg, up from less than half that price three months back. Ration rice costs Rs 1.75 a kg. But a family of 10 gets only a kg for a week.

An atmosphere bordering on panic reigns in the state. Already there are fears of evacuating Madras, and schools and colleges have postponed their summer vacations by a month. Though the state government denies it, the problems of the metropolis have been compounded by the reported mass migration of people from the rural heartland of Tamil Nadu. Agricultural failure and drastic power-cuts have apparently accentuated the worsening situation of rural unemployment, leading to this exodus. This poses a grave administrative problem.

The problem has turned a full circle with Tamil Nadu figuring among the states with the highest power cuts and a consequent fall in industrial production. Its high-tension industries face a 60 per cent power-cut, its low-tension consumers a 45 per cent power-cut. Tamil Nadu's generation has been 1/5th of its normal level and there is a daily shortfall of eight million units. The cause: setback in hydro-power generation due to failure of monsoons and problems in thermal power plants. Another reason for the first time, drought-hit Kerala has

waters used to divide its surplus of five million units between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Monsoon failures and droughts are not uncommon in Tamil Nadu. Yet, not till acute scarcity resulted did the Centre or the state appreciate the magnitude of the problem. The result once the rains came, both parties became complacent; and any long-term solution to the problem was allowed to gather dust. In fact, there already exists one such scheme—the north-south river grid scheme (or the national water grid), which envisages “the transfer of surplus water from more generously-endowed river basins to regions of water scarcity”.

The grid scheme is, of course, a long-term project. Till such time as it takes shape, an alternative course could be to set up giant desalination plants. And finally, a dialogue could be reinitiated on the long-running and stalemated Cauvery river-water-sharing issue. In this connection, Janata Party President Chandra Shekhar's six-month-long 'Bharat Yatra' from Kanya Kumari (beginning January 6) is welcome. Enroute Tamil Nadu, he himself saw the plight of the drought-hit people—who yet offered him and his followers precious water—and persuaded a reluctant Ramakrishna Hegde, the Janata Chief Minister of Karnataka, to release water from the Cauvery. This water will, perhaps, save 30,000 acres of standing crops in Thanjavur district, the rice bowl of Tamil Nadu.

Officials in Madras, however, have described the Karnataka Government's decision as a “belated gesture”. They contend that “no release of Cauvery water could now help save the crops which had virtually withered”. Whatever the veracity of this claim, one thing is clear: while it is technically feasible to solve the Tamil Nadu water problem, the political will which must accompany it is missing. The war of disinformation between the Centre and Tamil Nadu is the root cause.

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran (MGR) has vacillated in his relations with the Centre, much to the chagrin of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The latest instance is his campaigning for former Chief Minister Gundu Rao in the Karnataka Assembly

convinced, subsequently, of the growing wave of regionalism in the south, MGR decided to go it alone to the March 1 Thiruchendur Assembly by-election, opposing the Congress (I) and its now estranged partner, the DMK. MGR's party won.

His anti-Centre stance also helps him to “cover up his responsibility” for the present state of things in Tamil Nadu. Two more examples: first, MGR's seven-hour fast on February 9 to protest against the Centre's norms of allotting rice to the state; second, the vituperative attack against the Centre by the Tamil Nadu Finance Minister, V.R. Neduchesian, while placing the 1983-84 budget before the State Assembly. (For the record, the state government has authorised an expenditure of Rs 45.63 crores on drought relief.)

The Centre cannot escape blame, though. With a bias—if concealed—towards Congress (I)-ruled Karnataka in its dispute with Tamil Nadu on the sharing of the Cauvery waters, the Centre was also indiscreet in its desire to pit the DMK against the AIADMK (MGR's party) and weaken both to its advantage.

The problem of rural water supply is not restricted to Tamil Nadu alone—it affects many states. To check this problem, the Centre allotted Rs 2,007.11 crores in the Sixth Plan outlay, up from Rs 429.27 crores laid out in the Fifth Plan; rural water-supply programme was made a part of the 20-point programme; and from time to time the Centre released several crore rupees under its accelerated rural water supply programme.

But the progress on this front has been uniformly dismal because of uncooperative states. Wisely or not, the Centre has turned to big industry to accelerate the tardy pace of rural water supply development. Tax incentives will be given to companies undertaking this programme under section 35 CC and 35 CCA of the Income-tax Act. A final decision will be taken sometime in mid-March when 12 top industrialists and government representatives meet and work out the details. Among the industrialists invited are: A.K. Jain, M.V. Arunachalam, Anand Lal Bahai, Ramakrishna Bajaj, K.K. Birla, Bharat Ram and Chet Ram.

INDIAN FUEL AT LAST

India and France have finalised an agreed draft of the commercial contract for the supply of French nuclear fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS). This draft now awaits the formal approval by the two governments.

This was stated by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the Rajya Sabha on February 24. She said that pending the conclusion of the commercial contract with France and the commencement of fuel supplies, TAPS was being operated at lower generation level because of the shortage of fuel.

The commercial contract with France has been drawn up following an agreement concluded between India and France on November 26, 1982, in which France agreed to supply enriched uranium in place of the US. This agreement was reached within the framework of the Indo-US cooperation agreement of 1963.

POST-REPORT

UTTERLY IRRESPONSIBLE

The *Washington Post* on February 19 carried a report which said that the plutonium India had been separating from spent fuel since November is “being kept in a storage room where it will be held until Indian officials decide its use”. The *Post* quoted a US official as saying that “there is simply no reason connected to their civilian nuclear programmes why any of those countries—India, Pakistan, Argentina and Brazil—need to begin stockpiling separated plutonium in this decade. It makes no sense in any atomic power context.”

Reacting to the report, an official spokesman in New Delhi described it as “utterly irresponsible and possibly mischievous” to say that India was readying itself to build about 20 atomic bombs a year. There was nothing secret about the work being undertaken at the Tarapur reprocessing plant, and it was clearly dealt with in the annual reports of the atomic energy department.

Reprocessing entailed the production of plutonium, but this was neither an end in itself nor was India producing plutonium with military purposes in mind.

is that our understanding of the science and technology of reprocessing spent fuel goes hand in hand with the understanding of the science and technology of nuclear-power generation."

An expert wrote in *The Times Of India*: "Even the US, with all its sophistication, is not in a position to use its vast quantities of reactor-grade plutonium for weapons purposes, even though it claims to have used reactor-grade plutonium for an explosion."

The International Fuel Cycle Evaluation Conference had remarked that no country in the world had so far launched a weapons programme with reactor-grade plutonium. As Congressman Mike McCormack remarked—in an

World Report of August 18, 1980—what the US experiment proved was that reactor-grade plutonium was totally unsatisfactory for weapons.

PHOOLAN DEVI

FAREWELL TO ARMS

Phoolan Devi, nicknamed 'dacoit queen', and another notorious dacoit, Ghanshyam, surrendered along with their gang members before Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Arjun Singh on February 12, in Bhind, in a public ceremony reminiscent of the surrender of Malkhan Singh in June last year. Phoolan is alleged to have perpetrated the massacre of 20 innocent Thakur men, women and children at Behmai, UP, in February 1981.

her surrender was conditional. The chief minister had earlier announced that the surrender was "unconditional". Some of the conditions reportedly agreed to by the Madhya Pradesh police are: she should not be handed over to the UP police, all cases registered against her in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan should be tried in a special court to be set up in Madhya Pradesh and she should be kept in an open jail and given all facilities provided to dacoits who had surrendered earlier.

Though the surrender was the result of the anti-dacoity operation of the UP and Madhya Pradesh police, it was marred by an

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SEVENTH NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT

THE SEVENTH NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT held in New Delhi from March 7-11, attended by 101 countries, displayed unity, vigour, wisdom and a remarkable sense of purpose, belying the prophecies in certain quarters that the conference would end in failure. This was mainly so because of the trust reposed in Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who becomes Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) for three years, taking over from Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Among its major successes:

- ▶ correction of NAM's tilt towards the 'natural ally', the USSR, after the Havana Summit three years back;
- ▶ the first-ever summit message to the great powers to halt the arms race; immediate prohibition of threat or use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear-weapons states; and the ratification of a comprehensive nuclear weapons-test-ban treaty;
- ▶ the decision to keep the Kamouchan seat vacant;
- ▶ readoption of the New Delhi declaration of February 1981 calling for a political settlement of the Afghan crisis, and the addition of a paragraph underscoring the significance of the initiative undertaken by the UN Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to find a political settlement of the problem;
- ▶ a call for bilateral negotiations between the US and the USSR for red-

uction and eventual elimination of their military presence in the Indian Ocean and thus help in the implementation of the resolution declaring the region a 'zone of peace';

▶ tidying over the controversy over selecting the venue for the next summit in 1986. NAM will take a final decision on the subject in a ministerial meeting to be held in Angola in 1985;

▶ focussing on the Third World's economic woes such as the back-breaking debt burden, stagnation and the widening trade deficits. NAM called for "a thorough-going restructuring" of the existing economic order "through a process of global negotiations". It also proposed "the immediate convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, and a comprehensive restructuring of the international monetary and financial system".

Most heartening of all was the realisation by NAM members that their endeavour for world stability, in both economic and political spheres, does not end with the New Delhi Summit. Mrs Gandhi aptly summed it up in her concluding conference address. Said she: "...we have established the base camp and have a long climb to the attainment of our goals and ideals."

N.V.S.

ISRAEL

BEGIN(NING) OF THE END?

Now that Ariel Sharon has gone, can Menachem Begin be far behind? For the time being, the Israeli Prime Minister has weathered the storm, surviving three no-confidence motions in the Knesset which were aimed at expressing the Opposition's displeasure at the way in which the government had dealt with the recommendations of the independent Kahan Commission, charged with investigating the Beirut massacre of last September. The chief offender, Defence Minister Sharon, took the rap and was pressurised into resigning on February 11.

The Commission came down heavily on Sharon for his failure to call a serious discussion on the pros and cons of using Phalangist Christian militiamen to mop up suspected PLO guerrillas hiding in West Beirut's refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, after the assassination of Lebanon's President-elect Bashir Gemayel, and also for his failure to protect the unarmed Palestinian civilians there. Begin himself was let off lightly on the grounds that he was uninformed about the happenings until 36 hours after the Phalangist forces had gone into the camps.

The Opposition Labour Party leader, Shimon Peres, felt that the Begin Government should resign. He cited a precedent in which Begin himself had demanded that the Golda Meir administration should resign after an independent commission had criticised the Israeli military establishment for being unprepared for the 1973 war. Begin replied that the situation was entirely different in his case because in 1973 the existence of the state of Israel had been at stake. The no-confidence motions of the Opposition were, therefore, rejected by a vote of 64 to 56.

Sharon, however, is still very much in the picture as a minister without portfolio. Shortly after his resignation, in fact, he was returned to the inter-ministerial defence committee. The Defence Portfolio was given to Moshe

Arens, Israel's Ambassador to the US. Arens is a hardliner who opposed the Camp David peace accord and the peace treaty with Egypt. However, his appointment was hailed by the Israelis, even by the supporters of the Labour Party, because it is thought that he is "more skilled in security matters than Begin and less dangerous than Sharon".

Meanwhile, an international commission set up to investigate Israel's invasion of Lebanon held them guilty of numerous violations of international law and expressed the view that Israel's leadership should be tried for war crimes. The commission, headed by Sean Macbride, former Foreign Minister of Ireland, a Nobel laureate and Lenin Peace Prize winner, also recommended that all member nations of the UN should suspend all financial and military aid to Israel.

PLO

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

For centuries, the Jews, banished from the Promised Land, roamed the diaspora but clung to their identity through their religious laws and customs. And now it is the turn of another group which has its roots in the same land—the Palestinians. They, too, have been seeking to retain their identity and unity despite the fact that four million Palestinians are now dispersed among some 90 countries. The latest attempt at unity occurred in mid-February. The 16th session of the Palestinian National Council (PNC), the Parliament-in-exile, opened on February 14 at a seaside resort outside Algiers. Despite the presence of hardliners like George Habash, the leader of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, an apparent show of unity was maintained. The binding factor was PLO leader Yasser Arafat and all that he had gone through in Beirut. Although Habash denounced the American peace plan (the Ronald Reagan plan) of September 1, he declared that "Arafat is our symbol".

Arafat's own stand on the Reagan peace plan is ambiguous. The plan calls for self-government,

though not statehood, for the Israeli-occupied territories of West Bank and Gaza Strip, in association with Jordan. Although it rejects PLO participation in peace negotiations, it calls for the mediation of Jordan's King Hussein. At the PNC meeting, Arafat and his associates did not reject the Reagan plan outright, but declared it "insufficient to meet the whole aspirations of the Palestinian people". Arafat also refused to give King Hussein a specific mandate to negotiate with the PLO. He, however, won approval at the meeting of the Fez Summit plan which calls for peaceful coexistence between Israel and all Arab states, thus giving tacit recognition to Israel's right to exist.

Although *Al Quds*, an Arabic language daily published in Jerusalem, hailed the outcome as "a real opportunity that should not be missed", it is not certain how much the PLO is actually prepared to concede in order to help the US pursue its peace plans. Israel, too, has rejected Reagan's proposals. Peace in the Middle East is thus still a mirage.

US-CHINA

FRANK FRIENDSHIP

The Chinese told US Secretary of State George Shultz that candour was an aspect of friendship. During his recent visit to China (February 2-6), Shultz "received a great deal of friendship". The Chinese lectured him on the US stand on Taiwan, arms sales to Taipei and American restrictions on import of textiles from China.

Despite so much 'candour' on the part of the Chinese, Sino-American relations improved markedly as a result of his visit. He had talks with China's strongman Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao Ziyang, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Defence Minister Zhang Aiping. One significant breakthrough was that both sides agreed to revive high-level military contacts which had been suspended when Reagan became President. Zhang is expected to visit the US later for further talks.

Secretary Casper Weinberger would then pay a return visit to China. US sources also claim that Zhao has accepted in principle a US invitation for a state visit to Washington. They further claim that Shultz also discussed the current state of Sino-Soviet relations with the Chinese leaders. It has now become apparent that China does not want to hasten the renewal of its own negotiations with the Soviet Union until it gauges which way the new Soviet leadership under Yuri Andropov is moving.

Of symbolic importance to China was Shultz's visit to Seoul (February 6-8), which followed his trip to Beijing. The US feels that it is time the Chinese recognised South Korea and the US recognised North Korea. Former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had put forward this cross-recognition idea in a speech to the UN General Assembly in 1975. The proposal was revived in January, when President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea asked Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to sound out Beijing's reaction to the idea. China and North Korea, however, have not reacted favourably to the proposal. Shultz's Beijing-to-Seoul voyage was merely symbolic, however, because he told Chun that he had not discussed the cross-recognition proposal with the Chinese leaders.

Shultz's visit to Seoul was aimed mainly at reaffirming the US security commitment to South Korea. He said the 39,000 US ground troops in South Korea will not be reduced or withdrawn as long as North Korea remained intransigent in its attitude against reducing tensions in the region and negotiating with Seoul.

EUROMISSILES

ASIAN DILEMMA

A senior official of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry described the US Secretary of State George Shultz as one of Reagan's few appointees "who is interested in practical solutions to specific problems". The specific problem facing Shultz during his short trip (January 31-February 2) to Japan was the question of the Euromissiles. The problem that has been plaguing the Japanese of late is whether the US would consider a



Moscow proposal to shift some of its SS-20 missiles from the European sector to parts of its Asian territory. Shultz's practical solution to the problem was to assure Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that the zero option calls on the Soviets to dismantle all 243 of its SS-20s in Europe as well as the 99 already in Asia. He vowed the US negotiators would never "do anything that is good for Europe but not good for Asia".

The issue of the Soviet missiles is of great importance to the slightly shaky US-Japan relations. Lately, the US has been pressing Japan to play a larger role in the Far East. If Japan begins to doubt US intentions on the nuclear arms issue, it could stiffen its already strong resistance to expanding its military power and thus tax American friendship. Alternatively, they could offset their vulnerability vis-a-vis the Soviet Union by a defence build-up much greater than the one now planned and thus promote an arms race in the Eastern sector. However, the US feels that if Japan is given too strong a voice in the Euromissiles debate, it could restrict US flexibility at the Geneva talks.

Shultz also discussed bilateral trade problems with the Japanese leaders. He expressed the Reagan administration's appreciation for the recent Japanese measures

Fort Monthus prison in Lyon housing the 'Butcher of Lyons', Barbie (inset)

aimed at liberalising market access for imports. Special Trade Representative William Brock visited Japan later in the month to discuss the economic aspects of US-Japan relations.

KLAUS BARBIE

STILL UNREPENTANT

The horrors of World War II, which had appeared distant, separated by a forgiving post-war generation, suddenly came to the fore again as Klaus Barbie, the wartime Gestapo Chief in Lyons, landed on French soil. The French Government succeeded in getting him expelled from Bolivia after 11 years of perseverance. Barbie had lost his cover in 1971, when the Nazi-hunting team of Serge and Beate Klarsfeld circulated his picture to newspapers around the world. The right-wing Bolivian Government of the time, however, had not listened to extradition requests. It was only when a new democratic government came to power under the civilian President, Hernan Siles Zuazo, last October, that the French and West German governments made some headway.

Barbie, the 'Butcher of Lyons', was one of the most notorious sadists of Nazi Germany. French

courts had sentenced him to death in absentia twice, in 1949 and 1954, for 4,342 killings, the deportation of 7,591 Jews to concentration camps and the arrest of 14,311 people during his two years as Gestapo Commander in Lyons. He disappeared in 1945 and is said to have supplied the Americans with information about the Russians in return for money and protection. He became a citizen of Bolivia in 1957 and thrived under the successive military regimes in that country. He supported Gen Luis Garcia Meza's successful coup against an elected government in 1980, and was probably involved in the illegal cocaine trade of Latin America. The new reformist government in Bolivia is, however, intent on ridding the country of Nazis and other European right-wing extremists. The Bolivians got the legal excuse to expel Barbie when they realised that he had used false papers to get his Bolivian nationality, using the false name of "Altmann". And Barbie found himself back in Lyons—in a different capacity—on February 5.

The death sentences expired after 20 years, and the new trial will take at least a year in preparations. The major difficulty will be tracking down witnesses after 40 years. However, a number of people have come forward already. His trial will open old wounds and expose the names of many Frenchmen who had collaborated with the Germans. In Washington too, the government has begun to investigate any US connection in Barbie's post-war escape. Barbie was one of the four most senior Nazi war criminals who escaped in 1945.

BANGLADESH

ISLAMICISATION?

The Bangladesh military ruler, Lt Gen Hussein Mohammad Ershad, had more than his share of problems in February. But he came down with a heavy hand and the situation is under control, at least for the time being. It is surprising that Ershad, who has been praised for his pragmatism in recent months, chose a most unfortunate occasion for publicising his proposal to Islamicise Bangladesh. At an Islamic conference held in mid January, he made some remarks on how Ekushey February—February 21—should be celebrated. On this day 31 years ago,

martyrs were made of students demonstrating in defence of the Bengali language against the imposition of Urdu by the Pakistan Government. February 21 has been celebrated as Martyr's Day since then, and has been the occasion for asserting a distinct cultural identity. By raising 'Islamic' doubts on the manner of celebration, Ershad unnecessarily sought to convert an essentially cultural matter into one fraught with religious contention.

To this was added his proposals to Islamicise education. The fundamentalist bogey led to a number of clashes resulting in killings and curfew. Major political parties had already been demanding the withdrawal of martial law which had been imposed on March 24, 1982, and the restoration of fundamental rights. Students joined in the fray, and 300 persons were injured at Dhaka University on February 6, when students belonging to the 14-party democratic 'Chhatra Sangram Parishad' and the fundamentalist 'Islamic Chhatra Shibir' clashed. Violence broke out again on February 14, when students demanding the repeal of the 'anti-people' education policy and the restoration of democratic rights clashed with the police at Chittagong and Dhaka. The military regime took stern action and the army and para-military forces were called out. A large number of students and important political leaders were arrested, including the Awami League President, Hasina Wajed, Rashed Khan Menon of the Worker's Party and Mohammad Farhad, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Bangladesh. All the six universities of the country were later closed for an indefinite period and an uneasy peace was restored.

The forces favouring fundamentalism in Bangladesh have gained ground in recent years. Furthermore, Ershad is economically dependent on rich Islamic countries, and aid from these nations is often tied to a process of reviving rigid fundamentalist values. Ershad may also be looking to fundamentalists for political backing because he is not certain about the support of the established political parties. For all these reasons, he may be attempting to Islamicise Bangladesh. It is significant to note, however, that he has not given up his ideas of restoring democracy. In the past month, he emphasised several times

the need for a dialogue at the national level to evolve a dependable political system. He also said "no final decision will be taken in the matter of education policy without the verdict of the people". Questionnaires have been distributed and a committee has been formed to evaluate the response from the people.

FRANCE-IRAQ

COMRADES-IN-ARMS

A friend in need is a friend indeed—and Iraq apparently has a true friend in France. In the past 18 months, France has slowly become Iraq's biggest Western arms supplier. The items sent from France include tanks, artillery, missiles and aircraft. In early February, President Francois Mitterrand sanctioned delivery of 29 Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers to Iraq. The French are also studying a request made by Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister, Tarik Aziz, in January, for five Super Etendard aircraft equipped to fire the Exocet missile which proved so effective during the Falklands war. The Super Etendards are no longer being produced, and the French would have to supply them out of their own stocks, if they agree.

The French are also trying to use diplomacy to improve bilateral relations between Iraq and her neighbours. On February 13, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein at Baghdad, and then flew to Damascus to persuade the Syrians to reopen the Iraqi pipeline across Syria to the Mediterranean so that Iraq could sell more of its oil.

The French are, however, not acting merely out of friendship. Their own self-interest is also involved. Iraq is a big market for French companies and now the former has run out of money as a result of the Iraq-Iran war. Baghdad owed France \$ 7.15 billion before the latest Mirage deal, and France has begun to fear that it will not see its money as long as the war continues and Iraqi oil export is hampered. It, therefore, wants Iraq to win—and soon.

Meanwhile, Iran launched what it claimed to be its biggest and 'decisive' offensive against Iraq on February 7. This was the fourth big Iranian attempt to break

months. However, both sides appear to be demoralised. Desertions are frequent among both Iranian and Iraqi soldiers, although the fighting spirit of the Iraqi forces has improved, since they are now defending their own territory.

NIGERIA

THE NEW OUTCASTS

Early February saw a massive increase in the number of the refugees of the world. The latest to join the ranks of the homeless were about two million foreign workers in Nigeria. The new outcasts were the victims of the economic theories of Nigeria's President Shehu Shagari. He accused illegal immigrant workers of ruining Nigeria's economy by taking needed jobs and draining the nation's wealth. Earlier, foreigners had been welcomed as nurses, farmers, labourers, etc—but those had been the golden days of Nigeria's oil boom. Oil production, not long ago, had been two million barrels a day. Now it is below 5,00,000. Oil revenue fell to \$14.4 billion in 1982, down from \$24.50 billion in 1980. Unemployment has been growing in Nigeria. Shagari, with presidential elections due in August, has resorted to the seemingly popular measure of throwing out foreign workers.

Thousands of people have therefore returned to Togo, Benin, Upper Volta, Cameroon, Mali and Ghana, adding to the problems of these already impoverished countries. Ghana was the hardest hit—about one million exiles returned to the country. At first Ghana's revolutionary leader, Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, refused to open Ghana's border, but was later compelled to do so on humanitarian grounds. Hundreds of people died of suffocation, starvation and accidents during the 'exodus'. The European Economic Community, the US and the UN had to rush in with millions of dollars of emergency aid to avoid a complete disaster.

Nigeria's massive expulsion greatly surpassed Ghana's deportation of 20,000 Nigerians in 1969 and Uganda's forced exile of 45,000 Rwandans last year. This has set an unhealthy precedent. It may instigate Nigeria's neighbours to return the insult and expel Nigerian residents in their countries.

very little in within the country, apart from a mild statement by former President Nnamdi Azikiwe, who is now a leader of one of the opposition parties. Other African states too did not criticise the move. Only the Economic Community of West African States asked its leading member to reconsider its action and the Organisation of African Unity expressed humanitarian concern and sent an observer to Lagos.

IMF

A COMPROMISE MOVE

The top-ranking policy-making interim committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced its decision to increase the Fund's quota resources by 47 per cent on February 11. This was a compromise move: while the Third World countries had pressed for a 100 per cent increase, the US had wanted a 40 per cent rise, Japan and Canada had suggested 65 per cent and the West Europeans had sought at least 50 per cent.

The interim committee did not endorse the call for a world recovery programme made by the finance ministers of the developing world. Instead, it suggested that the industrialised nations, which had managed to keep inflation down, should continue their anti-inflationary policies. That means the IMF advised the industrialised world not to launch any reflationary programme which would have, in the view of developing countries, generated demand and thus reactivated world trade and thus increased the export earnings of the poorer countries. The richer countries also ignored the demand of the developing countries for a revision of quota and a fairer distribution of voting rights, which would have given them a more effective say in the decision-making process of the IMF. A marginal revision of the voting rights was made to give increased rights to countries like Japan, West Germany and France, and marginal cuts were made in the rights of the US and the UK. Yet, the US still continues to retain sufficient voting rights to block any decision of the IMF. Most developing countries were disappointed with decisions arrived at during the course of the meeting.

SANJUKTA BANERJI

(Continued from page 73)

unseemly controversy between the police of the two states, with the UP police doing all they could to thwart the surrender.

The Secretary of the Chambal Valley peace campaign and the Gandhi Peace Foundation, K.C. Sahai, said that had the three dacoit-infested states of UP, Rajasthan and MP chalked out a plan for the surrender of dacoits, the remaining bandit gangs too would have laid down their arms.

JOINT RIVERS COMMISSION

NO AGREEMENT

The 24th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission (JRC), held in Dhaka and subsequently in New Delhi in February, was adjourned for the second time and will be resumed in Dhaka shortly. No concrete agreement could be reached on any of the subjects under discussion. The Bangladesh delegation was led by Agriculture Minister A.Z.M. Obaidullah Khan and the Indian team by Irrigation Minister Ram Niwas Mirdha.

The issues discussed included drawing up the terms of reference for pre-feasibility studies of the two countries' proposals for long-term augmentation of the dry-season flow of the Ganga, ad hoc arrangement for sharing of the Teesta waters, and the manner in which Nepal would be approached for providing data for the Bangladesh proposal to build reservoirs in the Himalayas.

The JRC was given an 18-month mandate to study both the Indian and Bangladesh proposals, following the summit meeting of Mrs Gandhi and the Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh, Lt Gen H.M. Ershad in New Delhi in October last year.

After the New Delhi talks, Mirdha said that both the schemes were being considered "seriously on the basis of equality". With regard to the sharing of the Teesta waters, Khan said the discussions had taken them "very near a solution". Both sides expressed satisfaction that considerable progress was made in solving the problems concerning the other common rivers, namely the Mani, Muhuri, Khowai and Gumti.

AJAY AHUJA & N.V. SUBRAMANIAN

NEWS CAPSULE

ABBREVIATIONS

IUCN—International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources
PDIL—Project and Development India Limited
IFFCO—Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited
CAAC—Civil Aviation Administration of China
AIFITGSA—All India Federation of Income Tax Gazetted Services Associations

APPOINTED

Ranjit Gupta, Director in the West Asia and North Africa division in the External Affairs Ministry, as India's Ambassador to North Yemen.

K. Mathur, Joint Secretary in the Defence Ministry, as Chief Secretary of the Goa, Daman and Diu Government, succeeding K.C. Johorey, who has been transferred to New Delhi.

C.K. Swaminathan, General Manager of the Eastern Railway, as member (Traffic) of the Railway Board, replacing M.S. Gujral, former Chairman. He will also be ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India.

Ramesh Nilakanth Mulye, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, as Indian Ambassador to the Philippines, succeeding Ravindra Kumar Jerath.

A.P. Sharma, former Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation, as Governor of Punjab following resignation of Dr M Chenna Reddy

Jag Pravesh Chandra as Delhi's Chief Executive Councillor

Moshe Arens, Israel's Ambassador to Washington, as the new Defence Minister.

ELECTED

Ashok Jain, Vice President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, as its new President for 1983-84, succeeding G.K. Devarajulu.

Viktor Pushkarvov, a Moscow factory worker, and **Boris Nikolsky**, a Moscow Communist Party official, on February 6, to two parliamentary seats left vacant by the death of Leonid Brezhnev, both with 99.98 per cent votes. Pushkarvov takes over as a deputy to the all-Soviet Supreme Soviet (Parliament) and Nikolsky takes over the former leader's seat in the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

Prof V.K. Gokak, noted writer and

poet in English and Kannada as President of the Sahitya Academy for the next five years.

Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya, Assamese novelist and Jnanpith Award winner, as Vice-President of the Sahitya Academy

Hiteshwar Saikia, former Assam Education Minister, as leader of the Assam Congress (I) Legislature Party.

Brisngton Buhai Lyngdoh as leader of the Meghalaya United Party coalition Legislature Party.

General Alfredo Stroessner to the seventh five-year term as Paraguay's President, by an overwhelming majority.

RESIGNED

Dr M. Chenna Reddy as Governor of Punjab

Ariel Sharon as Israel's Defence Minister following the Cabinet's acceptance of his indictment by the Yitzhak Kahane Commission into the Beirut massacres.

AWARDED

Malamhi Trust Awards for investigative journalism for 1981, instituted in the memory of noted social reformer Veerasalingam, to Garry Jacobs, freelance journalist of Pondicherry, and Ashish Bagchi, staff correspondent of the Delhi-based Hindi daily *Aaj*.

Airline Of The Year, 1982, Award to Lufthansa, for its dedication to advanced technology and for being a pioneer in fleet programmes. The award is sponsored by an aviation magazine, *Air Transport World*.

Golden Eagle Awards of the Second Manila International Film Festival. Best Picture: *Memory Of Old Beijing* (China), Best Director: Jands Rosa (Hungary) for his film *Mascot*, Best Actor: Tatsuya Nakadai (Japan) for his performance in the film *Onimasa*, Best Actress: Hye da Rim (South Korea) for her performance in the film *Eve Of Autumn*. The highest special jury award to the Philippine entry *Oro, Plata, Mata* (Gold, Silver And Death), the first effort of director Peque Gallaga.

The Rs 20,000 **Chakallas Puraskar Trust Award** to noted satirist Sharad Joshi, for his outstanding contribution in the field of satire and humour in Hindi literature.

The 1982 **Kalidas Samman**, the national award worth Rs 1 lakh for excellence in performing and plastic arts, to Shambu Mitra, eminent playwright and stage

personality.

Shikhar Samman, the highest Madhya Pradesh state-level award of Rs 21,000, to Hindi poet and writer Bhawan Prasad Mishra, eminent classical musician Kumar Gandharva and sculptor Ramesh Pateria.

The National Awards of the Indian Council of Medical Research, to biomedical scientists for outstanding work in their respective fields of research. Recipients include three women.

The 1983 Templeton Prize for progress in religion, carrying a cash award of \$1,70,000, to exiled Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn for being "a living symbol of the continuing vitality of the orthodox [church] tradition of spirituality".

SCIENCE

Nuclear fission. Soviet scientists have unravelled the process of nuclear fission and established the quantum of energy required to break the nuclei of various elements, particularly thorium and uranium. The scientists, led by Prof Sergei Kapitsa, devised a strong source of radiation called the microtron and a detector of fission fragments. They have discovered the amount of energy required to break an atomic nucleus to release the fantastic energy locked up in matter.

Gaseous cloud may be missing mass: US astronomers have discovered a huge gaseous cloud rotating among the galaxies that may confirm the existence of the much-theorised missing mass of the universe. The cloud has the mass and size of a large galaxy and may be the original material of a potential star system that never really took shape. The gas cloud, according to the scientists, is a billion times more massive than the sun and is 5,00,000 light-years long.

ECONOMY

UNDP aid to India: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will give an aid of \$3,51,750 to India for the exploration and development of mineral resources in Kerala. This assistance marks the second phase of the project for locating mineable primary gold deposits, by detailed mapping and diamond drilling. During the first phase, UNDP gave an assistance of \$21,75,779.

Britain's unemployment rate touched a record 13.8 per cent in January. Almost 1,28,000 Britons joined the job queues in January, taking the total number of jobless to 32,24,715 or one

Unemployment in West Germany: In West Germany, the number of unemployed rose to a post-war record of 2.49 million in January, i.e., 10.2 per cent of the work force, an increase of 2,70,000 on the December total of 2.2 million.

IMF report on inflation: The IMF on February 6 reported that inflation rate in non-oil developing countries reached 39.2 per cent in October last year in contrast to that of industrial nations, which was 6.6 per cent.

Sugar production in the country was a record 24.94 lakh tonnes during the first three-and-a-half months of the sugar-year ending January 15. The stocks of sugar with factories rose to 36.43 lakh tonnes as on January 15 against 18.89 lakh tonnes on the same date last year.

India-Netherlands agreement: India and Netherlands signed an agreement on February 8 to promote economic and technical collaboration between the two countries. The collaboration will be in the fields of industry, energy, mining, land and water development, commerce, agriculture, communications and engineering. The two countries agreed to set up a joint committee for economic and technical cooperation to identify further areas of collaboration.

India's national income increased by five per cent during 1981-82 but the population growth did not allow this to be reflected in the per capita income, which rose during the year only by 2.8 per cent. At constant prices (1970-71) the total income during the year was estimated at Rs 49,887 crores (at current prices it was Rs 1,21,243 crores). The per capita income in real terms was estimated at Rs 720 in 1981-82 compared to Rs 700 in the previous year. At current prices, the per capita income was Rs 1,760 against Rs 1,571 in 1980-81. The net domestic saving during the year 1981-82 amounted to Rs 24,075 crores (Rs 20,024 crores in 1980-81) and constituted 17.5 per cent of the net domestic product at market prices as against 16.7 per cent in the previous year.

The Planning Commission has decided to increase by 11 per cent, the 1983-84 annual plan outlay of all the states and Union territories. The total outlay of their plans is Rs 11,217.15 crores. The approved outlay for 1982-83 was Rs 10,081.65 crores. In addition, Rs 95 crores has been approved for the North Eastern Council, Rs 110 crores for the tribal areas and Rs 135 crores for the hill areas. Central assistance to the states has been raised to Rs 3,841.21 crores against the Rs 3,040 crores for the current year.

The approved outlays for the states are: Andhra Pradesh Rs 826 crores; Assam

Bihar Rs 800 crores; Gujarat Rs 407 crores; Himachal Pradesh Rs 140 crores; Jammu and Kashmir Rs 185 crores; Karnataka Rs 575 crores; Kerala Rs 320 crores; Madhya Pradesh Rs 855 crores; Maharashtra Rs 1,500 crores; Manipur Rs 52.80 crores; Meghalaya Rs 56.32 crores; Nagaland Rs 51 crores; Orissa Rs 345 crores; Punjab Rs 440 crores; Rajasthan Rs 401 crores; Sikkim Rs 30.50 crores; Tamil Nadu Rs 845 crores; Tripura Rs 58 crores; Uttar Pradesh Rs 1,290 crores; West Bengal Rs 540 crores.

Economic Advisory Council set up: On February 16, a five-member Economic Advisory Council, headed by Prof Sukhamoy Chakravarti, former member of the Planning Commission, and including Dr K.N. Raj, who heads a research institute, Dr Manmohan Singh, Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr A.M. Khusro and Dr C.H. Hanumantha Rao, both members of the Planning Commission, was set up. It will report directly to the Prime Minister. While the Planning Commission and the Economic Administration Reforms Commission deal mainly with implementation of economic policy, the Council will deal exclusively with economic policy and development strategy.

The need for individual and collective self-reliance of developing countries in technology and agriculture has been stressed. Developing countries having 70 per cent of the world's population account for only 40 per cent of the world foodgrain production. A three-day conference of farm experts from 27 developing countries held in New Delhi in mid-February pointed out that over 20 developing countries are at present facing food shortages or poor growing conditions.

Agricultural growth rate: In India, the overall growth rate in agricultural production in 1981-82 was 5.5 per cent as against the Plan target of 4 per cent. However, in the current financial year there is likely to be a shortfall in grain output because of drought in several states.

Syndicated loan from Euro market: India on February 18, signed an agreement for a \$ 25-million syndicated loan in London, the first borrowing by the Export-Import Bank of India in the Euro-currency market. The loan has been given at a margin of 3.8 over the London inter-bank's offered rate, with repayment in full after seven years.

IMF instalment: The IMF has approved another instalment of SDR 600 million to India (over Rs 640 crores). The approval was given after a review of the performance criteria of the Indian economy.

Proposed US aid for India: The

Congress is a \$ 402-million aid package for India in 1984. Of this, \$ 2,00,000 will be for military training of Indian officers, \$ 123 million under the food-for-relief programme and \$ 86 million under development assistance.

Proposed US aid for Pakistan: The administration is also seeking Congressional approval for a \$ 658-million aid plan for Pakistan, including \$ 75 million in foreign military sales credit guarantees. Of this, \$ 300 million will be in foreign military sales, \$ 225 million in economic support funds, \$ 57.4 million under the food-for-relief programme and \$ 8,00,000 for military training of Pakistani officers.

India 101st in the world: With a per capita gross national product of \$ 240, India occupied the 101st position in the world in 1982. Within the country Bihar has the lowest per capita income and Delhi the highest, followed by Pondicherry, Punjab, Goa, Daman and Diu and Haryana.

World Bank loan: The World Bank on March 1, approved a \$ 222.3-million loan to assist the first major gas development project in India. The project, which has a total cost of \$ 701.4 million, will bring production capacity in the South Bassin field in the Arabian Sea to five million cubic m of gas a day by June 1985.

India-Algeria protocol: India and Algeria on February 15, signed a protocol on economic and industrial cooperation which will provide for identification and concretisation of some cooperative projects between the two countries. These projects include machine tools, electronics, commercial vehicles, tractors, etc.

Japan's unemployment rose to 2.4 per cent in 1982, the highest in 28 years. 1.36 million people out of a total work force of 56.38 million were listed among the jobless during 1982.

EVENTS

Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's outlawed Free Trade Union Solidarity, has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for the second consecutive year.

US military aid for Egypt and Israel: Egypt and Israel were awarded 51 per cent of the US's \$ 9,200-million foreign military aid budget for 1984. The draft budget, which does not include economic aid, called for a \$ 400-million increase over fiscal 1983 which ends on September 30.

Japan launches communication satellite: On February 4, Japan launched its first communication satellite from its launch site on the southern Japanese island of Tanegashima. The satellite will be used mainly for communication in times

the country's main and remote islands.

Constitution suspended in Ghana: Ghana's ruling Provisional National Defence Council suspended the nation's 1979 Constitution, adopted when a civilian government returned to power after a decade of martial rule. The government proclamation abolished a number of institutions, including the Press Commission, and also set up new bodies such as an energy board and land valuation board.

Floods in Ecuador: Floods caused by torrential monsoon rains in Ecuador have resulted in 50 deaths, with more than one million people, an eighth of the country's population, in danger of being affected by epidemics. 4,00,000 people have lost their homes. Ecuador has been lashed by rains since last November. Estimates place damages at \$ 300 million.

The US test-fired a new-generation missile without a nuclear warhead, designed to intercept and destroy an incoming missile more than 96 km high. The interceptor was launched from 6,759 km away at the US army's Kwajalein Atoll test range in the Pacific Ocean.

Japan signs Law of the Sea Convention: On February 7 Japan became the 119th country to sign the Law of the Sea Convention in Jamaica. It was one of the 24 countries that did not sign the convention which was ratified on December 10.

India-Ethiopia cultural agreement: India and Ethiopia signed the first ever cultural agreement between the two countries on February 9 in Addis Ababa. The agreement is expected to boost cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Ismat Sadat detained: A court of ethics on February 12 sentenced Ismat Sadat, brother of the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, to be detained for one year on corruption and fraud charges. Sadat's three sons received the same sentence. Their property, valued at about \$ 148 million, is to be put under requisition for one year.

Kyprianou back in power in Cyprus: Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou went back to power in Cyprus on a wave of nationalist votes on February 14, fighting off two challengers—conservative Glafos Clerides and socialist Vassos Ioannides. Kyprianou won 57 per cent of the Greek Cypriot vote, in the hardest re-election in 23 years of independence.

New Constitution in Netherlands: A new Constitution came into force in the Netherlands on February 17 giving voting rights to foreign residents in local elections. It also allows foreign residents to stand for local elections, but they are not

allowed to stand in European seat Second Chamber of Parliament. The new Constitution lays down that the First Chamber (Upper House) of Parliament will in future be elected every four years instead of six years, with half the members retiring every three years.

Tanzanian PM replaced: President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, on February 25, appointed Edward Moringe Sokoine as Prime Minister, replacing Cleopa Msyua. Msyua was appointed Finance Minister replacing Amir Jamal, who became minister without portfolio in the President's office.

Nkomo detained: Zimbabwean Opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, was detained on February 19, while attempting to board a flight to South Africa. Nkomo was accused by the Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe's government of fomenting unrest in Matabeleland.

Jinaying to be succeeded by Zhe: Marshal Ye Jinaying, China's virtual head of state who long resisted retirement, has resigned. He will be succeeded by top legislator Peng Zhe.

Marcos names successor: Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos on February 21 named Prime Minister Cesar Virata as his successor.

The world's biggest solar power plant was unveiled in the Mojave desert of California in the US. The solar power-plant works unmanned and when the Sun is at its peak, produces a million watts of electricity enough to supply the electricity needs of 400 households in the state.

Kerala Essential Services Ordinance: An ordinance empowering the government to prohibit strikes in essential services in Kerala has been promulgated by the Governor.

Indo-Soviet accord on space research: India and the USSR on February 25, signed a memorandum of understanding on areas of cooperation in space research for the next 10 years. The protocol covers different aspects of cooperation in space research such as remote sensing, astronomy, astrophysics etc. The signing came at the end of a five day Indo-Soviet symposium and workshop on space research held in the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore.

Bangladesh universities closed indefinitely: Bangladesh martial law authorities on February 25, announced closure of all the six universities of the country for an indefinite period.

Sri Lanka Parliament approves by-election: The Sri Lanka Parliament has approved the fifth amendment to the Constitution, providing for by-election in 20 of the island's 168 constituencies in which the ruling United National Party polled less votes at the recent Presidential

elections.

SAM-5 installed in Syria: The Soviet Union has installed in Syria four batteries of SAM-5 missiles. For the first time, these anti-aircraft weapons have been deployed outside Europe.

Bihar Corrupt Practices Ordinance: The Bihar Governor has promulgated an ordinance making actionable a number of corrupt practices. The Bihar Eradication of Specified Corrupt Practices Act, covering civil servants, government doctors, contractors and essential commodity dealers, is part of the Bihar Government's drive to root out corruption. 'Corrupt practices' would include manipulation of transfers and postings by government servants and employees of state undertakings, which would be punishable with jail terms extending upto six months or fine or both.

Korba thermal project: The first 200 Mw unit of the Korba super-thermal power project went into operation on March 1. Second in the chain of super-thermal power projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation, Korba will have a capacity of 400 Mw and will meet the requirements of the western region.

VISITS

Surya Bahadur Thapa, the Nepalese Prime Minister, arrived in New Delhi on February 3, on a three day visit.

Aneerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius, arrived on February 8 on a six-day visit.

DIED

Eubie Blake, 100, one of the giants of American popular music and composer of more than 1,000 songs, whose *I Am Just Wild About Harry* was adopted by US President Harry S. Truman as his signature tune for his 1948 election campaign, on February 12.

Nikolai Firiyubin, 74, prominent Soviet diplomat and Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, on February 15.

Peter Niesewand, 38, award-winning journalist, author of spy thriller *Fallback* and British Press' international reporter of the year for 1973 and 1977, of cancer.

A.K. Sarkar, 71, Editor-in-Chief of the *Ananda Bazaar Patrika* group of publications, on February 17 in Calcutta, of a heart stroke, while addressing a meeting.

Tennessee Williams, 72, real name Thomas Lanier Williams, American playwright and Pulitzer Prize winner, on February 25 in a New York hotel, of asphyxia.

ANIL PENNA

TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in February:

The \$300,000 US Professional Indoor Championship, which ended at Philadelphia on February 6, was retained by John McEnroe (USA), when he beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

The \$2,50,000 Molson Challenge Round-Robin Tournament, held at Toronto, was won by Jimmy Connors (USA) on February 13. In the final he beat Jose Higuera (Spain) 6-2, 6-0, 5-7, 6-0.

ICE SKATING

The European Figure and Dancing Championships ended at Dortmund, West Germany, on February 6, with the following results:

Figure skating: *men*—Norbert Schraum (FRG), *women*—Katarina Witt (GDR); *pairs*—Tossilo Thierbach and Sabina Bass (GDR).

Ice dancing: *pairs*—Andrei Bukhin and Natalya Bestemyanova (USSR).

GOLF

The Australian Masters Tournament, which ended at Melbourne on February 20, was won for the second time in three years by Greg Norman (Australia). He defeated West German Bernhard Langer by four strokes.

24-year-old American Gary Hallberg, who turned professional in 1980, scored his first tournament win on the US-PGA tour when he won the \$300,000 tournament at San Diego, California, on February 20. One stroke behind at 72 was Tom Kite (USA).

SOFTBALL

Chinese women, ranked third in the world, easily beat India by 14 homes to 3 in the fifth and final Test, held at New Delhi on February 17. They had already won the series by winning the first three Tests at Hyderabad, Banswara and Jaipur. The other match at Jaipur was washed out by rains.

SHOOTING

The 26th National Championships ended at Palghat on February 20, with a thumping victory for the Army contingent. They bagged 38 medals (13 gold, 13 silver and 12 bronze)—thirteen more than the second-placed Navy (7-7-11).

Some Dutta (NCRC) with 11 golds and

Bhagirath Samai (Army) with 5 golds were the top shooters. Samai also created a new national record of 1,105 points in the small-bore free-rifle (three positions) individual event.

SWIMMING

Vladimir Salnikov (USSR) smashed his own 400 m freestyle world record when he clocked 3:48.32 at the USSR Winter Championships, held in Moscow on February 19. His previous record of 3:49.57 was set in March '82.

BADMINTON

Prakash Padukone (India) lost the men's singles final of the Dutch Open Championships to Denmark's Morten Frost Hansen 11-15, 4-15 at Nieuwegein on February 13. Sally Podger (England) won the women's title, beating Nettie Neilson (Denmark) 11-7, 11-3.

Syed Modi (Railways) won the men's singles title for the third time in a row with a 2-15, 15-4, 15-2 victory over Partho Ganguly (Gujarat) in the National Badminton Championships which concluded in Gandhinagar on February 10. Radhika Bose (Maharashtra) beat teammate Hufish Nariman 11-7, 11-9 to clinch the women's singles title, partnering Anu Ghia, she beat Punjab's Kanwal Thakur Singh and Sunita 15-3, 15-0, to complete a double. In the men's doubles final, Uday Pawar and Pradeep Gandhe (Maharashtra)

Modi: A touch of class.



Phal S. Girela

beat Leroy D'Sa and Sanat Mishra (Railways) 12-15, 18-17, 15-7. In the mixed doubles, Gandhe and Ami defeated D'Sa and Madhumita Goswami 13-15, 15-8, 15-13.

ATHLETICS

The top Japanese runners, who did not participate in the New Delhi Asiad, dominated the Tokyo Marathon on February 13, in which 80 runners from 11 countries participated. The 27-year-old winner of the 1981 Boston marathon, Toshihiko Seko won in 2:08:38.0 sec, ahead of compatriot Takeshi Soh (2:08:55.0 sec). Rodolfo Gomez (Mexico), winner of the 1982 Golden Marathon in Greece, was third (2:09:12.0 sec).

East German Joerg Kunze set a world record in the men's indoor 5,000m, finishing in 13:13.3 sec at the GDR Indoor Championships held at Senftenberg. The earlier record at 13:20.4 was set by Suleiman Nyambili (Tanzania) two years ago.

BOXING

Rafael Orono (Venezuela) successfully defended his WBC light bantamweight title for the first time when he knocked out Pedro Romero (Panama) in the 4th round at Caracas (Venezuela), on January 31.

WBC featherweight champion Juan Laporte (Puerto Rico), making the first defence of his title, defeated Ruben Castillo (USA) on a unanimous points decision after the scheduled 12 rounds—the WBC has reduced its fight duration from 15 to 12 rounds—at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on February 20.

Jiro Watanabe (Japan) successfully defended his WBA light bantamweight title for the third time with a 8th-round knock-out of Luis Ibanez (Peru) at Tsu in western Japan on February 24.

BILLIARDS

The reigning world champion, Michael Ferreira of India, won the Indian National Championship held in Patna on February 1. S.B. Agarwal was declared runner-up, while defending-champion Geet Sethi finished third.

CHESS

Jaishree Khadilkar (Maharashtra) retained the National Women's Championship, edging out her younger sister Rohini

...points at the end of the ninth round which ended in Bikaner on February 3

The youngest international master, 17 year old West Bengal prodigy, Dibyendu Barua, annexed the Milan Klibe gold medal when he won the 20th National 'A' Chess Championships which ended in Agartala on February 27. Barua scored nine wins, eight draws and one loss, aggregating 13 points

FOOTBALL

East Bengal and Mohun Bagan, both Calcutta clubs, share the Durand Cup like they did 23 years ago. The finals, held at the Ambedkar Stadium in New Delhi on February 10, ended in a goalless draw after 90 minutes of play. There was no extra time. Amalraj won the toss for East Bengal to keep the trophy for the first six months.

TABLE TENNIS

The European Top-12 Championships, which ended in Cleveland, England, on

Blot. The men's singles title was won by Milan Orlovski (Czechoslovakia)—he had earlier won in 1977—and a 14-year-old Rumanian girl, Olga Nemes, created a major upset by taking the women's singles. Both defending champions, Michael Appelgren (Sweden) and Bettine Vrieskoop (Holland), finished third.

The National Championships ended in Indore on February 20; the following were the winners:

Men: team (Barna Bellack Cup): Delhi b Tamil Nadu 5-2, singles (Maharaja Pithapuram Cup): Kamlesh Mehta (Mah) b V. Chandrasekhar (TN) 22-20, 22-20, 21-19, doubles: Chandrasekhar and Manmeet Singh (Del) b Sujay Ghorpade and Mehta 14-21, 21-13, 23-21.

Women: team (Jayalakshmi Cup): Maharashtra 'B' b Railways 3-2; singles (Travancore Cup): Indu Puri (WB) b Snigdha Mehta (MP) 21-13, 21-11, 21-17, doubles: Indu and Vyoma Shah (Mah) b Kashmira Patel and Shailaja Salokhe (Mah) 16-21, 21-18, 21-15.

Mixed doubles: S. Sriram (Rlys) and

(Rlys) 21-18, 22-20.

The Table Tennis Federation of India (TTFI) announced the national rankings for the year 1982, on February 24 in New Delhi. Among the top rankers:

Men: 1. V. Chandrasekhar 2. Manjit Dua 3. Kamlesh Mehta.

Women: 1. Indu Puri 2. Snigdha Mehta 3. Vyoma Shah.

MOTOR RACING

The veteran American driver, A.J. Foyt, with co-drivers R. Wollek and C. Bellot-Lena (both French) won the gruelling endurance race, the Daytona 24-hours, on February 6. They lapped 618 times, covering 2,373.12 miles at 98.88 mph to give the Porsche car its seventh win in a row.

CYCLE POLO

Rajasthan retained their title at the 10th National Championships, defeating Punjab 7-4 in the final in Nagpur on February 25.

SANJEEV KUMAR

Answers to

TEST YOUR WORD POWER

- addict** B: one who is enslaved by some habit. Television addicts in the US and Japan will soon be able to buy a pocket television set no bigger than a thin memo pad.
- addle** A: to confuse, muddle. Contamination of water has addled the brains of new-borns, children and adults.
- aggregate** C: sum total, total obtained by addition. One third of the world's top dozen pictures have been directed by Steven Spielberg, producing aggregate rentals of more than \$517 million.
- agrarian** C: pertaining to land and agriculture. In agrarian societies, children are expected to take a place beside their parents in the fields from the time they can walk.
- bankruptcy** C: financial ruin. A state in which a person is declared unable to pay his debts. National bankruptcy is the dramatic term used increasingly often in Japan to describe the state of the public finances.
- escalate** A: to intensify, enlarge. The micro-elements are fast escalating their micronic warfare against the living beings in the biosphere.
- herald** A: to usher in, to proclaim the approach of. Way back in 1877, Alfred Shaw, an English bowler, delivered the inaugural ball to herald the commencement of Test cricket at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.
- invade** A: to enter (a country) with hostile intent, attack; assail. It was on April 2, 1982 that the Argentine troops invaded the Falkland Islands, a remote British colony 400 miles off the Argentine coast.
- manure** D: animal waste. Seaweed is cultivated in Japan for use as manure and also for food.
- notorious** D: known for something bad. Phoolan Devi, the most notorious woman dacoit of Chambal Valley after Puthi Bai, laid down arms on February 12, 1983 before the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Arjun Singh.
- noxious** C: harmful, causing harm to health. Children

today often labour under extremely hazardous conditions, handling poisonous chemicals, inhaling noxious fumes, hauling excessive weights.

- persecution** D: cruel treatment, oppression. The Israeli PM, Menachem Begin, who is a product of Nazi persecution, Soviet imprisonment as well as the Zionist struggle for an independent homeland, demonstrated in 1982 that he is both a man of peace and a man of war.
- prohibited** B: forbidden (specially by rules or regulations). Photography is strictly prohibited inside ISRO Satellite Centre at Peenya, an industrial suburb of Bangalore where satellites are manufactured.
- pro prowess** B: unusual ability. Unlike conventional weapons, laser can fire at a target as soon as it has been detected, thanks to its instantaneous killing prowess.
- reign** B: rule, dominance, (period of) sovereignty. *E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial* has ended the five-year reign of *Star Wars* as the world's most successful movie.
- unleash** A: to let loose. Unless the superpowers act soon, fear and new technology may unleash an uncontrollable weapons race.
- unprecedented** B: unheard of; never done or known before. Though still in its infancy, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance promises to provide unprecedented insights into the human anatomy.
- veritable** C: actual, real. There seems to be today a veritable flood of Indian students either going abroad or wanting to go.
- wane** A: to decline. The power of the red light to control traffic seems to be waning everywhere.
- weave** A: to spin. Most spiders weave new webs everyday as the old ones get damaged by rain, wind or the struggles of their prey.

Vocabulary Ratings:

- 20-18 correct exceptional
17-15 correct excellent
14-12 correct good



WHY INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM?

Since time immemorial terrorist acts have included assassinations, seizing hostages and a variety of atrocities that only fiendish minds could devise. Terrorists give innumerable explanations for their violence. Their rationalisation process can be related to three basic concepts, first, society is sick and cannot be cured by half measures of reform; second, the state itself is violent and can be overcome only by violence, and, last the truth of the terrorist cause justifies any action that supports it.

Contemporary terrorism embraces a wide variety of political phenomena. It involves a group of individuals who are products of the affluent industrialised society. They seek to destroy this society in the name of some revolutionary concept. Examples of such groups would include the Italian Red Brigade, German Baader-Meinhof gang, Japanese Red Army and the US Weather Underground. A second group of terrorists would be those espousing more traditional political causes—unification of Ireland, a homeland for the Palestinians, majority rule for Rhodesia and independence for Puerto Rico. Acts of 'international terrorism' are committed to terrorise nations and governments into compliance or complacency. It is to this concept that attention is now directed.

The most widely used definition of 'international terrorism' is "The threat or use of violence for political purposes when such action is intended to influence the attitude and behaviour of a target group other than its immediate victims and its ramifications transcend national boundaries."

The Director of the US State Department's Office for Combating Terrorism, Ambassador Quainton, has reported that there were "293 acts of international terrorism" during 1977-1979 directed against the US. From January through April 1980, 10 embassies worldwide were seized—eight of them in six different Latin



Washington Post's William Branigin is frisked and ordered out of the US Embassy in Teheran by pro-Khomeini guerillas who held American hostages for 444 days. Terrorism, openly abetted by countries, will increase to further foreign policy objectives.

American countries. None, however, were American embassies. Ambassador Quainton also stated: "You can be absolutely certain that there are going to be higher levels of violence in some parts of the world" as nations move into the 1980s.

International terrorism is distinguished by three characteristics. First, it embodies a criminal act. It may take the form of an assortment of acts which are generally regarded by nations as criminal, such as assassination, bombing, kidnapping and hijacking. Second, international terrorism is politically motivated. An extremist political group, convinced of the rightness of its 'cause', resorts to violent means to advance that cause. Normally, this violence is directed against innocent persons who have no personal connections with the grievance motivating the terrorist act. Finally, international terrorism transcends national boundaries through: (a) the choice of a foreign victim or target, (b) the commission of the terrorist act in a foreign country, or (c) an

effort to influence the policies of a foreign government.

Any analysis of international terrorism in the contemporary world must take into account a series of new developments in the post-World War II period, which have given impetus to the current form of violence.

In fact, these developments—modernisation and decolonisation—may be considered as the causes of terrorism. 'The Myth of the Guerilla'—that any movement that employs the strategies of guerilla warfare and/or terrorism is assured of success—has also contributed to the growth of terrorism. Mao's communism in China, the National Liberation Front in Algeria, the Viet Minh in Indochina, and the Zionist underground in Palestine have given credence to this myth. Finally, the impact of new technologies has allowed terrorist groups to skillfully exploit advances in the areas of transportation and communication—such as world airways and television—to their advantage.

International terrorism has been rising

security forces and criminal processes, and it is occurring in part because of support from foreign governments. Examples include the hijacking of three transatlantic airliners by the PLO, the attacks on Lod Airport and the Munich Olympics; kidnappings and murders of US and other diplomats in Brazil, Argentina and Guatemala; terrorist abductions and hostage cases in Khartoum, Cordoba and Beirut; seizure of the German embassy in Stockholm by the Baader Meinhof gang.

It is being predicted that by virtue of the Tehran captivity of Americans, terrorist violence affecting the US will increase for the simple reason that the country gives the appearance of impotence in dealing with it.

To combat terrorism the US has established a four-fold set of principles. They are (1) condemnation of all terrorist acts as criminal, (2) no concessions to terrorist blackmail—no ransom or release of prisoners, (3) recognition of host government sovereignty to exercise its responsibilities under international law when Americans are abducted abroad, every effort should be made to find a peaceful solution, and (4) assistance to families and employers in the case of private Americans who are abducted.

Four additional elements comprise the basic US counter-terrorist strategy. First, good intelligence on terrorists and their plans. Intelligence is considered to be the most effective weapon against terrorism but must be kept secret to be effective. Second, an 'in-place' command and control structure that can coordinate the work of all the agencies involved.

Third, the development of the appropriate tools for handling any terrorist situation with which the US may be faced. This includes not only communications but also special units for hostage rescue or other missions, and clear legislative authority. The final element of this 'five dimensional' strategy is an international one. The fight against terrorism is an integral part of US relations with all governments. The Bonn Declaration of July 1978, for example, is the first multi-lateral enforcement mechanism against countries which condone acts of terrorism.

Terrorism is a military weapon when it meets the following criteria. (a) is utilised as a substitute for 'conventional' warfare such as the case of the Palestinians against the Israelis, (b) is used as the chosen weapon of conflict by a population segment against another segment and/or a foreign power, such as the case of Northern Ireland. Even though he wears no uniform, may have received little training, is exposed to

ephemeral organisation, the terrorist is a soldier. He engages in armed conflict in pursuit of a 'cause'.

In sum terrorism used as a military weapon is warfare conducted in the enemy's rear. Its tactics are aimed at destroying the enemy's installations, killing his officials, and battering a country's morale. The deaths of civilians—unacknowledged as a goal, but nevertheless often deliberately sought—are an additional result of terrorism as an instrument of war. Terrorism is a tactic that must be studied, doctrines developed and defenses constructed.

What does the future hold for terrorism? Indications are that it is almost certain to increase for a variety of reasons: (a) it seems to pay—political blackmail gets results, (b) punishments for convicted terrorists are light, (c) publicity is acquired free on a massive scale, (d) industrial society will become more vulnerable, (e) the accessibility of terrorists to air travel, and (f) as terrorist groups become better informed and organised, they will receive increasing support from foreign governments.

Terrorism has entered the mainstream of world politics and could become a new form of warfare. With the availability of relatively small and inexpensive means of destruction, a handful of men could have an enormous impact upon states and societies worldwide. It is not unrealistic to envision some countries preferring to arm and use terrorism to pursue their foreign policy objectives, rather than accept the stigma of direct and visible involvement in a conflict with another state.

There is evidence that a worldwide terrorist underground presently exists. Its goal, in the words of Italy's Red Brigade Chief, Renato Curcio, is "Europe's ultimate war for communism". The March 1980 arrest in France of 22 suspected terrorists has disclosed for the first time, the effectiveness of a coordinated European effort to combat terrorism. The decision to organise new anti-terrorism measures is an outgrowth of the perception of European leaders that terrorism is developing into an international network, aided by a great simplification of border-crossing formalities.

Terrorism will continue in the years ahead; governments worldwide must be prepared to deal with it in all its dimensions. It is not out of question that at some future time terrorists may try to use mass-destruction weapons—chemical, biological or nuclear—for extortion purposes.

James Berry Motley, USA

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On The Lighter Side

1. **College:** A place where some pursue learning and some learn pursuing.
2. **Library:** The graveyard of the greatest minds where students fear to tread.
3. **Father:** A banker provided by nature.
4. **Compromise:** The art of dividing a cake in such a manner that everyone believes he has got the biggest piece.
5. **Boss:** The man who is early when you are late and late when you are early.
6. **Smile:** A short curve that can set a lot of things straight.
7. **Marriage:** An institution in which the boy loses his bachelor's degree and the girl gets her master's.
8. **Prices:** Perhaps the only things which violate the law of gravity.
9. **Hospital:** Where a nurse wakes you up to give you a sleeping pill.
10. **Electrician:** A man who wires you for money.

Neeraj Bhatnagar, Hissar

Pen Friends



Harsha Bhagollwal (19), Room No. 44, Kirori Mal College Hostel, Delhi University, Delhi-110 007 (Socialising and exchanging views).

Neeraj Kumar Tyagi (19), B. Tech. (1st yr), Room No. 110, Fresher's Hostel, KNIT, Sultanpur, Distt. Sultanpur (Music, reading, penfriendship, public speaking, badminton).

Partho Bhattacharya (19), 42-D, Dev Nagar, New Delhi-110 005 (Western music, movies, cricket, football).

S. Kaur Chhabra (21), C/o Tarlok Singh, G.P.O. Box No. 150, Chandigarh-160 017 (Travel, films, music, languages, correspondence).

Sanath Kumar CD, Prop: Kumar & Kumar Typing. Inst., Krishnagiri-635 001 (Painting, chess, view-cards, instrumental music, philately, penfriendship, cricket, magazines, reading).

Rakesh Kumar Varshnei (22), P.O. Kandra, Distt. Singhbhum-832 402, (Penfriendship, poetry, current events).

Rejimon Mattathil (23), Mattathil, Kadavanthra, Cochin-682 020 (Correspondence, movies, photography).

Prabhat Kumar Sharma (20), At/P.O. Kuchinda, Distt. Sambalpur-768 222 (Penpals, social service, reading).



Above: Spring time's paper time! At least that's what Dusseldorf, one of Europe's major fashion centres, seems to think. Their latest in lady's fashion may well be based on paper! Wanna be in with the times? Just dig up your reliable old newspaper and turn it into a swinging new skirt. And while you're doing it, just stop to think of the role that paper plays in your everyday life. Without it where would your morning newspaper be, how would you write love letters, fill out tax forms, paper your walls, collect stamps, buy bus tickets or fly kites? West Germans paper over these problems by producing some 8 million tonnes of it annually. Even though paper clothing is not a new idea, the lady in the pix is proof of the broad range of uses paper is good for. Top centre: Double nomination: Jessica Lange, who received the best actress Oscar nomination for Frances, became the first actress since 1942 to be nominated for two categories, when she also received a nomination for best supporting actress for her role in Tootsie.

← Courtesy Inter Natives



Above: Caught in his own trap! Trying to get away through the ventilator shaft after an attempted theft at Axelssons Radiostore in Stockholm, Sweden, the burglar found himself stuck in his escape route. It took the police an hour to 'free' the unlucky man. The burglar was finally liberated, but still not free. He will be facing charges in court.

see the difference. It's a two-seater, sun-shine-roof' car that has no petrol or diesel connections. Weighing 130 kg, this solar-powered car reaches a top speed of about 25 kmph. It was recently exhibited by its German manufacturers, Bomin-Solar, at the Freiburg environmental protection fair. And priced at a low DM 11,850, it's irresistible. So save gas while the sun shines.



Above: Mercedes goes middle-class with the production of two car models: the 190 (90-hp carburettor engine) and the 190 E (122-hp fuel-injection engine). The common features: lightweight design and more compact dimensions (length 14' 16"); fuel consumption low (does 100 km for 10.3 litres in city driving); price, around 27,000 marks. Its Stuttgart-based manufacturers, Daimler-Benz, are hoping for good sales, despite the slump in the car market, on the basis of their traditional reputation for producing quality automobiles.

← Courtesy Inter Natives



FLEXICON . For building a more evocable vocabulary

Flex your vocabulary and define each word given below by yourself. The word and its meaning will then be within your grasp.

This month's set of words describes 'types' of persons.

Take each word, study the definition blanks and trace the appropriate definition words to fit the blanks from the Word List alongside. The number of letters in the word (its length) and the context of the blank will combine to help you make the correct choice. Cross out each word from the Word List after you have filled it into a blank. If a certain definition proves elusive, move to the next one. You can get back to it with some certainty after you have succeeded in placing the other words in the list.

You are now certain to have this set of words always at your instant command. Correct definitions are given alongside.

1. QUISLING — (6) who becomes a — (4) of the — (9) or invader of his country (From Vidkun Quisling of Norway who became the Nazis' — (6) ruler)
2. PHILANTHROPIST On — whose — (8) generosity serves — (7)
3. CLAIRVOYANT One who has the — (7) to — (8) things that can not be — (4), or can — (7) the unknown
4. PARAGON Person for sometimes an object that is a — (5) of — (10) or perfection
5. HYPOCHONDRIAC Person who — (8) that he — (7) from — (9) 'thus, anyone who worries — (10) about his — (8)
6. COQUETTE A — (6) who exercises her — (7) to — (7) male attention — (9)
7. MALINGERER One who may often — (7) to be — (3) or — (11) just to — (5) duties
8. PLUTOCRAT Person whose — (6) gives him enormous — (5) or — (9)
9. MUCKRAKER Person who keeps — (7) into details of — (10) or scandal and — (8) them
10. NOVICE Person without any — (10). A beginner who is still — (3) to his — (4) or function

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 3 letters | 4 letters | 5 letters |
| ILL | SEEN | AVOID |
| NEW | TOOL | FLIRT |
| | WORK | MODEL |
| | | POWER |
| 6 letters | 7 letters | 8 letters |
| PERSON | ABILITY | EXPOSING |
| CHARMS | ATTRACT | IMAGINES |
| HEALTH | DIGGING | MATERIAL |
| PUPPET | MANKIND | PERCEIVE |
| WEALTH | PREDICT | |
| | PRETEND | |
| | SUFFERS | |
| 9 letters | 10 letters | |
| ATTENTION | EXCELLENCE | |
| CONQUEROR | EXPERIENCE | |
| ILLNESSES | CORRUPTION | |
| INFLUENCE | NEEDLESSLY | |
| 11 letters | | |
| HANDICAPPED | | |

Flexicon Definitions

- new to his work or function
 novice A beginner who is still
 person without any ex-
 perience
 muckraker Person who keeps
 digging into details of corruption or
 scandal and exposing them
 plutocrat Person whose wealth
 gives him enormous power or influ-
 ence
 philanthropist Person whose wealth
 is just to avoid duties
 malingering One who may often
 pretend to be ill or handicapped
 quissling One who may often
 pretend to be ill or handicapped
 coquette A flirt who exercises
 her charms to attract male atten-
 tion
 hypocochondriac Person who ima-
 gines that he suffers from illnesses
 paragon Person (or sometimes
 an object) that is a model of excel-
 lence or perfection
 clairvoyant One who has the
 ability to perceive things that cannot
 be seen, or can predict the unknown
 philanthropist One whose
 material generosity serves mankind
 puppet ruler
 quisling (From Vidkun Quisling
 of Norway who became the Nazis'
 tool of the conqueror or invader of
 his country)

THE DECIPHERING GAME

Answer as many of the clues as you can, and place your letters above the dashes opposite each clue. Then, transfer the identified letters down to the QUOTATION blanks below according to the matching numbers below the dashes. You can thus work back and forth between CLUE and QUOTATION words till you decipher the complete quotation.

To assist without going we have enu-
 merated that no consonant repeats itself in the
 CLUE WORDS section. All the repeat let-
 ters there are vowels. The 'hint' letters
 do not occur in the QUOTATION at all.

CLUE WORDS

Errant, but
 trusty like
 Gawain
 3 2 4 18 13 12 14 Y
 Exempts with
 flourish? 6 10 4 V 11 9
 Renown 16 10 M 11
 Racked
 receptacle 15 1 P 17 7 10 8 5
 QUOTATION

1 2 3 4 2 5 6 7 8 5 9
 10 8 11 12 13 11
 12 7 7 14 9 6 13 4 15 13
 16 10 9 13 4 7 2 1 9
 16 7 8 17 11 12 12 11 8
 12 13 4 2 18 9

CROSS-SUM

Simple arithmetic? Certainly. But
 those cross-number puzzles (whose
 digits 'cross' instead of letters)
 can help you become nimble with
 numbers. (If you need a clue to get
 started, take a peek at the hints given on
 the next page.)

(a) ENCODED

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROWS | 1 | A | B | E | H | D |
| | 2 | E | D | | C | G |
| | 3 | G | C | H | E | A |
| | 4 | D | I | | B | F |
| | 5 | F | A | D | G | E |

In the ENCODED diagram above, each
 letter stands for a specific digit between
 1 and 9. Now study the data and use
 them to decode the letters into numbers
 in the blank square on the next page.

DATA

- 1 NO digit repeats in ANY column,
 row or diagonal, nor does the same
 digit occur in adjacent squares (see
 diagram). Also, the four outer sides
 as well as the two diagonals and
 centre row (Row 3) each total the
 same. The common total is 26.

3. I is either 7 or 8

4. $D > H > B$

(b) Fill in the blanks:

| | COLUMNS | | | | |
|------|---------|---|---|---|---|
| ROWS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | |

Hint:

By comparing Col. 1 with Row 3 you can prove $C + H = D + F$. These sets occur in diagonal FHCD (=26) and you can pin down I's value. A's and G's values naturally follow. Col. 1 will next give you the value of E. Requirements 1 and 4 of given data should give you the combination DHB in diagonal ADHBE.

For solution turn to page 94

Solution To Quotation

BETTER THINGS
TOOLS WHICH FASHION US FOR
Quotation UNKIND WORDS ARE THE
CUPBOARD
Clue Words: KNIGHTLY, WAIVES, FAME
V.D. Velegar, Bombay

Booktalk

MEDICAL TERROR

Man has made a heart, offering its recipient, Barney Clark, new hope in the battle against cardiac diseases. But there still remains cancer to combat—and man is just as much at sea as he was when first confronted with the disease. The search for an 'antidote' against cancer has become near-desperate. Cancer makes news—be it an upstart doctor or a tantric laying claims to curing it. And now a novelist has discovered enough drama in it to pack a 365-page paperback.

The novel: *Fever*. The novelist, Robin Cook. A practising surgeon, Cook has such techno-horror bestsellers behind him as *Coma* and *Brain*. His latest novel *Fever* has enough of that medical terror, that suddenness, that chill as when a doctor reveals that you have cancer. The novel's very first line, "The poisonous molecules

*FEVER by Robin Cook; published by Rupa & Co., New Delhi; price: Rs 15, pages: 365.

the bone marrow in a crescendo."

Fever is about one man, Charles Martel, who turns researcher to save his two-year-old cancer-afflicted daughter's life—and risks being called a renegade physician. "...the strongest man in the world is he who stands most alone," quotes Cook from Henrik Ibsen's *An Enemy Of The People*. And it's this Ayn Rand-like quality that makes *Fever* a spellbinding thriller—"as gripping and plausible as tomorrow's headlines".

As himself, Martel can pass off in a crowd: he isn't newsy enough to make headlines. Things change, though. Martel's first wife dies of leukemia. He marries again, but cannot get over his first wife's death. He then takes up cancer research. Existing at that time are two lines of thought for treating cancer: the majority of doctors believe in chemotherapy; Martel, among the few, subscribes to the immunological barrier line. Martel's belief stems from the subconscious, that chemotherapy had failed for his first wife Elizabeth. Further, the side effects seem too horrendous to him.

Martel is with an institute which is trying to manufacture a drug 'Canceran' as a cure for cancer. But this drug does not come out after a young researcher falsifies data in his eagerness to prove its worth. The errant man is dismissed and Charles Martel is asked to take over the research. Yet, Martel is unhappy: not only does he not believe in Canceran but also the research has been motivated by vested interests of the drug firm and the institute, both of which form parts of the same parent company. While he is faced with the dilemma of taking up something in which he does not believe in he gets the news that his 12-year-old daughter, Michelle, too is afflicted by cancer.

Martel's interpersonal conflict has been portrayed skillfully. It shows him as a physician who knows what's going to happen to his daughter, and at the same time as a father, already overburdened with his professional problems, now having to face the agony of his daughter's death. Martel feels his line of thought on cancer might be able to help his daughter. The existing medical opinion, however, does not concur with his view.

To add to his misery, Martel stumbles onto something else. He discovers a drug firm's dumping of benzene waste in a river flowing close to his house. He feels his daughter's disease as that of another kid in the neighbourhood could have been caused by this. Martel tries to get this company closed but his attempts are stalled by the company's vested interests.

In such a situation Martel appears to break down, but actually he conceives of

has been compounded by all the events that take place in quick succession. At the same time, his second wife is torn between the love for her husband and her desperate belief that the existing treatment might help save her stepdaughter Michelle.

Martel takes to criminal desperation. He abducts his daughter and, along with his wife and two sons, fights society. He keeps everyone at bay with a gun. Meanwhile, he experiments on himself and then uses the results on his daughter, who responds to the treatment. The leukemic cells disappear and Michelle is on her way to recovery. Everything else too falls in place after a series of bizarre incidents—like when Martel himself is shot at, recovers, and goes on to research at Berkley.

Fever makes good reading, except that all too suddenly it terminates in a fairy-tale-like happy ending. But then who cares for Camus endings?

V Krishnaswamy, New Delhi

WHO WAS HE

?

Think you know a lot about the lives and deaths of famous men and women? If so, the details given below should be enough to enable you to make an accurate guess of the name of the person.

He once said, "What a romance my life has been." The sun of his glory had set a few years ago. He was now almost alone, away from his country and his family. The place where he was first made to live was a little hovel of a few square feet and when there was cleaning to be done he had to go out of doors. Finally, he was shifted to a larger dwelling where he spent his last days. The climate, the bad food and the mental anguish assisted the tendency towards cancer, which his father had also been afflicted with. Just before his death, he said: "I am dying before my time [he died at the age of 52], murdered by the English oligarchy and its hired assassin." When he died his body was dressed in his favourite robe and buried in a lonely spot near a spring shaded by two weeping willows. He had often walked there. Inscribed on the tomb were the words "Here lies". There was no name. Yet, he had made an indelible impression on history.

Who was he?

A.B. Gupta, New Delhi
(Answer in next issue)

CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-8

- 1 Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao
- 2 Motilal Kothari, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lord Mountbatten Kothari, an Indian living in London, first brought Louis Fischer's biography of Gandhi to Richard Attenborough's attention. Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, attended a meeting of Attenborough with Nehru, then PM of India. Nehru approved the idea, encouraging Attenborough. "Whatever you do, do not deify him. That's what we've done in India. Gandhi was too great a man to be deified."
- 3 ARABSAI
- 4 Far Blair
- 5 Italy
- 6 A large waterfall
- 7 They were all qualified medical practitioners
- 8 Dr Robert K. Jarvik
- 9 Shekel
- 10 La Manche

Winners

First Prize (all correct): 1 Unmesh Mishra, Rourkela 2 A. Devadas Nair, Durgapur 3 Sudhir Garg, Roorkee 4 Mohd. Abdur Rauf, Hyderabad 5 Dilip Kumar Mahapatra, Rourkela 6 R.A. Patkar, Varanasi 7 S.R.S. Krishna, Rourkela 8 Anurag Jindal, Chandigarh 9. Rajesh Agarwal, Delhi 10 Debi Prasad Mishra, Rourkela

Second Prize (all correct): 1 Manoj Kapoor, Durgapur 2 M.S. Gupta, New Delhi 3 Harsh Kumar Singhal, Roorkee 4 Sanjeev Kumar, Roorkee 5 Jyotsna Rani Mahapatra, Bhubaneswar

Third Prize (all correct/one error): 1. Benny Jose, Durgapur 2 Rajiv Girotra, New Delhi 3 Sanjay Agarwal, Roorkee 4 A. Sundara Rajan, Madurai 5. Sanjeev K. Gupta, New Delhi

Consolation Prize (one-error): 1. Y. Subash, Durgapur 2 K. Krishna Kishore, Calicut 3 Dev Kumar Nair, Mhow (MP) 4 Avinash, Patna 5 Pradeep Kr. Sankar, Gauhati 6 M.G. Sampath Kumar, Bangalore 7 C.V.R. Chandra Sekhar, Dhanbad 8 Anju, New Delhi 9 Soumitra Das Gupta, Patna 10 A. Praveen, Calicut

SPORTS QUIZ-16

- 1 Murofushi won the gold for the fourth time in succession
- 2 Bronze in 400m hurdles
- 3 Japan and China
- 4 Eighth, i.e., last
- 5 Yes Randeep Singh in 1978 in the trap shooting event
- 6 Seoul (Korea)
- 7 Yes Japan (Tokyo) in 1964

Winners

First Prize (all correct): 1 Sant Kumar Singh, Nainital 2 Santosh Gupta, East Champaran (Bihar).

Consolation Prize (all correct): 1 Pradeep Varshney, Nainital 2 Ashok Kumar Chanana, Delhi Cantt. 3 Prashant Dhandhania, Bangalore 4 J.P. Ayanna, Mysore 5. Pankaj Kumar Agarwal, Agra

Bonus Prize (all correct): Since we were literally flooded with entries, we decided to spring a surprise on you - bonus prizes to 20 additional lucky winners.

1. V.V.V. Bapeswara Rao, Rayal (Andhra Pradesh) 2 Sushil Bhagat, Delhi 3 Nandkumar Narayan Bhanubure, Distt Thane 4 Dwijen Chandra Deka, Gauhati 5 Mukul Manrai, New Delhi 6 Birendra Mohan Pandey, Patna 7 Ravi Sinha, Lucknow 8. Pankaj Kumar, Varanasi 9 Vijay Prakash, Gaya 10 Vineet Gupta, Jodhpur 11 Shantanu Pritam, Hazipur (Bihar) 12. Himansu Sekhar Singh, Cuttack 13 Anil K. Bhutani, Chandigarh

14 Rajiv Girotra, New Delhi 15 Rakesh Varshneya, Delhi 16. Arup Krishna Sarkar, Distt Monghyr 17 Vittal Peshwae, Pune 18 Rekapalli Srinivasa Gopal, Tanuku (AP) 19 B.P. Singh, Patna 20 Surajit Roy, Patna

First prize awarded by

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SOLUTION TO KENWORDS-16

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R | O | M | E | O | J | U | L | I | E | T | | F |
| | A | L | M | | | | | | | R | O | |
| C | U | R | R | Y | P | A | S | T | E | U | R | |
| A | | S | M | I | | | | | | S | B | |
| I | H | P | | R | I | P | O | S | T | E | | |
| N | A | I | E | | | | | | | | | T |
| A | P | L | A | C | E | | | S | T | R | E | A |
| N | | | | | | J | E | N | E | | | |
| D | E | N | M | A | R | K | | T | I | N | | |
| A | O | | | E | | C | R | O | | | | |
| B | A | N | D | A | N | A | | O | R | B | I | T |
| E | E | | | T | | N | N | | | | | |
| L | | S | C | H | I | S | M | A | T | I | S | E |

Winners

First Prize (all correct): 1 Vineet Kishore, Jalandhar 2 P. Charudatta, Bombay.

Consolation Prize (all correct/one-error): 1. H. Parameswaran, Secunderabad 2 R. Kamala Nagapattinam 3 H.D. Sharma, Jalandhar 4 P.S. Venkateswaran, Bombay. 5. Sitanshu Ranjan Kar, Bhubaneswar

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SOLUTION TO CROSS-SUMS

April issue

Feb issue

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 5 | | | | 2 | 7 |
| 7 | 5 | | 6 | 1 | | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 1 | 6 | | 7 | 3 | | 9 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| 5 | 8 | | 2 | 4 | | 3 | 3 | | |
| 1 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 7 | | | | | |

April issue

- 1 Comparing Col. 1 with Row 5 tells us $D + F = C + H$ as AGE is common to both. In diagonal FHCN $(D + F) + (C + H) + 1 = 26$. Since $D + F$ and $C + H$ are equal then total must be even. And so must 1 be an even num-

ber to get 26. So 1 is 8. $(D + F)$ and $(C + H)$ are each 9 and 9. If 1 is 8, A must only be 9 and G is 1 (Clue 2)

- 2 This makes Col. 1 read $9 + E + 1$ $(D + F)$. Since $(D + F)$ is also 9, E becomes 7. Filling in 1, 7, 8 and 9 wherever they occur, we are left with the last clue that D, H and B are digits of descending value.
- 3 In diagonal ADHBE we have A and E filled as 9 and 7 totalling 16. Hence, $D + H + B$ must be 10. The only combinations possible are 127, 136, 145 and 235. The position of the 1's on the square rule out any combination including the digit 1 in it. This leaves 235. Place it as 5, 3 and 2

on the diagonal and the other digits automatically resolve themselves.

February issue.

- 1 EF must be a multiple of three. From the three-times table only 27 answers our requirement.
- 2 Since each digit in FDB-down is progressively higher this number must be 789.
- 3 FILLING in 8s and 9s wherever they occur as Ds and Bs, we get the four-digit numbers to be 8898 and 98C9.
4. 98C9 becomes 9819 from the digit-total requirement of 27, as the other four-figure digits total 33. Fill in AA as 33 and the decoding is complete.

Happenings

BEST STREET Rock Tidings



● FANS OF Chick Corea's eclectic keyboard work will get a chance to hear two sides of the artist's psyche on his latest offering *Again And Again*, comprising six tracks from a live performance in Johannesburg in March '82. The musicians appearing with him are Steve Kujala (saxes), Carlos Benavent (bass), Don Alias (percussion) and Tony Braxton (drums).

● Indian keyboard whiz Louis Banks and the members of the erstwhile Jazz Yatra Sextet (now called Sangam) who toured Europe in late 1980, have released an album *City Life* of material recorded during that tour. The release is courtesy CBS, to which Louis was recently contracted.

● Thin Lizzy, the British

Banks: Keyboard whiz.

power rock quintet led by monster bassist Phil Lynott, will disband after a coming tour of the UK and a final album *Thunder & Lightning*.

● Remember Journey, the progressive rock band featuring ex-Santana keyboard player Greg Rolie? Just after the onset of the '80s, they had completed the release of a trilogy of albums *Infinity, Evolution and Departure*. Their commercial potential still remains unabated and they have now spawned a home video game too. They're now looking forward to new *Frontiers* and this album should make waves in the charts for weeks to come.

Melody, Bombay

DANCE

Maharaj Kalka-Bindadin Kathak Mahotsav

THE CAPITAL'S cultural scene came alive in February with the four-day-long festival of Kathak. Maharaj Kalka-Bindadin Kathak Mahotsav, organised by the Kathak Kendra of Delhi, was held from February 16 to 19 at the Kamani Auditorium. This festival is held annually to celebrate the memory of Maharaj Bindadin and Kalka Maharaj—two great exponents of Kathak dance, who flourished in the court of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Lucknow. Of the

four major systems of classical dance in our country, Kathak is the most popular in northern India, the other three being Bharat Natyam, Kathakali and Manipuri.

About 50 dancers from all over the country participated in the Mahotsav. Among the established names of the Kathak world who figured in it were Guru Birju Maharaj, one of the chief exponents of Kathak in the present times; Kumudini Lakhia, an accomplished danseuse, choreographer and director of



Kadamb Academy of Dance in Ahmedabad; Rohini Bhate, director of Nritya Bharati, Pune; Durga Lal and Shovana Narayan, both belonging to the Jaipur Gharana. Fresh talent comprised Alka Nupur, Veronique Azan, Mekhala Devi, Kumkum Dhar, Saswati Sen, Ram Mohan, Krishna Mohan and Birju Maharaj's son, Jai Kishan.

The importance of this festival was manifold: it served as a common platform for the

Birju Maharaj (far left) and 'shishyas'.

old and the new, the traditional and the experimental and for the 'guru' and the 'shishyas' in that the masters and their disciples performed together. Another important feature was that it presented an ideal blending of a variety of musical compositions with different dance patterns.

Sarojini Bartwal, New Delhi

HINDUSTANI MUSIC

Shankar Lal Festival Of Music



A LANDMARK in the capital's cultural history, the Shankar Lal Festival of Music was held from February 17 to 20. This festival, started in 1963, is dedicated to the late Sir Shankar Lal, a leading industrialist of Delhi and a patron of fine arts. Every year, topmost musicians of international repute perform at this function—and this year was no exception.

This year's festival was memorable for the outstanding performance by the sarod virtuoso, Ustad Ali Akbar Khan, and his son Ashish Khan, who are respectively the son and grandson of the great sarod maestro, Ustad Allaaddin Khan of Maihar, an institution unto himself. The father-son team delighted the audience with their masterly

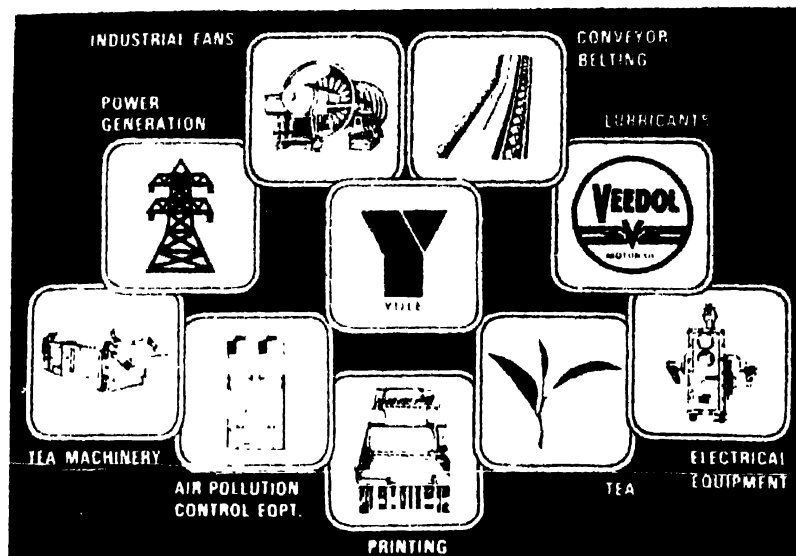
Ali Akbar Khan (centre) with son Ashish (right).

rendering of the ragas *Bagesh-wari Kanada* and *Bhairavi*.

The renowned 72-year-old vocalist of Karnataka, Mallikharjun Mansoor, was impressive for the skill and dexterity with which he presented rare and complicated *Mishra* ragas. He is the disciple of the late Alladiya Khan. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi was another stalwart performer who established a rapport with the audience with his compositions of *Mian Ki Todi*. Other star performers of the festival were Kishori Amonkar (vocalist), Buddhaditya Mukherjee (sitar) and Ustad Amjad Ali Khan (sarod).

S.B., New Delhi

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1. In which year was communist China admitted to the UN?
2. What is orogenesis?
3. Which is the largest archipelago in the world?
4. What was Mahatma Gandhi's farm in South Africa called?
5. In which country is Timbuktu?
6. Which famous English dramatist's love letters were auctioned in London in February this year?
7. When did Adolf Hitler become the Chancellor of Germany?
8. Who is the Saudi Oil Minister?
9. Who was the Chairman of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit?
10. Who is the Red Brigade terrorist who masterminded the kidnapping of Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978 and was sentenced by a Rome court to life imprisonment this year?

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- Solutions to this issue's contests will be published in June.**
- Solutions to SPORTS QUIZ-16, KENWORDS-16 and CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-8 on page 94.**

BY NAROTTAM PURI

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1. With which sport is the term 'sulky' associated?
2. In which Olympics did Don Quarrie of Jamaica win two medals in sprints?
3. What does FIH stand for?
4. What is the size of the hockey pitch (in yards only)?
5. To which country did 'Didi' and Ferenc Puskas belong?
6. Which country won the World Cup football in its inaugural year?
7. How long does a round last under modern boxing rules?

PRIZES

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5 Second Prizes

Books worth Rs 75 to each of the next 5 *maximum one-error* entries (if there are no all-corrects).

5 Third Prizes

Books worth Rs 50 to each of the next 5 *maximum two-error* entries (if there are no all-correct and one-error entries).

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SPORTS QUIZ-18:

2 First Prizes

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Plus 5 Consolation Prizes

KENWORDS-18:

2 First Prizes

The Complete Short Stories Of De Maupassant (price Rs 75) from Rupa & Co., New Delhi to the first two *all-correct* entries (or *one-error* entries if there are no all-corrects) pulled out of the hat.

Plus 5 Consolation Prizes

**SPORTS QUIZ
COUPON**

BY HOSEY MISTRY

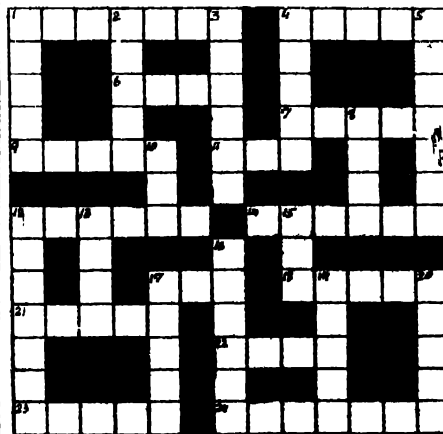
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ACROSS

1. Laxman's creation (7).
4. Plane for a neighbouring country (5).
6. A semitic person (4).
7. Six-ball sequences (5).
9. Form (5).
11. A high tennis stroke (3).
12. Cower with a circle in the middle (6).
14. Orderly piles (6).
17. Black gold (3).
18. Thick-skinned animal (5).
21. An insect is a plane (1, 4).
22. A Muslim ruler (4).
23. Detecting equipment (5).
24. Speak with pauses (7).

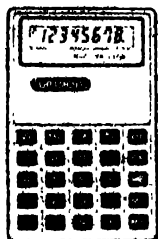
DOWN

1. A game in which the Queen is powerful (5).
2. Vagrant is a politician in the end (5).
3. Take gentle bites (6).
4. European who has enriched himself in the East (5).
5. You learn them in a school (7).
8. A story about heroic deeds (4).
10. Omlette source (3).
12. A dog starts the person in charge of museum (7).
13. A country in turmoil (4).
15. Dark liquid (3).
16. Gripping device (6).
17. A fish-eating water animal (5).
19. Muslim women's abode (5).
20. Happen (5).

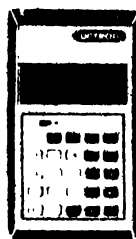


**KENWORDS
COUPON**

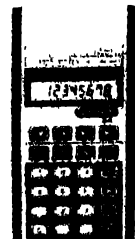
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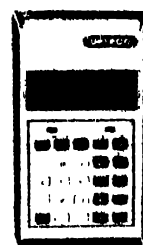
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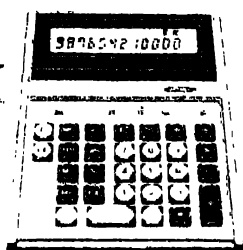
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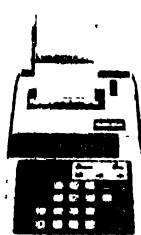


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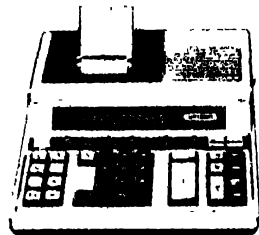


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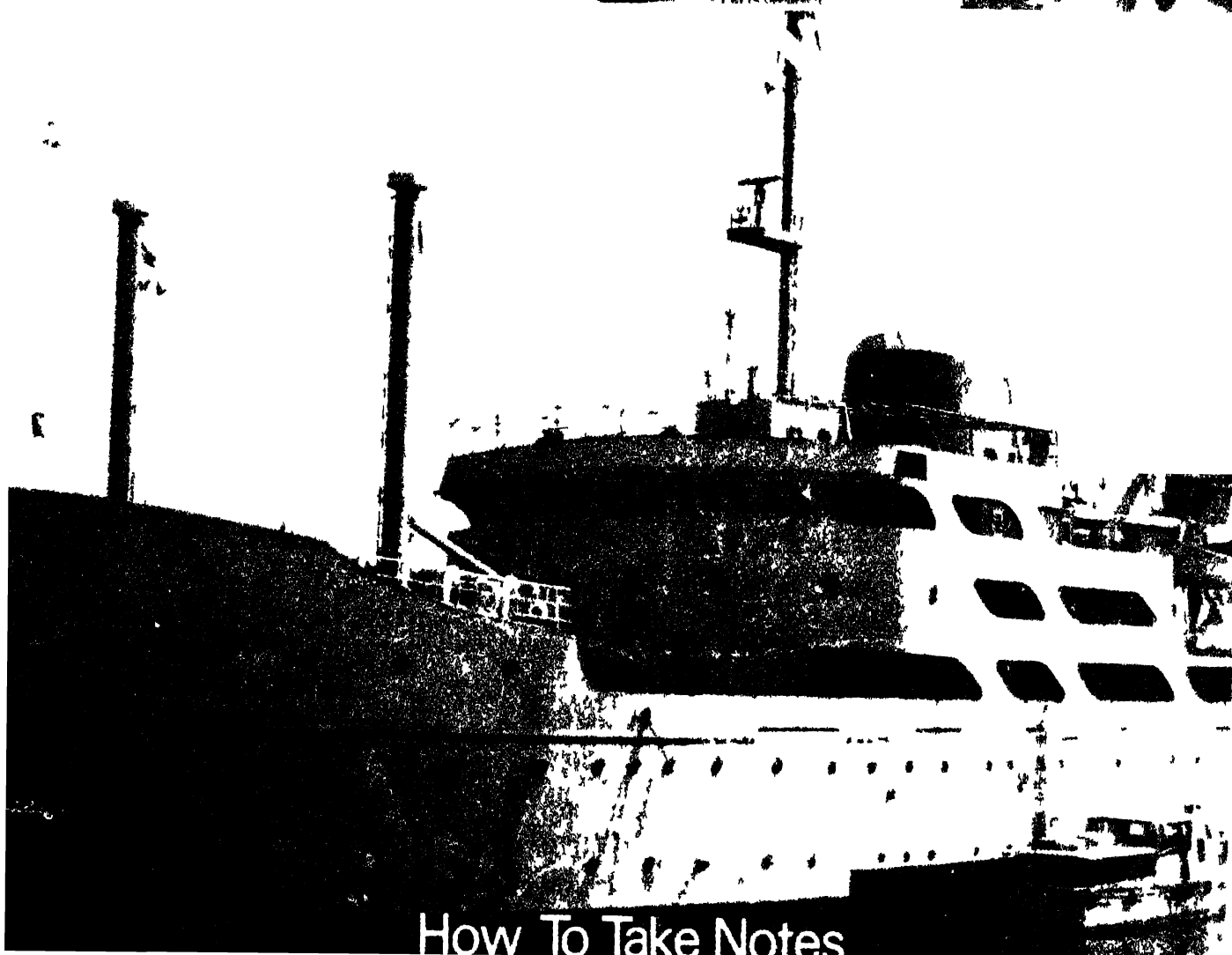
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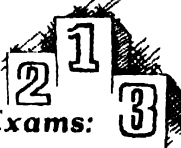
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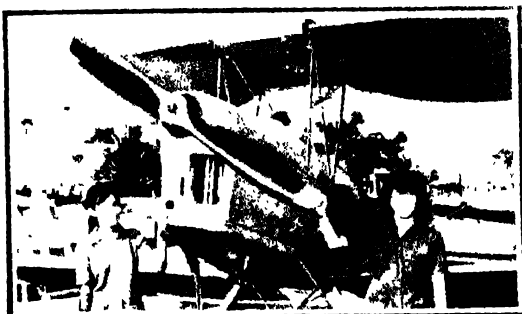
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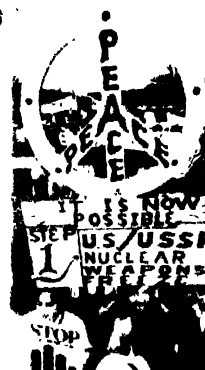
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LETTERS

Gun Culture

'Congress culture transcended even the colonial culture (*Current Events: Assam*, March '83) when elections were held at gun-point in Assam.

Tirumal Mundargi, Shorapur

Best Letter: Rs 40

Blame The Youth

Instead of putting all the blame for unemployment on the government and economic infrastructure, the Indian youth should realise that they too are guilty (*Economy: A Progress Report*, March '83). First, they are not clear about their aims and thus end up being unsuitable for all attractive jobs. Secondly, almost every graduate looks for a white-collared job without any alternative in mind. Very few are enterprising enough to opt for self-employment. Thirdly, hardly anyone is prepared to climb the success ladder from the lowest rung. They all want to reach the top quickly.

Manoj Pandey, Lucknow

Prize-winning Letter: Rs 25

Our Economy

Apropos *Indian Economy: A Progress Report* (March '83) I think that for eliminating poverty and creating employment opportunities, we must have substantial economic growth (which averaged only 3.5 per cent). For this, India should develop high technology industries. We, however, should not neglect the agriculture. Further, taking Japan's example, we should promote cottage industry side by side.

Sanjay Sachdeva, Sonapat

Though about 50 per cent of the national income is contributed by the agricultural sector, the people who made it all possible—the farmers—have constantly lived in miserable conditions. Inadequacy of input supplies such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and agricultural implements, small size of operational holdings (6.57 acres), defective system of providing loan, unavailability of marketing facilities are crucial problems being faced by farmers and the government must do something about it.

Parmeshwar Singh, Ferozepur

Apropos *Industrial Relations*, I think the correct amelioration lies in our getting rid of the professional agitators from the trade union movement. The organised

labour should seriously think of leadership by the working class. The workers should be given basic training in trade union methods and philosophy. For this purpose, the very infrastructure of the present law relating to industrial relations should be changed.

Pradeep Gupta, Bhawanimandi

The Human Factor

Non-alignment: Credibility At Stake (*Focus*, March '83) was informative and timely. In today's world nuclear war has threatened not only the well-being of the present but the future generations as well. As such, the NAM should strengthen itself and adopt practical measures for its prevention.

Ravinder Singh, Janmu

Are the NAM members truly neutral? Can anyone say that Cuba, Ethiopia and Angola (pro-USSR) and the ASEAN, Saudi Arabia and Egypt (pro USA) are non-aligned? The members are not bound by any ideology or code of conduct except the preservation of world peace. OPEC, ASEAN and OAU are all members in the movement, though their objectives are different from those of the non-aligned. At present its achievements are few. It has utterly failed in stopping the prolonged war between Iraq and Iran (members of NAM) and the question of Kampuchean representation still continues to be a bone of contention. Some member-nations have given military bases to either of the two superpowers violating one of the most important principles of the movement. Apart from this, what part have the NAM countries played against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan? When their own house is divided and in disorder, how can they set the world in order?

M. Britto Kuthalane, Nellai (TN)

Perhaps the only and the best outcome of this Summit has been that so many days after the Asiad the specially built five-star hotels have finally got house-full guests!

Sanjay S. Shanbhag, North Kanara

Fashion Fallacy

I want to express my disagreement with a few points discussed in the article *Interviews: How To Give Them* (*CCTimes*, March '83).

The view about the interviewee's dress being "well-tailored and not out-dated" is all right as far as the former is concerned, but I strongly object to the latter.

I think the writer has completely ignored the lower and the middle classes. The unemployed coming from these classes have to live on very little money and have just one or two pairs of formal dresses. How can they afford to keep in tune with the changing fashion.

The fact that the IAS toppers Pradeep Shukla and Prafulla Mishra both appeared before the interview board in cotton shirts and not in suits is a great moral boost for the poor.

Ravi Pratap, Dumka (Bihar)

The Only Answer

Yours is the first career magazine to have introduced techniques of rapid reading (*Reading The Rapid Way*, March '83). Speed-reading is the only answer to today's pressing problem of doing more work in less time. It is also useful for those who are seeking entrance into prestigious institutes of management and engineering.

G. Sivaprasad, Venkatapuram (AP)

The article was good, especially for those appearing in competitive exams where they have to answer comprehension questions in a very limited time. Till now this had been very difficult for me. Now, thanks to your article, I can read, and grasp the meaning too, without reading the paragraph twice.

M.R. Dhandekar, Nagpur

You Spell Success

I must thank you for your advice regarding my career problem (*Career Counselling*, March '83). I did pass the C.A. entrance exam in the first attempt with 71 per cent marks. I hope to be appointed as an articled clerk in one of the best firms of Delhi.

Rima Takkar, New Delhi

Just One Point

With reference to *Career Counselling* (Nov '82), I want to point out that no correspondence course is conducted for M.B.A. by the L.N. College of Business Management, Muzaffarpur. However, it conducts a two-year full-time M.B.A. course only through the regular classes.

Ganesh N.L. Das, Muzaffarpur

With reference to *Tarbits* (Feb '83), under *Did You Know That...* it has been mentioned that "From the bottom of a deep well it is possible to see the stars during the day". I wish to state that this is an old superstition with no basis.

K.A.V. Kulkarni, Hubli City

The 32nd district of Bihar is Madhepura, not Madimpura as mentioned (*Letters*, March '83).

Pramod Kumar Jha, Ranchi

Hello folks...



At 10 in the morning, a group of final year students is sitting in a small Placement Room in the IIT. They are being considered for a coveted position in a big industrial house and have been asked to come for a group discussion. The testing officer arrives and announces the topic for discussion. He withdraws to a back seat. The discussion starts and it's a free for all with several students speaking at the same time. Feeble voices are drowned in the din created by more vocal ones. One boy is dominating the discussion cutting all others to pieces. Another aggressive fellow is trying to dominate the discussion. Everyone feels that either of these two would be selected. However, when the result is announced, both are nowhere.

Group discussion, of late, has become an important tool for selecting persons, particularly for well-paid jobs. Good companies in the private and the public sector are widely using this technique for selecting management trainees and business executives. The services selection boards, which seem to have started and developed this method of eliminating candidates, continue to use it. Its importance is being realised by university departments and management institutes too.

Why have group discussions become an important tool for selection? The reason: group discussion is a complete personality test. After a 20-minute discussion of this kind, a person's personality is completely exposed. The testing

officer can judge whether the person has self-confidence, tact, a cool temperament and an alert mind; can he convince others about what he thinks is right? In a way it is a superior technique than the personal interview where the testing officer has no means of knowing how the interviewee would really behave in a group.

Most of the candidates who participate in a group discussion do not understand the real purpose behind this test. They think only their debating quality is being tested, that they have to prove they are effective speakers and show that they have the capacity to dominate others. All these notions are erroneous. The result is that many good candidates, who are intelligent otherwise, do not get selected because they make some common mistakes. The most common one is the desire to dominate the discussion. Effective speaking does not mean not allowing others to speak. You must listen to others, understand their points of view. Only then can you argue convincingly.

The participants often do not argue their points logically. They make a point but cannot substantiate it properly. Or they contradict a certain point without explaining why. A few can be seen raising their voices during the discussion, using their vocal chords rather than their minds. Many keep changing sides frequently. A good number of participants keep interrupting while others are speaking, thus not allowing other participants to complete their point.

How then should one participate in a group discussion? Group discussion is a kind of battle in which you fire arguments in place of bullets. Therefore, you must enter into the group discussion as a soldier would enter the battlefield. This implies that you should have a strategy and should know how to implement it. Immediately after the topic is announced, decide your strategy: whether you plan to agree or disagree. You have to think fast and decide within a minute. You should also think of arguments, examples and views

which can help you substantiate your strategy.

You must have a basic stand on the issue which should never be changed drastically. However, this does not mean that your approach should be rigid. During the course of the discussion, if you find that the other person has a good point accept it and modify your stand.

During the discussion, your behaviour and language should be sophisticated and serious. You should not be frivolous. However, this does not mean that you should be poker-faced throughout the discussion. Your behaviour should be normal, you should use niceties and must have a positive approach. For example, there is no need to say, "You are wrong." Instead you can say, "Yes, you may be right."

You must know when to contradict and when to support. It is not good to keep supporting or contradicting others. If you are criticising an argument extended by another participant, do not make fun of him. Do not try to prove that what he was saying was rubbish. Be courteous and say a few good words about his views. Then give your arguments to prove that his views are wrong. Similarly, when supporting an argument, the support should not be total. You must mention why you are supporting a point and your arguments should not be similar to those which have already been extended.

You cannot prepare for a group discussion in a short period. Over a period of time, develop certain traits, mannerisms and a pleasant way of speaking. There are no easy lessons and you only learn by experience. The best way to learn is to participate in discussions whenever you get the opportunity. Organise small discussion groups and meet frequently. Invite knowledgeable and experienced persons often to give an assessment of your performance.

R. Halan

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TEST YOUR WORD POWER

BY AYCEE



Tick the word or phrase you believe is nearest in meaning to the key word.

1. **affluent** (ă'flooənt): A: wealthy B: forceful C: smart D: suave
2. **ailment** (ă'lmənt): A: madness B: indignation C: illness D: aversion
3. **arable** (ă'ragəbəl): A: suitable for ploughing B: windy C: healthy D: easy to please
4. **carnivore** (kăr'nivôr): A: a ravenous person B: flesh-eating animal C: gypsy D: plant-eating animal
5. **circumvent** (sêrkəmvēnt): A: to get round B: write down officially C: confine within bounds D: say something in a roundabout way
6. **concomitant** (kənkō'mitant): A: a contestant B: something that accompanies C: a collaborator D: something that brings misfortune
7. **deficiency** (difī'shənsi): A: lack of communication B: misappropriation of money C: getting out of touch with others D: state of being short of what is needed
8. **dissident** (di'sidənt): A: traitor B: one who hates mankind C: one who disagrees D: wasteful
9. **dogma** (dō'gmə): A: evidence against somebody B: questioning the truth of a belief C: beginnings of uncertainty D: belief to be accepted as true without question
10. **embark**: (imbăr'k): A: to start B: hitch-hike C: go climbing D: draw out
11. **execution** (ēksikū'shən): A: planning something out of the ordinary B: excluding from a religious body C: finishing off

- a person without warning D: infliction of punishment by death
12. **gene** (jēn): A: descent of a species B: spirit with strange powers C: one of the factors controlling heredity D: grammatical grouping of words into classes
13. **glut** (glūt): A: supply in excess of demand B: sticky substance C: one who eats too much D: small horned animal
14. **hazard** (hă'zərd): A: problem B: risk C: thin mist D: trick
15. **palate** (pă'lat): A: a tablet B: a sweet dish C: sense of taste D: a large tray
16. **ravages** (ră'vijiz): A: whispering winds B: tragic events C: harmful weapons D: violently destructive effects
17. **replete** (riplē't): A: generous B: dangerous C: filled to the utmost D: limited
18. **satiety** (sati'ti): A: selfishness B: state of ill-health C: state of being fully satisfied D: feeling of dissatisfaction
19. **vulnerable** (vū'lnərəbəl): A: unsure B: open to attack C: crafty D: secretive
20. **wretched** (rē'chid): A: poor B: frail C: miserable D: humble

(Answers on page 70)

P.S.: For pronunciation symbols look up our March issue.

FOREIGN WORDS

BY THE AARBEEES

1. **passee or passee** (pă'sə) Fr: past the prime, especially (of woman) past the period of greatest beauty, behind the times, out of date. The Chief had a fine brain in a somewhat *passee* body.
2. **passim** (pă'sim) L: throughout, here and there—used especially with the name of a book or author to indicate that something (as a word, phrase or idea) is to be found at many places in the same book or writer's work. This idea occurs in Shakespeare *passim*.
3. **per annum** (pêr ă'nəm) L: in or for each year; annually.
4. **per capita** (pêr kă'patē) L: by or for each person. In the last two decades *per capita* consumption of sugar has gone up.
5. **per diem** (pêr di'əm) L: based on use or service by the day; daily. The fee is charged on a *per diem* basis.

6. **per mensem** (pêr me'nsəm) L: by the month; monthly. The number of workers discharged *per mensem* is fast increasing.
7. **per se** (pêrsē) L: by or in itself, intrinsically. Greed is evil *per se* and must be avoided at all costs.
8. **persona non grata** (pərsō'nə nōn grā'ta) L: an unacceptable person, especially a diplomatic official who is personally not acceptable to the government of the country to which he is accredited.
9. **petit bourgeois** (pätē'boor'zhwah) Fr: a member of the lower middle classes.
10. **petite bourgeoisie** (pätē't boorzhwahzē) Fr: the lower middle classes.
11. **petitio principii** (pitishīō prinsi'piē) L: begging the question; a logical fallacy in which a premise is assumed to be true without warrant, or in which what is to be proved is implicitly taken for granted.

Note: Fr—French; L—Latin.

FOCUS

SEVENTH NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT

A TURNING POINT

BY MAHENDRA AGRAWAL

Every country which participated in the recently concluded 7th New Delhi Non-aligned Summit, felt satisfied with the final outcome and regarded it as successful for one reason or another. To begin with, none of the previous six summits were so representative as this one: nearly 70 heads of state or government and a large number of dignitaries, delegates, observers and guests attended the New Delhi conference, against the tally of 25 nations in the first summit at Belgrade, 100 nations assembled in the New Delhi meet. Apart from the UN General Assembly sessions, it was the largest international gathering, but in a sense more important. General Assembly sessions are not normally addressed by heads of state or government and neither do they seek to confront — and contain, within limits — all the global problems in one sitting.

If that be so, the New Delhi Summit derives its importance as much from the ominous background of the world situation in which it met — amply collaborated by its very vast and diverse agenda — as from the remarkable degree of success with which it was able to maintain the unity of the non-aligned movement (NAM).

The recent summit conference was held under the shadow of an unprecedented global crisis, both economic and political. This situation has arisen because of a considerable erosion of detente and the emergence of what is called the "new cold war". Military budgets of the leading countries are mounting on an awesome scale. The increasing presence of the two superpowers in and around the Indian Ocean puts to question whether the non-aligned nations have the necessary leverage to extricate themselves from the vortex of the cold war. No less a serious challenge came to the Non-aligned Summit from the intra-

regional conflicts like the Iran-Iraq war, the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the issue of Kampuchea, political instability in Lebanon and the continuing Israeli aggression, sharp political and economic differences among the ASEAN countries and Vietnam, and a long historical animosity between India and Pakistan.

The agenda of the Summit emerged mainly from two sets of factors. One was the pursuit of the oft-repeated, "continuing" objectives of non-alignment, namely "independence, development, disarmament, and peace"; and the other was the need to adhere to the "five principles" or *Panch-sheel*, namely sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference, equality, and peaceful coexistence. These issues and subjects were considered within the framework of two broad headings: first, *political questions*, including the problems of international peace and security, cold war and detente, disarmament, the problems arising from the increasing militarisation of the Indian Ocean, aggression, intervention, colonialism and racism and related questions; and, second, *economic questions*, including the so-called North-South dialogue between the affluent, industrialised countries and the developing. Third World nations on the restructuring of international financial institutions, aid, trade, debt burdens, transfer of technology and the like, and South-South cooperation in the fields of trade, finance, agriculture, industry, science, education and technology.

After several days of hard deliberations, the conference adopted two major documents — a Political and an Economic Declaration. A novelty was a combined, capsuled formulation the Summit issued on the major points of the two Declarations — called the New Delhi Message.

The main focus of the Political Declaration is on such questions like disarmament (especially nuclear disarmament), racism in South and South-West Africa, Zionist aggression against Palestinians and Arabs, Namibia's independence, aggressive great-power designs in Latin America, and the dangerous growth in the stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction in Europe.



India — and Indira — takes charge
Mrs Gandhi, Castro and other leaders at
the inauguration of the New Delhi
Summit.

Dominating the Declaration was the section on disarmament. NAM has called for an "effective programme leading to general and complete disarmament". This, in fact, is a reiteration of the idea of general and complete disarmament adopted as the final goal by the UN General Assembly more than twenty years ago. But the non-aligned nations were realistic enough to emphasise that while general and complete disarmament should be pursued as the ultimate aim, it is the question of nuclear disarmament which should receive immediate attention. Thus, they urged the nuclear powers "to adopt urgent and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear weapons" and to "agree on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances and stop further production and deployment of nuclear weapons".

Both the Political Declaration and the New Delhi Message point to the dangers inherent in the ever-escalating arms race and the great-power involvement in regional conflicts, particularly in the continents of Latin America



the same. This may well give the impression that although theoretically the New Delhi Summit steered clear from the hangover of the "natural ally" theory propounded by Cuba at the 1979 Summit in Havana, it has tended to be more favourable to the Soviet Union on substantive issues.

Even so, the Summit demand for a ban on nuclear weapons and for eventual general and comprehensive disarmament, is welcome. It is indeed heartening that neither the Soviet Union nor the US has commented on it. But there is undoubtedly a touch of delusion about the non-aligned position on this question. The superpowers and nuclear powers are known for their recalcitrant attitude and for their unabating indulgence in the acquisition of nuclear weapons and other armaments. But surely the smaller countries and the non-aligned nations are offenders too, in that the expenditure on accumulation of armaments in the Third World has gone up considerably in recent years. Some Third World countries have also started trading in armaments. Therefore, the impression can hardly be avoided that whereas the non-aligned group of nations may place the major responsibility for nuclear disarmament on the nuclear powers, its own espousal of the cause of disarmament smacks of caution against any serious attack on its own programmes of arms build-up.

Duplicity of this sort undermines NAM's credibility, though member countries are loath to accept it. They, however, recognise the factors which bode ill for the very unity of NAM. They all admit that NAM suffers from its inability to have a set of precise rules for membership as also from the existence of several mutual conflicts between member nations. The second is, in fact, the unavoidable consequence of the first. In 1973, Malta was admitted to NAM while it still had a NATO base on its soil. Countries like Cuba, Vietnam and Pakistan with very close relations with one superpower or another, are its members. Romania and France have also been making serious efforts to join NAM. Except perhaps at Belgrade, the rules governing membership have never been settled, not even at the New Delhi Summit. There is a feeling

and Africa. The Declaration also calls for "cessation of all acts of aggression and threats against Cuba", "condemns covert and overt acts of political pressures by imperialist forces against Grenada", "considers the massive naval presence of Britain in Malvinas (Falklands)", expresses grave "concern over the repressive and expansionist policies of Guatemala", notes "with concern [the] continuing tensions in Central America, the Caribbean and South Atlantic", "opposes the establishment of military bases in the region" and "denounces new and increasing threats and acts of intimidation and aggression against Nicaragua". It draws pointed attention to apartheid, racial discrimination and colonial tyranny in South Africa and expresses deep concern over the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime in flagrant violation of UN resolutions. The New Delhi Summit urged for an immediate release of African leaders like Nelson Mandela, Hermon Ya Tolvo and others and condemned the racist regime of Pretoria for its systematic acts of oppression and discrimination. As a measure of effective international pressure, it demanded that agencies like the International Monetary Fund should stop all assistance to South Africa, and also

that Western countries and Israel should stop their collaboration with the racist regime of that country.

Israel itself was strongly condemned for its continued aggression in Palestine and Lebanon and its policy of "genocide" against the Palestinian people in Lebanese areas under its occupation and it was hoped that the Palestinian people would soon get back their homeland. In this connection, the US was condemned for its policy of military and political support to Israel. The Summit Declaration also asked for the withdrawal of all foreign troops everywhere and de-escalation of tensions and early political settlement of the political issues that may be responsible for continued presence of foreign troops in any country.

However, the non-aligned countries tended to dispose of these problems in all too simplistic a manner. Thus, while the references to the problems in Latin America, Africa and West Asia—where the US or Western powers are believed to be involved directly or otherwise—and their denunciation are quite direct and sharp, the references to the Afghan and Kampuchean questions, involving Soviet or Soviet-backed intervention, are much too weak. It may have been necessary in the interest of the unity of NAM, but it is clearly against the non-aligned ethos all

have developed in keeping the membership criteria deliberately vague so as to be able to expand NAM's membership. This unchecked increase in membership is certainly the reason for growing conflicts among the non-aligned countries themselves. It is not surprising that most of the armed conflicts that have occurred since World War II have been between countries which now belong to NAM. The Korean war, Indo-Pak wars, the war between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the Sino-Vietnamese conflict, the Tanzania-Uganda conflict, the Ethiopia-Somalia conflict, the conflict over Western Sahara, and the Iran-Iraq war are classic examples of this. Much to the relief of all, the New Delhi Summit somehow succeeded in adopting compromise formulations on most of these issues. But the Iran-Iraq war proved to be the most intractable problem which loomed large over the Summit until the very last moment and required Mrs Gandhi's personal persuasion to make both the countries agree to the insertion of an innocuous sentence in the form of an appeal to them to end the war. Even then the question of the venue of the Eighth Non-aligned Summit could not be settled—since Baghdad would have been the automatic choice as it was to have hosted the present Summit but could not do so because of its ongoing war with Iran—and it had to be deferred until 1985.

Economic questions, too, loomed large both in the deliberations and in the proclamations of the New Delhi Summit. NAM's new chairperson, Indira Gandhi, setting the tone in her inaugural address, lamented that "in spite of Ottawa, Cancun and Versailles, the dialogue between the developed and the developing (the so-called North-South dialogue) has not even begun". She added that very few in the North realise that the sustained social and economic development of the South is in the interest of the North itself. Asserts the New Delhi Message: "They (the countries of the North) still refuse to recognise that the economic revival of the North is simply not possible without the economic survival of the South." These arguments were also ad-

tion and issued at the end of what was called the South-South consultations in February 1982. Still earlier, in 1981, the same arguments were also expressed by Third World leaders at Cancun.

This approach seems to presume that the developed nations are incapable of seeing for themselves as to where their long-term interests lie and that the South must constantly educate them this. Apparently, the countries of the North can hardly accept such a poor view of themselves. In fact, the North believes that the proposed New International Economic Order (NIEO) is heavily tilted in favour of the South; and that pushed to the wall, they can even think of using their own resources of raw materials and minerals rather than submit to the demands of the South. Additionally, wherever necessary and possible, the countries of the North can also derive advantages from bilateral arrangements with some of the developing countries which keep on seeking assistance all the time from the North-dominated international financial institutions, even while chorusing their demand for a restructuring of these institutions. In view of the apparent economic vulnerability and inner disunity—despite all the show of harmony and unity at the summit—it is hardly possible for the non-aligned to pressurise the developed countries to make the concessions they demand.

The immediate need, therefore, is to overcome this vulnerability and disunity—and this is possible only through increasing South-South cooperation. But the New Delhi Message does not even make a mention of South-South cooperation, although it figured quite a bit in the Summit deliberations. The prospects of such a cooperation are limited in any case. For, many countries of the South are trying to modernise their economies and hence have to lean continuously on the ever-new technology of the industrialised countries. Their large-scale, capital-intensive development plans also depend on Western financial assistance. That being so, it is doubtful how far the countries of the South would be able to forge bonds of cooperation among themselves and use this as a basis of

with the North. Nevertheless, the non-aligned countries have shown a real concern for some of the most immediate economic problems like mounting debts, and hence have rightly called for an immediate convening of a global conference on money and finance.

What then, in the final analysis, is the achievement of the New Delhi Summit? While it is true that the non-aligned declaration succeeded only in concealing the intra-non-aligned differences without achieving anything concrete, it is also a fact that the preservation of at least the apparent unity among the non-aligned ranks and the continued adherence to the principle of consensus was perhaps the maximum that could be achieved in a world full of conflict and discord. Those who tend to exaggerate NAM's internal dissensions should remind themselves that non-alignment is a movement not merely for achieving greater international distributive justice vis-a-vis the developed countries but also for a greater internal cohesion among the developing, non-aligned countries themselves. The road to both the objectives lies in the strengthening of the movement itself.

It is precisely in this sense that Mrs Gandhi's remark—that the non-aligned movement is a continuous process—assumes real significance. The New Delhi Summit is again important on another count: Mrs Gandhi will be NAM's chairperson for the next three years, and this would provide an opportunity for a resuscitation of the original concept of non-alignment as propounded by Jawaharlal Nehru, who always regarded peace as the most important objective of non-alignment.

But the concept of peace itself needs a great deal of reformulation in tune with the demands not only of political independence and economic development but also with the protection of individual freedom. No durable peace is possible if people in about three-fourths of the non-aligned countries suffer under authoritarian regimes and are denied even the minimum distributive justice and personal freedom. Unfortunately, the question of human rights received no attention at the Summit conference simply because it is too sensitive an issue. ■

READING THE RAPID WAY-2

Can you now read 30 type units at one glance after following the instructions given in the first instalment of rapid reading in our March issue? To step it up further, read through our second instalment.

What is the second exercise?

It is the Rapid Rhythmic Reading Exercise.

What is that?

Read the following several times. Each time try to read it a little faster, but without losing its meaning. You will need a watch for this exercise. Try to do it smoothly, grasping a whole phrase with each glance or fixation of the eye, and only three fixations per line. Alright, check the time and begin.

Remember: Go a little faster than what is comfortable.

RAPID

The secret of thinking with questions. The writer's thought must dance. Do I agree? Such questions as we read.

RHYTHMIC

of reading. To read We try but also in our heads. What follows? must be

READING

lies in is to think to follow many questions Is this true? Where next? in our heads

With regular practice we can increase our eye-span. Our eyes move by stops and starts across the page. These fixations or glances are important in reading. You should try to grasp as many words as you can in one fixation. Grasping many words in one fixation is very helpful to both the mind and the eye. The mind gets more meaning and the eye has less work. When you read word-by-word the mind gets less meaning and also the muscles of the eye become tired. Three stops or fixations to a line is sufficient. So remember the less stops for the eyes the better for the mind.

Do this exercise every day for five minutes each time trying to increase your speed as you read. You will need a watch to keep time but push yourself faster and faster along the lines but of course without any loss of meaning. There should be a rhythm in the movement of your eyes. Find the rhythm and increase it as you move down the page absorbing the thought asking questions.

You can become a thinking reader, if you will a faster reader, a skilled reader, It all depends on your determination to practise. Theory without practice is sterile. Practice without theory is blind.

is blind. in the art for five minutes your regular reading. from this exercise

Resolve today of reading, every day The rhythm to the other.

to become skilled Do this exercise before picking up will carry over

You have finished.

See the time.

Write it down.

Seconds

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

Average time: _____

That's a good exercise. I can see how it would develop a rhythm in my reading if I practised it.

Yes, it is a good exercise, for it forces you to concentrate on meaning. Reading is like batting in cricket. You can't think of anything else but the ball while batting; similarly, you cannot half-read, with half your attention on the book, and half elsewhere. When you read, **READ**. Otherwise, you will be back in the pavilion without scoring.



You had also said you would tell me how to make my own reading machine.

Home-made reading machine

Here is how you can make it. It's practically as good as the foreign machines which are large and expensive.

...comes from the top, cut out a 2 cm window. The window should be wide enough to extend 1 cm beyond the side of the columns of the print on the page of the book with which you will practise. In an ordinary book such a window will frame five or six lines of print. Place the line which you will first read in the middle of the frame. Now start reading. As you read, pull the piece of paper towards you, moving the frame down the page. The lines which you have read will disappear above and new lines will appear at the bottom. Try to keep reading in the middle section of the window. Pull the sheet down at a steady rate so that you are made to read hurriedly in order to keep ahead of it.

I find it a little difficult to concentrate while pulling the sheet down.

Yes, this happens in the beginning. It takes time, practice and effort to give up bad reading habits and learn good ones.

Here's a story with which you can practise.
The Day I Became Lighter Than Air

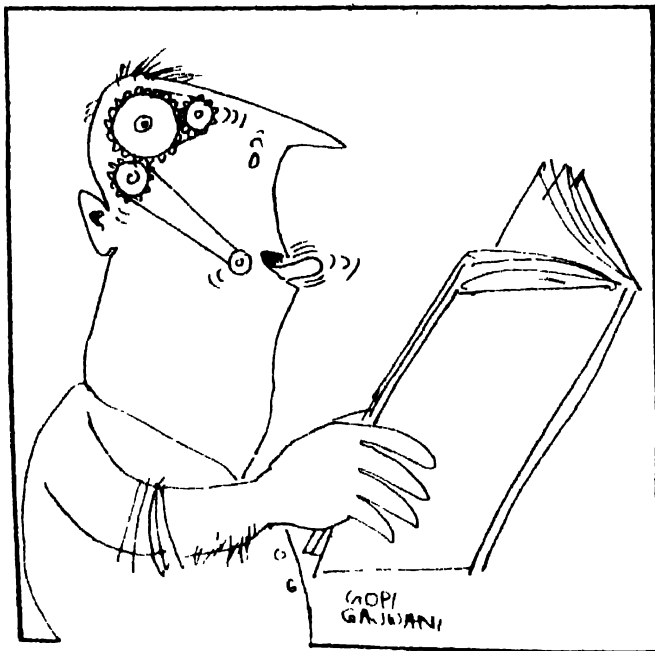
"Mohinder! Are you still eating? How many times do I have to tell you not to overeat? You'll burst one of these days, then don't blame me. Moreover, you'll miss the bus and be late for school again. Now hurry along or I'll have to come there and throw you out."

"But mother, I've had only six slices of toast. Please let me have more."

"NO! Pick up your satchel and leave, you glutton."

Disgusted with my mother's strictness, I walked to the street on an empty stomach only to see the 8:45 bus whip past me and stop a hundred yards ahead at the bus-stop. Remembering the principal's warning that I'd get the caning of my life if I were late again that week, I broke into a run, but too late. I was about 10 yards from the bus when it pulled away.

Frustrated and annoyed, I uttered the fatal words that brought me the most bizarre adventure of my life. While walking down the street I made the mistake of saying, "Why did God have to make



I could have caught the bus. And now I had to have to walk to school and get a caning for my pains. Instantly, as if in answer to a wish, I began to feel lighter and lighter, until I could practically walk on air. Perplexed and afraid of what was happening to me, I tried to run. I seemed only to float higher up in the air. Suddenly realising my precarious position, I lunged at the railing on the side-walk and thus managed to anchor myself. I found myself upside down, my feet hovering in the air above my head. I clutched frantically at the railing to prevent myself from floating into space and perhaps to another planet. I was now on the horns of a dilemma. If I let go, I would wander into space, but otherwise I could not move an inch. Holding on with my hands, I managed to crawl to a doctor's house a quarter mile down the road. Reaching there, I found the doctor was not in, so I was directed to his office in the middle of the main street.

As I went down the road, pedestrians stared at me every time I let go of the support of walls and pillars and let buoyancy take over the controls. Small boys mocked and jeered at me while grown-ups stood aghast when I flew over their heads and crashed into a brick wall. Battered and breathless, I finally reached the doctor's clinic. The doctor asked an attendant to hold me down while he examined me and asked me questions about what I'd eaten since the day before. I told him the menus mother had prepared and then added that I had eaten a whole loaf of white, home-made bread with several cups of coffee, sugar cubes and cream.

Suddenly the doctor burst into peals of laughter. "You poor greedy boy," he said to me. "You know what you've done? You've made a gas factory inside your stomach by eating too many of those white cubes which look like sugar but are actually yeast tablets. Now for that I have a cure that will bring you down to earth again."

He handed me a medicine glass full of a red mixture that tasted insipid but worked quickly. After about 10 minutes I found that I could once again stand on my feet without floating into space. As parting advice the doctor warned me against overeating. Making my way to school, I presented myself to the principal with my excuse for being late. The answer he gave is a story that I will save for another time.

Mohinder Shah Singh,
Jamshedpur

I think I've now grasped the idea of training the eyes for better reading. I try to have wider eye-spans, fewer re-readings and more speed and rhythm. You said, though, that besides eye training, mind training was another way to rapid reading.

That's right. While all reading experts do not agree on the value of eye training, all of them do agree on mind training. Many feel, too, that if you learn to use your mind better while reading, the eyes will take care of themselves.

(To be continued)

Serialised from WORK EFFICIENCY 1: READING by Work-Oriented General Education Project, Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur

**Make your gums strong.
And give your teeth a long life.**



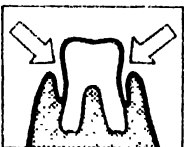
**Only Forhan's
has an exclusive astringent to
strengthen gums.**

The tingling sensation tells you it's actually working:

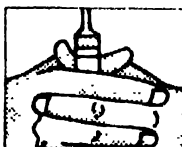
Even healthy teeth need the support of strong gums — if gums become weak and spongy, your teeth no longer have a firm foundation. That's why Forhan's is formulated with an exclusive astringent that helps to tighten and

contract the gum tissue. The tingling sensation you feel when you brush your teeth with Forhan's is the astringent at work — making your gums stronger, firmer. So that your teeth stay healthy longer.

So give your teeth a firm foundation — Use Forhan's the toothpaste with an exclusive astringent.



If your gums are weak, even healthy teeth become loose.



Forhan's exclusive astringent tightens gum tissue

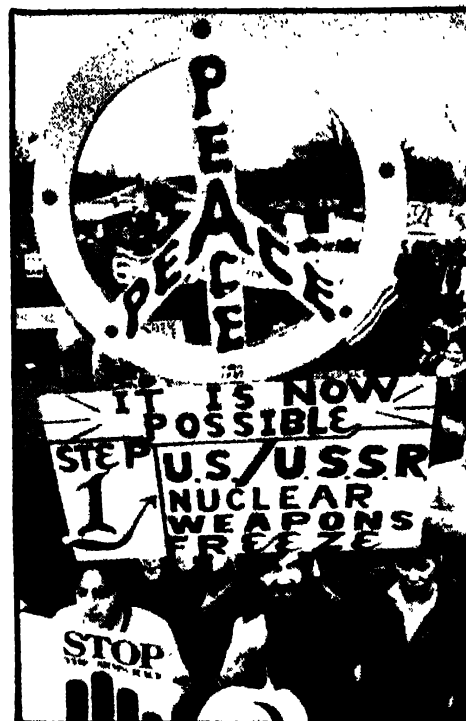


making your gums stronger, giving your teeth a long life.



Trust Forhan's It's the toothpaste created by a dentist.

NEWS IN PIX



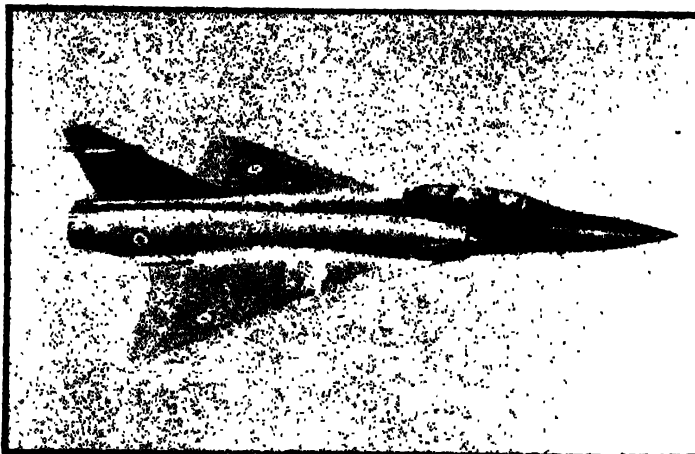
Stop The Nuclear Arms Race:
The members of the nuclear weapons freeze supporters group from around the US held a peace rally in front of Capitol Hill in early March (above right) to call for a nuclear freeze between the US and USSR. Across the Atlantic (above), anti-nuclear women demonstrators resited a camp outside the US Airbase at Greenham Common, England—where the first NATO cruise missiles are to be deployed—after being evicted from an earlier site around here following a court order. In early April, Greenham Common was one end of a novel 22-km-long human chain, made of tens of thousands of anti-nuclear protestors, linking three nuclear arms centres in the UK. The other two: Aldermaston atomic research centre and Burghfield nuclear arms factory.



Above: Poisoning The Palestinians: Hit by small-arms fire from Israeli troops, a Palestinian woman lies wounded in Sidon, Lebanon. She and other women were protesting outside the Israeli Army H.Q. against the detention of their husbands and sons by the Israeli Army. Back south, in West Bank, it was near-death by poisoning for this nationless people. About 480 Palestinian schoolgirls fell victim to a poison gas reportedly sprayed by Israelis in Jenin district of West Bank, according to the Palestinian news agency, WAFA. Baffled Israeli authorities denied this, though they banned distribution of all Palestinian Arabic newspapers in West Bank and clamped curfew in Jenin. Even as irate Palestinians threw stones at Israeli vehicles, nylon bags containing a yellow powder were discovered in a secondary school in the region which is thought to have caused nausea, headache and fainting, the symptoms shown by the poison victims.

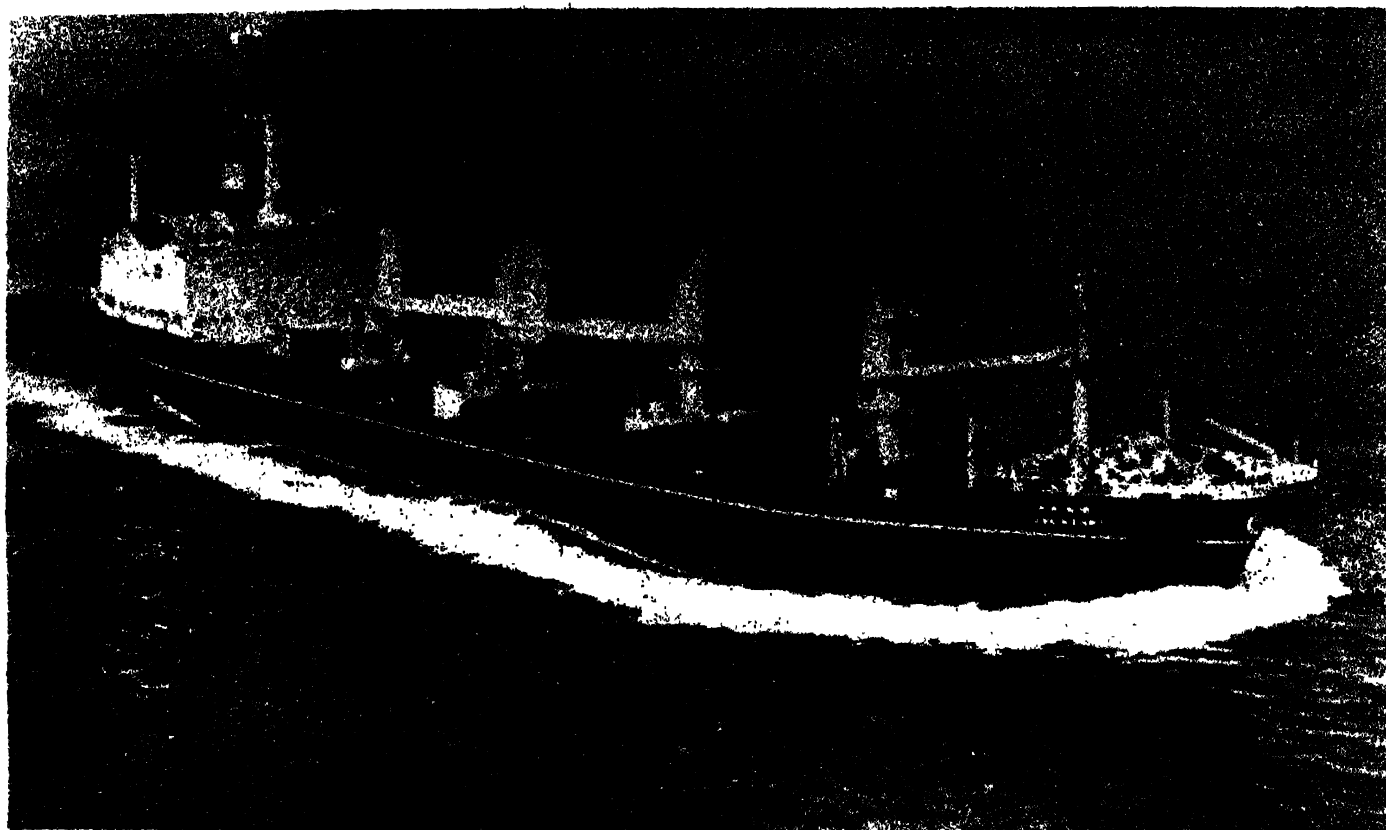


Above: Famine In Ethiopia: Victims of Ethiopia's worst-ever famine anxiously await a relief officer distributing water at a relief camp in Ibenat, Wollo province. The Ethiopian Red Cross in its SOS to the world has appealed for urgent assistance to 1.3 million Ethiopians in the drought-hit provinces of Wollo and Gondar. Meanwhile, an angry row has broken out between the Euro Parliament (EP) and the EEC over EP's recommendation to suspend food and other aids to Ethiopia because of its continued human-rights violation and corruption. EP wants an assurance that food aid will reach the famine-struck, while the EEC Aid Commissioner has rejected the demand. Right: Bombay's First Sikh Mayor: Manmohansingh Harnamsingh Bedi (58) of the Janata Party being cheered by bhangra dancers after becoming Bombay's first Sikh Mayor on April 4. Bedi polled 102 votes, the first time that a mayoral candidate crossed the 100-vote mark, against the 32 secured by his lone Congress (I) opponent, R.M. Dube.



Left: Mirage's Maiden Flight: The French-built Mirage 2000 N—of which India will acquire 40 in fly-away condition at a cost of over Rs 2,500 crores—during its maiden flight in early February. Among its features: maximum take-off weight in air-to-air configuration, with no extra fuel drop tanks, is 19,840 lb; it is fitted with one turbofan engine which develops 19,840 lb thrust with afterburning; its maximum speed is Mach 2.3 and its rate of climb 65,000 feet per minute; its combat radius of action is 400 nautical miles with extra fuel; it has nine points for four air-to-air missiles plus bombs and rockets, the airborne radar it carries has an operating range of 100 km and is capable of detecting targets at all altitudes. This two-seater, all-weather, low-altitude, high-speed-penetration, nuclear attack aircraft also carries inertial platform, head-up display, passive radar warning, ECM and ECCM.





MERCHANT NAVY

BY H. JESSE KOCHAR

Are you one of those who wishes to blaze a new trail? Then find your sea legs and set sail on a merchant vessel to a life where cash is plenty, work hard but satisfying, promotions quick and perks come wrapped in foreign packages.

"Joo-Joo will be two next month," said Rohini Dalpat.

"His father hasn't seen him for over a year now. He keeps on saying Pa-Pa, Pa-Pa all the time." Joo-Joo is her little son.

"Where is Captain Dalpat?"

"His ship is sailing on the Japan-US run, it will be another couple of months before he returns," Rohini lamented.

But I noticed the toy Joo-Joo was playing with was Taiwanese, the coffee-mug I was offered a beverage in was British, the hi-fi set in the sitting room was 'Sanyo', the refrigerator 'Electrolux' and, I suspected, all the clocks—Rohini and

little Joo-Joo wore were also imported.

Thanks to the merchant navy the Dalpats are not only affluent at a very young age (Captain Vishnu Dalpat is 29), they are probably already in India's top five per cent income bracket. Before Joo-Joo was born Rohini used to sail with her husband and saw most of the world during the six voyages she was with her husband on board. But since the birth of the child she is ashore, separated from her husband by the circumstances—a price one has to pay occasionally for the luxury of the navy.

"Does Captain Dalpat like the navy?"

"Oh, he loves it," she replied, and Joo-Joo gave me a 70-mm smile.

The Two Navies

Before we proceed further, it would be proper to clear the difference between the two navies—the Indian Navy (I.N.) and the merchant navy. These are often confused with each other. The I.N. is a part of the defence forces; its training structure, discipline, pay, and career prospects are at par with the IAF and the army. The I.N. ships are basically warships meant primarily to destroy the

enemy. These carry the prefix INS (Indian Naval Ship), viz, INS Vikrant, INS Rajput. By tradition, the land-based units of the I.N. are designated the same way as its ships, for instance, INS India in New Delhi.

Although the uniforms of the merchant naval officers may resemble those of the I.N., the career in the merchant navy is purely commercial. The vessels are designed for carrying either cargo (in bulk carriers) or oil (in tankers) or passengers (in liners), and their names carry the prefix MV (motorised vessel), and in rare cases SS (steam-ship), as MV Vishwabharati and SS Rose Garden. Unlike the I.N. ships, which are almost always grey, the merchant vessels are painted in different hues and they usually display on their funnels the emblem and colours of the company that owns them.

A merchant navy officer has a choice to serve on board a foreign or an Indian ship, and even in that he has a further choice to join a private (viz, Scindia's Jala Gruja, Great Eastern's Jag Jawan and Jag Shakti or Garware's Rishi Agasthi) or a state-owned vessel (viz, Shipping Corporation of India's Jawahar Lal Nehru, Kanchanjunga and Rani Padmini or Mugul Line's Akbar and Noor Jehan). If one were to compare the two navies with aviation as a profession, an I.N. officer would be like an IAF pilot and a merchant naval officer would be close to an Air India pilot. This parallel holds good not only so far as their careers and the way of life are concerned but also in the wages they earn.

The career

The merchant navy offers basically two careers to young men—nautical and engineering, and both fetch approximately the same emoluments and perks. (Sorry ladies! The Indians, unlike the Soviets and the Cubans, haven't opened this profession to women yet.) Both the branches ensure a quick run to the top—a cadet joining either the nautical training on board Training Ship 'Rajendra' or the engineering institute at the DMET (Directorate of Marine Engineering Training) can expect to reach the rank of Captain or Chief Engineer respectively within seven to nine years. This depends on how quickly he clears his

promotion exams and whether he possesses the required sea-service.

It is a matter of pride that Indian officers and crew (sailors) are not only highly competent in their professions, they are also the youngest lot in the world. Their high professional reputation—their Indian qualifications (Second Mate/Third Engineer upwards) are recognised and respected internationally—and discipline has constantly brought them a fair share of jobs on ships flying the flags of almost every maritime country. (The wages given by Indian and foreign companies are given in the *Fact-Sheet*.)

All shipping companies whose ships touch Indian ports have agents in the major ports. When requested, these agents also hire qualified Indian officers and crew for their vessels, give instructions and hand over air-passage to the hired persons.

Some well-known foreign shipping lines operating in India are Hapag-Lloyd and Hansa of West Germany, UK's British-India Lines, USA's President Lines, Holland's Hoogh. Singapore's Neptune Orient and Hong Kong's Bank Line. Many Indian agents represent more than one company.

The current situation

While it is difficult to say exactly how many nautical and engineering cadets will be inducted in the merchant navy in the coming years, both Rajendra and DMET intend to maintain their present annual intake of 250 and 100 cadets respectively. However, this profession depends a great deal on the market forces—on the demand and supply position. When there was a general shortage of officers in India, even holders of Second Mate ticket were being taken as Chief Mate. Same holds good for the engineers. At present there is a bad recession in the shipping industry and jobs (especially in foreign ships) are hard to come by. Officers are known to have accepted posts one rank below in foreign-owned ships. However, the situation in Indian companies is quite satisfactory as far as the vacancies are concerned if one keeps in view the general slump in the trade.

Risk

Contrary to a common notion, life at sea is as safe as in any other job. In fact, more seamen

have died of alcohol and accidents ashore than by the wrath of the elements

Two Sides Of The Coin

Before we hop on to the hard facts of the working life in the merchant navy, the quality of life it offers deserves mention.

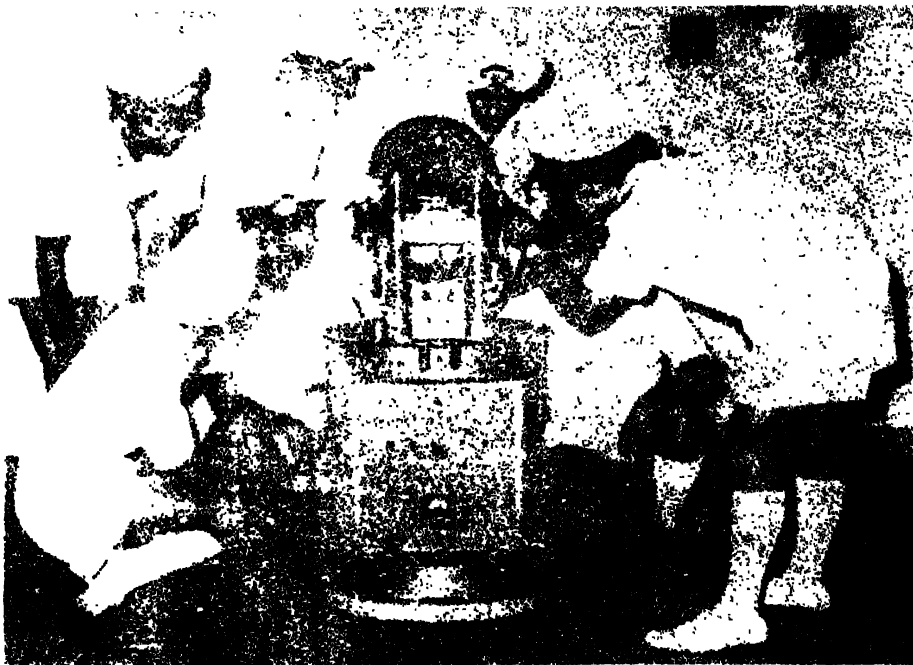
Very few professions in this country can boast of a very high salary, allowances, foreign travel and superb duty-free perks at an early age as this career. Not only are the wages higher than, say, the I.N. or the IAS, a large chunk of it is paid in foreign exchange. A job on board a foreign-owned vessel is a bonus in itself because of the higher wages. The career at sea is not only lucrative but also adventurous, provides variety and, above all, gives one a choice of employers and freedom to quit after a two-to-three-year contract. If one gets fed up of the life at sea, there are always the land-lubbers' jobs as harbour pilots, surveyors, shipping executives, port officials and so on. Last but not the least, this is the only job where an officer, after a certain seniority, can carry his family on board.

But all is not rosy and pink in this profession. It has its negative points too. Nearly everyone feels the boredom of long sea voyages which are made worse by waiting at anchorage outside a harbour. Sometimes a ship has to wait for a berth for weeks. Separation from family and long wait for letters is very bugging too. So is the predicament of seeing the same 40-odd faces, eating the same food and tolerating the same smells day in and day out.

But the most dangerous of the 'sea-ailments', perhaps, is the 'too-much-too-soon' phenomenon in the merchant navy. Many an immature officer and sailor have hit the bottle and blown their money on wine, women and song—actually very little on song. This happens with getting too much money suddenly; after all, most of the cadets who only get Rs 500 p.m. as stipend suddenly jump to Rs 2,000 (plus) salary as soon as they qualify as Second Mates. It requires a good upbringing and maturity to hold one's horses.

And yet, with little self-control, hard work and application, this career is a fascinating one—it takes you places, literally and figuratively.

FACT-SHEET



“Yes, the bloke wasn't any good on earth, so he went to the sea.”

You may have often heard many such snide remarks against the lads who make it to the merchant navy. But let's assure you they come from the envious. The 'man in white', as a naval officer is often called, has aplenty in his bag to generate envy: his job takes him around the world, his pockets carry enough cash to be comfortable anywhere, he uses imported goods and he has job satisfaction.

He may serve in any of the two branches of the navy—the nautical or the engineering, depending on his qualifications and aptitude. But a ship's crew is incomplete without the radio and electrical officers, pursers and the sailors.

Nautical or Deck Officers

Nautical officers are responsible for the ship's navigation, loading and unloading of cargo, safety of passengers and crew and the routine maintenance of a vessel. At the top of the shipborne hierarchy is the Captain. The entire crew and the vessel are under his command. Also known as the Master of the vessel, he is a nautical officer and holds the Certificate of Master. Below him, in the nautical hierarchy, are the Chief Officer or Chief Mate, the Second Mate and the Third Mate. The Chief Officer is the right-hand man

The golden rendezvous: Explaining the gyro compass to 'sea urchins' (above); a mariner on the wheel in the wheel-house.

of the Master. On his behalf he looks after almost all the aspects of the ship's operation, navigation and training. The Second and the Third Mates assist the Chief Mate in his day-to-day work.

Engineering

This department is headed by the Chief Engineer who is at par with the Master in rank (he wears four golden stripes on his uniform) but in practice is responsible to the latter on all engineering matters. All shipborne machinery and systems, except the wireless and radar, are his responsibility. Under him he has the Second Engineer, the Third Engineer and the Fourth Engineer. The Electrical Officer also reports directly to the Chief Engineer on matters relating to all electrical systems on board.

Sailors

Sailors, or the crew of a ship, are divided into three professional categories—(a) Deck: They are further subdivided into seamen and quartermasters. The latter steer the ship as ordered. (b) Engineering: Are also subdivided into two categories, firemen and greasers. (c) Saloon: Headed by



the Chief Steward, the cooks and pantrymen form part of the saloon crew. The crew has separate accommodation and kitchen on board.

Other Professions

Besides these, the merchant navy offers jobs as Radio Officers, Electrical Officers, Pursers and Medical Officers. They are hired directly and their maximum qualifications and suitability are determined by the shipping companies. However, the Radio Officers should possess a minimum second class Certificate of Proficiency as Wireless Operator (Radio Telegraphy) issued by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. A majority of Radio and Electrical Officers are ex-I.N. Petty Officers. The Pursers (they keep accounts on board) are usually B.Com./B.A., and they need no professional training. Though their pay-scale rises steadily upto a point, they have no scope for further promotions. The same predicament is faced by the radio and electrical officers. They are all directly responsible to the Master for their respective departments.

Where to apply

Training Ship 'Rajendra' (it used to be 'Dufferin' in the good old days which was scrapped in 1972) in Bombay harbour trains nautical officers in navigation,

loading and discharging of cargo, maintenance of ship, safety of passengers and crew. The engineering officers are trained at DMET in Calcutta and Bombay.

Requirements

(a) Intermediate Science (10+2) with Maths, Physics and Chemistry (those appearing in the final exam may also apply) or (b) First Year exam of a three-year degree course (with the same three subjects as above) or (c) First Year of a five-year integrated Tech./Engineering degree course conducted by a university/IIT or (d) any other equivalent.

Age should not exceed 20 years. (Good news for the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates: their age limit is 25 years.) All candidates should be unmarried.

Physical fitness: Particular attention is paid to eyesight, specially for colour blindness.

How to apply

Candidates wishing to join either of these institutes *must* first sit for the IIT-JEE to be eligible for admission. This means they should fulfil the JEE requirements too, which are the same as those given above. They may fill in any course in the JEE application form, choosing out of the courses mentioned in the JEE brochure. The courses offered by Rajendra/DMET will not be mentioned in the JEE brochure—but in the Rajendra/DMET prospectus available from the Directorate General of Shipping, Jahaz Bhawan, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Bombay-400 038. Requests for the prospectus must be accompanied by a four-rupee crossed I.P.O. drawn in favour of Director General of Shipping, payable at G.P.O., Bombay. The prospectus gives many useful details. The admission notice is normally announced in the leading newspapers in January every year.

WHAT THEY ASK

(Some Sample Questions)

1. *English* (100 marks) —Write an essay on 'Aping the Americans' or on 'A day in the life of a pickpocket'.

Make a precis of 425 words.

Fill in the changes as directed: "When I reflect... my misspent youth I feel sorry... my parents (fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions).

2. *General Knowledge* (50 marks)—What does AITUC stand for?

What is the significance of April 5 or May 1?

Who is the Prime Minister of Spain?

3. *Maths* (100 marks)—The sum of four integers in an AP is 30; their product is 384. Find out the four integers.

Prove that in any triangle ABC $\sin \frac{(A-B)}{2} = \frac{(a-b)}{c} \cos (c/2)$

4. *Physics* (100 marks)—A clock keeps correct time when the length of the pendulum is 1 m. If its length is increased by 1 cm, by how much will the clock gain or lose in a day?

5. *Chemistry* (50 marks)—Calculate the number of neutrons in 7 milligrams of C^{14} .

Admission to Rajendra/DMET is to be sought *after* the candidates have received their registration number for the JEE (for more details see *Career News* in our April issue).

Selection

Candidates for both institutes are selected through a combined written exam (for sample questions see box above) followed by an interview.

Training

RAJENDRA: During the 12-month course starting every year

on September 1, a neat nautical package is offered to the candidate. Moored in Bombay harbour, Rajendra has a first class experienced training staff which works for an all-round development of the cadet. The subjects covered are seamanship, navigation, cargo work, maintenance of ship, ship construction, rowing, sailing, etc. The course costs the cadet a tidy sum of Rs 6,000 approximately.

On passing out from Rajendra, the head of the institute allocates the cadets to various Indian vessels for a two-year 'on job' sea training as deck apprentices. During this period they draw a monthly stipend of Rs 500 approximately.

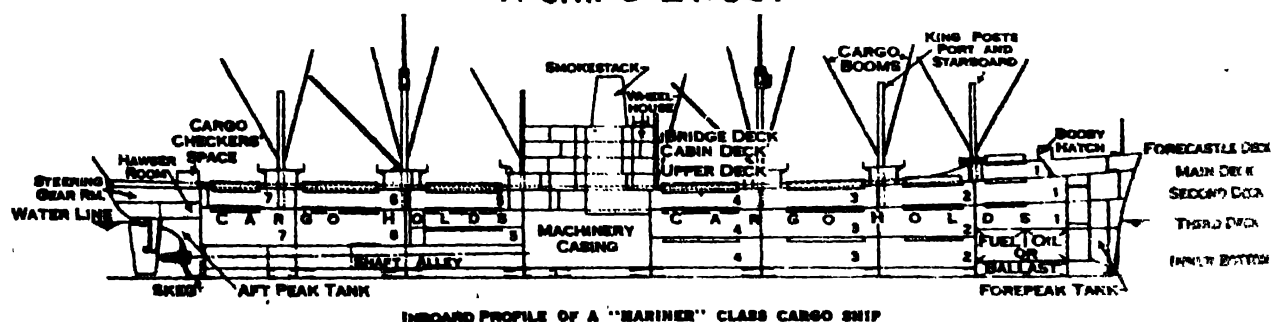
Having completed two years at sea as deck apprentices, he goes ashore to appear in the Second Mate's (foreign going) Certificate of Competency exam conducted by the government. This exam has three parts, viz. written, oral and radar.

Placement and prospects

On clearing this exam—which is the minimum certified deck qualification for an officer in the Indian and Commonwealth merchant navies—he can offer his services as a Third Mate to any Indian or foreign company. A Third Mate, therefore, is actually a Second Mate learning his exact job or, in some cases, a Third Mate is one who has appeared in the Second Mate's exam and is awaiting results or one who may have a portion of the exam left to be cleared.

All further promotions are also strictly by examinations and a good record at sea which is recorded by the Master on an officer's 'Continuous Discharge Certificate' (CDC). A Third Mate does one to two years in this rank before occupying the vacancy of a

A SHIP'S LAYOUT



Second Mate. The Second Mate thereafter can become a Chief Mate only when he passes the Chief Mate's exam.

The last exam is the Masters exam to be cleared by the Chief Mate. Nautical officers thus have three exams to clear during their entire career at sea - Second Mate, Chief Mate and Master (in that order). It normally takes five to seven years' service for a Third Mate/Fourth Engineer to become Master/Chief Engineer.

DMET. The technical training lasts four years - the cadet may be trained in either the Bombay branch or the main institute at Calcutta. The subjects include hand/machine tools, workshop technology, etc. During the first year the cadet gets practical training in DMET's power house, besides other training routines.

During the second and third years he is attached to marine workshops and learns repairs, overhauling and maintenance. The fees for the course is the same as in Rajendra - about Rs 6,000 per year.

On completion of this course, the ex-DMET cadet is sent for further training to an Indian vessel as Watch-keeping Engineer. He now pockets a monthly stipend of Rs 500 p.m. approximately. After completing 365 actual sailing days (ship in harbour is not counted) as Watch-keeping Engineer, he appears for a Ministry of Transport and Shipping (MOT) exam.

Placement and prospects

Having passed MOT, he goes back to sea as Fourth Engineer - at this stage he can choose his own vessel, Indian or foreign. He must serve as Fourth Engineer for one

to two years before he gets his next rank - Third Engineer. Therefore, a MOT certificate eventually qualifies a person for Third Engineer. He now has to clear the Chief Engineer's exam as Third Engineer. But this does not make him a Chief Engineer straightaway. He has to do one to two years as Second Engineer before becoming one. An engineering officer ultimately has to clear only two exams as compared to his nautical counterpart who clears three. Besides, he too has to keep in mind the CDC.

Promotions are not time bound - a person can take one's own time in clearing the exams. Same holds good for the nautical officer too. (Pay-scales on page 23)

Direct entry

From time to time, when a shortage of officers is envisaged, various shipping companies induct cadets directly on board their ships both in the nautical and engineering branches. These vacancies are rarely advertised - in any case each company does it separately.

The nautical cadets have to undergo three years 'on job' training at sea before the government allows them to take the Second Mate's exam. This is done to compensate for the lack of basic theoretical training. However, at present there is no direct intake because of the glut in the market.

In the case of engineering officers, candidates with B.E. who do eight months attachment with naval dockyards in Bombay, Calcutta, Visakhapatnam or Cochin, are taken direct on board the Indian vessels as Watch-keeping Engineers. But unlike ex-DMET officers they have to pass an extra MOT exam. Persons with B.E. degrees may write to Personnel Officers of the Mazagaon Docks in Bombay, Garden Reach Workshop in Calcutta, Cochin Shipyard in Cochin and Vizag Shipyard in Visakhapatnam for further details.

Pay and allowances

From time to time the pay and allowances of the merchant navy are revised under an agreement between the Maritime Union of India (MUI) and the Indian National Shipowners Association (INSA). The agreement stipulates the minimum guaranteed wages for employment on board the vessels

A DAY IN HARBOUR

Nothing much happens at sea except an occasional sighting of a merchant vessel, a warship or a boat in the shallow waters. The monotony is sometimes broken by a storm or rough seas. Life at sea is spent in 'watches' - the nautical officers keep their watches on the ship's bridge while the engineers do the same in the engine room.

It is in the harbour that a ship comes to life. We shall describe here the actual events on board a vessel that has berthed in the port of Bremen, West Germany. Incidentally, in every port the entry and exit of a ship is not handled by the Captain, it is done by the Harbour Pilot of that particular port. The following activity takes place on board when the ship has settled alongside a wharf in the port of Bremen:

- Customs officials board the vessel. They inspect the ship's documents, look for suspicious cargo and also go through what the personnel have to declare on their possession.
- The port health authority inspects the ship; it ensures that the personnel have been properly vaccinated and inoculated.
- Cargo supervisor of the port and the ship's local agent pay a visit. They inspect the cargo in

the ship's holds and then plan the loading and unloading schedule with the Captain and the Chief Mate.

- Surveyors are called in if, on inspection, any cargo is found to have suffered damage during the voyage or has become defective because it was stored improperly.
- Unloading and loading work starts with the Chief Officer as in-charge of this task. He is assisted by the junior nautical officers. Cadets use this time to learn practical cargo work.
- The Engineering Officer utilises this time for any machinery repairs, for cooling the engines and for fuelling the vessel for onward voyage.
- The Purser, in the meanwhile, goes ashore and collects German Marks for disbursement to the personnel and for any local purchase authorised by the Captain.
- The Chief Steward goes ashore and shops for fresh provisions required for the ship in harbour and for stocking up for sea.
- The nautical officers, the engineers and the crew take turns to visit the town. This normally includes a sumptuous meal in a restaurant, a visit to pubs, sightseeing and a binge at an exciting night-club.

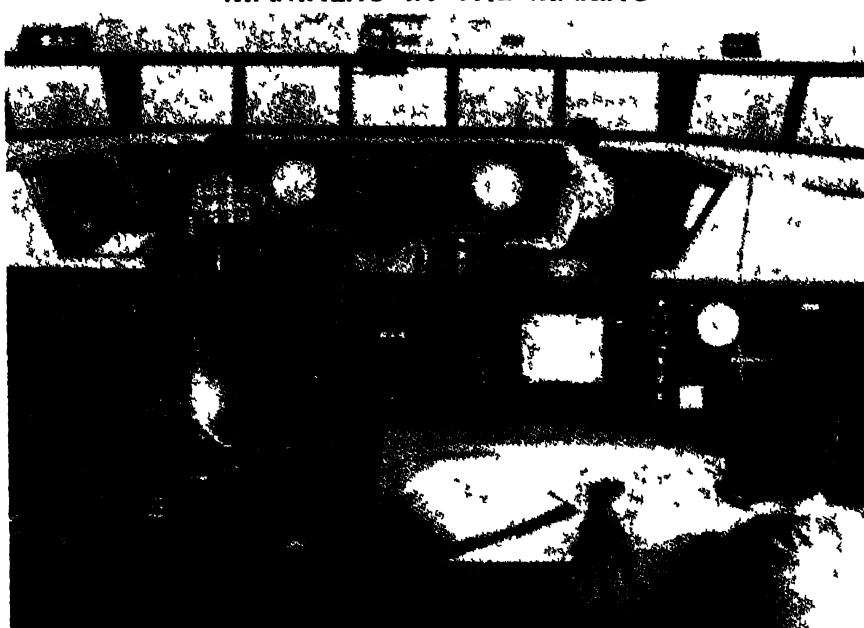
flying the Indian flag.

The pay and allowances for both nautical and engineering officers are the same, but in order to make the Chief Engineer slightly lower in stature than the Master the basic pay of all engineer officers is Rs 100 less than their nautical counterparts. The wage figures given alongside have been obtained from the office of a Bombay-based private shipping company. These show the current pay and allowances of officers.

| Rank | Basic Pay
(Rs p m.) | Allowances | Current Net
Wages On
Foreign
Vessels (in
US dollars) |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Master/Chief Engineer | 3,510-
6,040 | Nearly same
as basic | 3,000-
4,500 |
| Chief Mate/Second Engineer | 2,660-
3,100 | —do— | 2,000-
2,500 |
| Second Mate/Third Engineer | 2,025-
2,205 | —do— | 1,300-
1,500 |
| Third Mate/Fourth Engineer | 1,690-
1,855 | —do— | 1,000-
1,200 |

Note. Deduct Rs 100 for all engineering ranks

MARINERS IN THE MAKING



The alarm has been sounded on the bridge of the SS Susan, a modern container freighter. Her rudder is out of action and the engine can no longer be brought to a halt. Her 32,000 tons, travelling at 15.7 knots, crash into the red sandstone of Heligoland, an island in the German Bight.

The bridge lurches alarmingly. Captain and officers are sent spinning. But no one is injured or as much as gets wet. It all takes place on dry land in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, where the Susan (SS stands for ship's simulator) is attached to the nautical college. Introduced last winter, trainee nautical officers are put through their paces right there in the lecture theatre.

It is all simulation, of course.

The makings of a Poseidon Adventure—on land. At the controls of SS Susan in Hamburg port

The ship's bridge is mounted on a hydraulic system that simulates a ship's movements. The bridge is equipped with the most up-to-date equipment: mechanical telegraphy to run the engine, an automatic pilot to keep an eye on the course, radar for navigational control and to prevent collisions, radio navigation for positioning, radio telephones and a fog horn.

Two hundred students are trained each semester on board the SS Susan. Captains, nautical officers and pilots undergo in-service training using the latest in computer facilities.

Courtesy German Features

Foreign exchange and other privileges

Every officer and crew of the merchant navy working on board a vessel which is carrying foreign cargo is entitled to draw 75 per cent of his net earnings in foreign exchange. This is a major privilege and a vital perk of this profession. Besides the foreign currency, imported liquor, cigarettes, canned foods, cosmetics, etc are available on board duty-free. This facility adds, though artificially, to the actual wages.

In addition to the hefty pay and allowances, both officers and the crew receive free meals on board. They are also entitled to a four-month leave every year. And lastly, a few officers on board are also entitled to take their wives on board during the voyages.

Employment in foreign companies

Emoluments are much higher in foreign companies, specially in the vessels belonging to the West European, US and Gulf countries and those flying the flag of convenience. A word about the flag of convenience: these are the ships conveniently registered in Liberia, Panama or Hong Kong where shipping laws are absolutely loose and no one cares a tuppence if the ship is seaworthy. This saves the ship-owners a great deal of money. Their old rickety ships earn handsomely, and they in turn pay well to the officers and the crew for risking their lives.

However, three major factors confront and bother the persons who opt for highly-paid jobs on board such vessels: (a) the ship can be involved in a hanky-panky business—drugs, gun-running, etc; (b) the company or its agent may sometimes cheat on wages.

ing coffin. Many such ships split into two in severely rough seas. However, the genuine foreign shipping companies too pay a good salary, which may be lower than what is given by the ones just discussed but is much higher than what is offered by their Indian counterparts.

At present there is no bar on the Indian officers and sailors to seek jobs on board foreign vessels, but there exists a provision in the law

which, at any time when the Indian ships are short of personnel, can clamp a ban on this privilege. Fortunately for Indian shipping, the Taiwanese, Bangladeshi and Thai seamen have flooded the international market and thus reduced the chances of the Indian seamen on foreign vessels.

So, if you think you have the sea legs to sail the high seas and the necessary requirements, there's a whole new world waiting for you out there.

THE ACHIEVERS



Chief Mate Baveja: Sea-lord at 25.

He has just crossed 25 and is already a Chief Mate in the navy; U.P.S. Baveja from New Delhi will soon be a Master.

Eight years ago, having passed the Higher Secondary exam with Physics, Chemistry and Maths, Baveja had just switched to B.Com. in college, when a relative told him that A.P.J. Shipping Line was looking for direct entry cadets.

Baveja grabbed the opportunity and applied for the job. With a combination of confidence, good academic record, luck and right connections he passed the tests. It changed his life completely—soon he was a cadet on board a ship.

But his life on board was no cake-walk—Baveja had to compete with cadets from Rajendra,

he had no maritime background, he was a 'raw hand' at sea. But he pressed on and devoted 16 to 18 hours every day to catch up on his nautical knowledge. Baveja was also lucky to hop from one A.P.J. vessel to another. This gave him tremendous experience in a variety of ships plying in different parts of the world.

Having completed his mandatory three years sea-training (ex-Rajendra did only two years), Baveja came ashore and checked in at the Royal Seamen's Club, Bombay. Once again he plunged himself into studies—this time to pass the Second Mate's certificate (the basic certificate of competency for a nautical officer). This was in 1977 when the examination results were as low as 20 per cent. Baveja faced tough competition but he cleared both the written and the orals in his first attempt.

He spent a few months as Second Mate with the A.P.J. Line and then decided to sign in with a foreign shipping company. London-based Sea Containers accepted him on board their vessel on the UK-US run. His salary was \$1,200 p.m. (Rs 12,000). Did they treat him well? "I had a British Captain; he was one of those 'sea-dogs' who only care for hard work and results, not the colour of the skin. I gave him my best and gained his respect," Baveja recalled.

The Captain wrote an excellent report on Baveja's CDC, which is a valuable document for all seamen; it records their employment and assessment of work.

For 18 months Baveja was with the Sea Containers, the minimum

sea-time a second mate requires to appear for the Chief Mate's ticket. Once again he was back in Bombay. It was early '81. Now he passed the Chief Mate's examination, once again in the first attempt. Sea Containers called him back for another stint, this time at a higher salary of \$1,520 p.m. and Baveja sailed on for another one-year contract.

We met him recently in Bombay. He now wants to complete his 18-month sea-time as Chief Officer so that he can appear for the Master's ticket. His 12-month contract with Sea Containers is over and he will now have to choose another vessel for the remaining six months.

Does he think he'll clear the Master's in one attempt?

"Yes, why not?" Baveja replied. If he does that, he will be a Master at the young age of 26 which, though not a record, would make him one of the youngest competent Masters in the world.

What about his future plans? Surprisingly, Baveja wants to 'retire' in five to seven years time. He wants to get married and 'settle down' in business. "Of course, whenever I get fed up of land I would always come back to the sea," he said.

Baveja is well aware that a Master's ticket in his pocket is his passport to a well-paid job.

GRANNY IN SHIP-SHAPE

"What's a granny doing in the boss' chair?" a stranger may ask on entering the spick and span office of the Chairman, Scindia Steam Navigation Co, Bombay. The person who occupies that chair is in fact a Chairwoman—Sumati Morarjee who celebrated her 74th birthday two months back. Surrounded by a galaxy of deities, ubiquitous *dhoop*, two enormous statues of *apsaras* and photographs of the three Gandhis—the Mahatma, the Prime Minister and the MP, she was busy going through a sheaf of international press clippings when I was ushered into her office.

I had been politely warned that the grand old lady may not be in the best of moods. After all, the recession in the shipping trade has been causing innumerable problems to the company. But I was in for a pleasant surprise. Not only was Sumati Morarjee utterly charming, she talked enthusiastically throughout without paying attention to the clock.

"Madam, your company employs hundreds of naval officers and cadets. What is your idea of an ideal sea-going officer?"

"I may sound a bit old-fashioned but let me tell you I sometimes miss the sailors of the good old days. Mind you, our boys are still one of the best sailing anywhere in the world but too much money and quick promotions have taken away the magic from the profession..."

"But what are you looking for in a naval officer?"

"I'll say I am looking for first-rate professionals—but merely knowing the latest in engines or satellite navigation can't produce an ideal naval officer. Experience, a nose for the mystery of the seas, a nose that predicts storms and winds—that counts. Just by putting on four gold stripes on the uniform at the young age of 30 or 32, one doesn't become a seasoned officer. I feel experience at sea is a must, there is no substitute for it whether you are in the engine room or on the bridge," she said.

"Would you say Rajendra and DMET are delivering the goods?" I switched gears.

"I think," she answered, "both Rajendra and DMET have produced better boys before. They are capable of doing so in the future. I guess due to some constraints both these institutions have hurried the cadets through their training. However, the Scindia has done its best to solidify this training when selected cadets report to us for two years sea-time on board our vessels. I am sure Rajendra and DMET get the feedback from various shipping companies and they act upon the deficiencies in the training."

"What about the direct entry cadets?"

"Oh yes, we used to take 20 direct entry cadets every year in the Scindia (in addition to the Rajendra boys) but we stopped



Scindia Chairwoman Mrs Morarjee: Shipping success.

that two years ago. Recession, you know, we aren't expanding."

"Do you provide jobs ashore for the naval officers?"

"Yes, we do. We have placed them in various management jobs, not only in India but overseas too—we have several offices abroad. Our experience shows that our sea-going officers (those who have stuck to Scindia through thick and thin) have made good managers because of their long association with our operations as compared to the 'outsiders'," she explained.

The lady has a point there—the old sea-dogs who wanted a stint ashore as managers and marine superintendents have not done badly in the Scindia. Sumati Morarjee, as her reputation goes, has an uncanny sense of picking the right naval officers for the right slots in her company: she has after all sailed the oceans on various Scindia ships. Just recently she was in London for some work; instead of flying back to India she decided to dash across to Genoa, and there she surprised the Captain of one of her vessels berthed in the port. From Genoa she sailed on board through the Straits of Messina to Suez. Trips such as this one give her a first hand knowledge of the capabilities of her officers and sailors (total number of officers at sea including reserves is 1,000), the life they lead on board, the

state of the ships' equipment, the conditions and trends in various ports and the feel of the trade itself—a lesson for many a later-day businessmen-turned-shipping magnates (and also IAS boys) who head shipping companies and believe in paying only ceremonial visits to the men at sea.

Being the daughter-in-law of India's great captain of the shipping industry, the late Narottam Morarjee, she has sailed all the seas, passed through all the major canals and straits and has experienced the magic of navigation through the fjords of Norway and the locks of Canada, where ships are sailed 'uphill' from sea-level to mountain heights.

"What are the basic problems of the officers and sailors at sea?"

"Boredom is one," she replied, "and the separation from their families, specially their long wait for letters, is another." Like a loving granny Sumati Morarjee does her best to bring cheer to the ships' crew: she has tied rakhi on officers and sailors in Karachi; on another occasion she performed Diwali Puja on board her vessel at Rotterdam. She also makes it a point to check that Scindia's offices/agents abroad give the best to the visiting seamen.

"What's the future of officers in the merchant navy?"

"For the moment my fingers are crossed..."

"Why?" I cut in.

"The shipping trade is going through a bad patch these days. Too many ships are chasing a limited international cargo, and moreover there is a shift towards the 'container' ships, traditional cargo liners are not much in demand. Therefore, companies like the Scindia which has over 40 ships (each has 20 officers) of various sizes and did not opt for 'containerisation', are bound to be adversely affected. Let us hope it will change. Navy men will be in demand again when the trade picks up. In Scindia we are trying to absorb officers ashore instead of sending them away," she assured.

There was confidence in her statement. For Sumati Morarjee this is not the first occasion she has faced rough trade winds. After all it is her love for challenge that brought her a Padma Vibhushan in 1971. □

OSCARS FOR GANDHI

"MY LIFE IS MY MESSAGE," said the Mahatma. And this is what Sir Richard Attenborough has sought to depict in his film on Gandhi - and succeeded, one can say, going by the standing ovation peoples all over the world have given this film. To all this were added on April 12 the most coveted awards in the cine world - eight Oscars.

Apart from Attenborough who received two Oscars for BEST PICTURE and BEST DIRECTOR, the others who brought glory to 'Gandhi' are: Ben Kingsley (his first film) for BEST ACTOR; Bhanu Athaiya (first Indian to win the award) and John Mollo for BEST COSTUME DESIGN; Stuart Craig, Bob Laing and Michael Scirton (set design) for BEST ART DIRECTION; Billy Williams and Ronnie Taylor for BEST CINEMATOGRAPHY; John Bloom for BEST EDITING and John Briley for BEST ORIGINAL SCREENPLAY.

The \$ 22-million 3 hr-18 min 'Gandhi' won the eight Oscars against stiff international competition. Among the other Oscar winners - BEST ACTRESS: Meryl Streep for 'Sophie's Choice'; BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR: Louis Gossett Jr for 'An Officer And A Gentleman'; BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS: Jessica Lange for 'Tootsie'; BEST MAKE-UP: Michele Burke for 'Quest For Fire'; BEST FOREIGN FILM: Spain's 'Volver A Empezar' (To Begin Again); BEST ANIMATED SHORT: Z. Rybczynski's 'Tango'; BEST LIVE-ACTION SHORT: C. Oestreicher's 'A Shocking Accident'; SOUND EFFECTS EDITING: Charles Campell and Ben Burtt for 'E.T.: The Extra Terrestrial'; ORIGINAL SCORE: John Williams for 'E.T.'; ADAPTED SCORE: Henry Mancini, Leslie Bricusse for 'Victor/Victoria'; DOCUMENTARY FEATURE: John Zaritsky's 'Just Another Missing Kid'; DOCUMENTARY SHORT: Edward Le Lorrain and Terry Nash's 'If You Love This Planet'; SOUND: Robert Knudson, Robert Glass, Don Digirolamo and Gene Cantamessa for 'E.T.'; VISUAL EFFECTS: Carlo Rambaldi, Dennis Murrean and Kenneth F. Smith for 'E.T.'; ORIGINAL SONG: 'Up Where We Belong' from 'An Officer And A

Gentleman' by Jack Nitzsche, Buffy Sainte-Marie and Will Jennings; BEST SCREENPLAY ADAPTED FROM ANOTHER MEDIUM: Costa-Gavras and Donald Steward for 'Missing'.

To an estimated 400 million people in a record 74 countries watching the Oscar presentations, the eight awards to 'Gandhi' seemed a marvellous mandate for the message of a marvellous man. And it apparently threw to the winds the misgivings of a select few that Gandhi in the movie could never capture the inner and outer odyssey of Gandhi (the man)".

Misgivings in certain quarters had taken the form of opposition - some vocal, some literary. A few so-called Indian intellectuals complained that 'Gandhi' was replete with historical inaccuracies - like the toning down of the role of Jinnah. There were others who labelled the film: "Gandhi, holy humbug." There was some praise too, though guarded. Jan Myrdal, son of Nobel Peace Prize-winner Alva Myrdal, exhorted his readers: "See the film consciously, do not swallow it, do not condemn it, think."

Beyond the pale of intellectual interjections, Gandhi, to the man on the street, was Christ resurrected; to a world hovering on the brink of a nuclear war, Gandhi symbolised all that was good and non-violent - and peaceful. Not surprisingly, Dickie's 20-year-old dream-come-true, Gandhi was a runaway success wherever it was screened - and changed the lives of many who saw it.

Yet, there is no change in life, no respite from apartheid, for blacks and coloureds in South Africa, whose government plans to screen 'Gandhi' in segregated theatres. It was from here, 90 years ago, that the young barrister Gandhi - muttering "but I have a ticket, a first class ticket" to white South Africans objecting to his travelling in a first class railway compartment - started a crusade against racism. Yes, Gandhi is a "holy humbug" for South Africa. ■

KNOW YOUR CONSTITUTION

Elections, Official Language, Emergency...

SERVICES UNDER THE UNION AND THE STATES:

(Art 308-323): Persons who are members of the civil service of the Union or the civil service of a State or are holders of civil posts cannot be removed or dismissed by an authority subordinate to that by which they were appointed. Further no person can be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an inquiry in which the person is informed of the charges and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of the charges (Art 311). The Parliament, on a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, may create a new All-India Service (Art 312).

Administrative Tribunals (Art. 323A) may be set up for adjudication of disputes and complaints relating to the recruitment and conditions of service of persons in service of the Union or a State (see *CCTimes*, March '83: Administration of Justice).

Public Service: There is a Public Service Commission for the Union and for each of the States. The Commission must be consulted on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, on the principles in making appointments, promotions and transfers, on all disciplinary matters and on any claims or awards. These functions can be extended by law. The Commissions are required to present annually to the President or the Governor of the State a report of the work done by the Commission (Art. 315-323).

ELECTIONS: All elections are directed and controlled by an Election Commission whose head is the Chief Election Commissioner appointed by the President. All elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of the States are on the basis of adult suffrage (Art. 324-329). Seats are reserved in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of the States for the Scheduled

Castes and Tribes and provision may be made for seats to be reserved for the Anglo-Indian community. These special provisions are to have effect for 40 years from the commencement of the Constitution (Art. 330-334).

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: (Art 343-351). The official language of India is Hindi in the Devnagri script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Roman numerals. English, which was originally to continue as the official language till January 26, 1965, shall, under the Official Languages Act, 1963, continue in addition to Hindi.

The language to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts and for Acts, Bills, etc., is English.

EMERGENCY: (Art. 352-360). If the President is satisfied after having received the decision of the Union Cabinet in writing, that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened by war, or external aggression, or armed rebellion or that there is an imminent danger thereof, he may by proclamation make a declaration to that effect. By the 42nd Constitutional Amendment the President is now enabled to make a proclamation of Emergency not only in respect of the whole of India but also in respect of a part of the country or, as the case may be, to restrict the proclamation of Emergency made in respect of the whole of India to a part of the country. A proclamation may be revoked or varied by a subsequent proclamation. The declaration shall operate only for a period of one month unless before that it has been approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The resolution of both Houses of Parliament can extend the period of Emergency for six months at one time, provided such a resolution has been passed by two-third majority of the members present

and voting in each House. One-tenth of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha have the right to convene the Lok Sabha sitting for purposes of disapproving or discontinuing Emergency. The President is empowered to make more than one Declarations of Emergency on separate grounds and the declarations can operate simultaneously (Art. 352).

Effect of Proclamation of Emergency: While a proclamation of Emergency is in operation, (1) the executive power of the Union is extended to giving directions to a State or where the proclamation of Emergency is in force only in a part of the country, to any other State other than the State in which Emergency is in force, if the security of the country or any part thereof is threatened by activities in or in relation to the part of the country in which the Emergency is in force; as to the manner in which its executive power is to be exercised and also to make laws with respect to any matter including conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Union or officers and authorities; (2) similarly, Parliament is empowered to legislate in respect of items contained in the State List of Schedule Seven of the Constitution, (3) the President may make modifications and exceptions as far as the distribution of revenues under the Constitution is concerned (see April '83 issue, Finance, Property, Contracts, Suits, Art. 268-279), (4) the Fundamental Rights under Art. 19 shall be suspended and it will be competent for the State to make laws and to take executive action which the State would have otherwise been incompetent to make or take because of Art. 19 (the law, to the extent of the incompetency ceasing to have effect after the Proclamation ceases to operate); (5) empower the President by order to declare that the right to move a Court for the enforcement of such of the Funda-

(Continued on page 70)

HOW TO TAKE NOTES-1

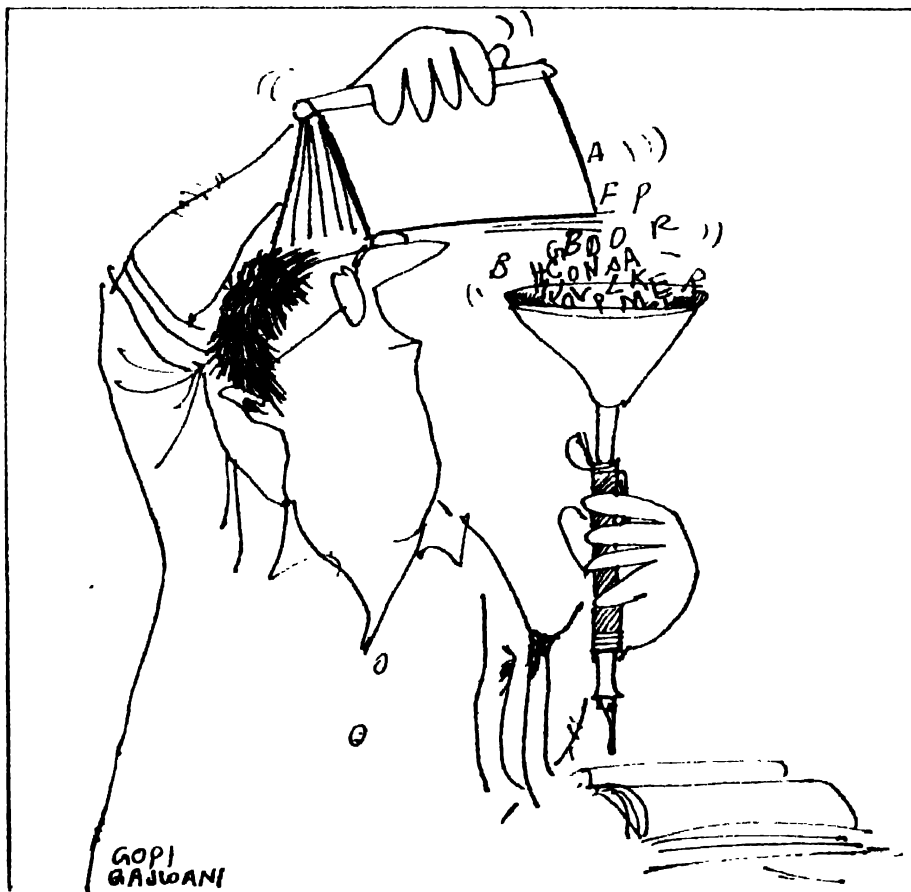
BY YASMEEN LUKMANI

Taking down study-notes is an important part of any exam preparation, be it the high school, college or Civil Services exam. But to get maximum benefit from them, they have to be prepared in a highly systematic manner—making notes too is an art. From this issue, we begin a series of articles explaining in detail the various methods of making notes.

One of the crucial factors in academic success is the ability to make notes from material that has been read for different courses. It is not enough, as you are probably aware, merely to read and absorb. Reading is a more active skill than that. The reading process involves an analysis of the material, breaking it down into its component points, in order to see its structure and understand the author's viewpoint. To perform this analysis adequately, the reader must take the trouble to actually write down the relevant ideas. It is only then that he will clearly observe the interrelationships between ideas, the overall focus, and be able to view the piece of writing in perspective. Moreover, the act of isolating the important points makes the structure of the piece clearer and easier to remember.

It is necessary to distinguish between three related forms of summarisation: (i) summary, (ii) precis, (iii) notes. A summary sums up the main ideas of a passage in connected prose. There is no rigid restriction on length. A precis is a more rigorous form of the summary in that it reduces the passage to about 1/3rd its length and uses correspondingly condensed forms of language. Notes are the skeletons on which the summary and precis are written. There are different types of notes, depending on the

The author, who is English Studies Officer at The British Council, organises English Language teaching programmes for university and school teachers.



purpose of the notes, the type of information sought and the mode of recording this information (verbal and non-verbal: diagrammatic, tabular means). They are not necessarily written in complete sentences; abbreviations and contractions are liberally used.

The writing of notes is seen as the first step towards writing a connected summary or a precis. Notes are best written in point form, for this forces one to isolate the idea that is being expressed from among other subsidiary information. When all the points emerge clearly, the structure of the piece lies bared, and can be grasped readily. The points now have to be graded in terms of their importance, so that the major ideas stand out as distinct from the minor ones. Examples which can form a part of the notes, have to be clearly signalled as examples, and not be confused with ideas. The connection between the ideas must also be clearly indicated,

whether by the use of headings or transitional words such as *however, therefore, because*, etc. Thus, the writing of notes requires the use of both linguistic and non-linguistic faculties.

The non-linguistic faculty involves the identification of ideas and their relative importance, while the linguistic ability enables the ideas and their interrelationships to be expressed. Part of the lure of guide-books is that major ideas are underlined and many headings and sub-headings are provided. Note-making draws on these features and helps to pinpoint ideas. It also provides an outline which becomes both an aid to the memory and a means of establishing contacts with other material that may have been read.

The aim of this series of 12 articles will be to develop the skill to isolate relevant ideas in passages, to measure their relative importance and to express this in appropriate language. Guided

practice will be given in the art of writing suitable notes. The guidance will gradually taper off in succeeding issues, till the reader is expected to perform the task adequately on his own. Each instalment will, in addition, carry a discussion of some of the features important in note-making.

Exercise 1: Now read the following passage and look at the two stages of notes provided.

Clues to Nature of Emotions: New Brain Chemicals

The discovery of a surprising similarity between substances produced by the human brain and by the opium poppy has opened up a new realm of body chemistry, offering clues to the nature of pain, pleasure, the emotions, and perhaps, such matters as epilepsy, drug addiction and mental illness. The brain and the body's master glands, the pituitary, are now seen to make their own natural substances that appear to act like morphine.

During the last two years a whole new family of such substances has been identified. They are called endorphins, a coined word meaning 'the morphine within'. The discovered chemicals have even led to a theory that could explain the observed effectiveness of acupuncture. Supported by some experiments at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, the theory is that stimulation by acupuncture needles prompts nerve cells to produce extra amounts of the natural opiate-like chemicals, and thus has the same effect as an injection of pain-killer.

Similar reasoning has led to several hypotheses that lie on the borderline between philosophy and science. Perhaps, for example, the stoic who withstands torture is simply a person endowed genetically with unusually copious production of natural pain-killers. Perhaps the person susceptible to drug addiction is one born with a natural deficit of the chemicals.

Seldom has an incipient field of biological research stirred such widespread excitement so swiftly. The newly-discovered chemicals are at once clues and tools through which scientists hope to bring whole new vistas of brain function into focus.

I At first reading, we may make the following notes on the basis of the text:

1. New discovery of great potential in biology. This offers clues to the nature of pain, pleasure, the emotions, physical and mental illness.
 2. Brain plus body's master glands, the pituitary, make own natural substance that appears to act like morphine, e.g., like the poppy.
 3. Entirely new family of such substances identified and called endorphins.
 4. This chemical offers explanation for effectiveness of acupuncture.
 5. Borderline between philosophy and science: stoic who withstands torture perhaps genetically endowed with natural pain-killers.
 6. Scientists hope to bring new vistas of brain function into focus through endorphin.
- II After the first stage is complete it becomes possible to structure the notes in order to get a clear idea of the passage. This is one way of doing it:
1. The event. A new discovery: opiate-like chemicals being produced by the brain.
 2. Nature of the chemicals:
 - (i) an entirely new family of chemicals
 - (ii) produced by the brain, and (the body's master gland),* the pituitary,
 - (iii) called endorphin
 - (iv) similar to the substances produced by the opium poppy and also those produced under acupuncture.
 3. Use: offers clues to the nature of pleasure, pain, the emotions, physical and mental illness.
 4. Effects of the discovery:
 - (i) on world view: If human emotions are controlled by the extent of the endorphins produced in the system, then notions of traditional morality have to change, e.g., a stoic may not necessarily be a 'good' person nor a drug-addict a bad person.
 - (ii) on science: Scientists hope to bring new vistas of brain function into focus through the study of the endorphin.

*Can be omitted by someone who knows what the pituitary gland is.

Comments

Notice the difference between the first set of notes and the second. In Notes I, ideas are taken directly from the passage with practically no reordering. Notes II are broken into seven points and Notes II into only four. This reduction is due to a recombination of ideas into a more logical structure. The logic of connected writing and that of notes is not always identical. Notes are concerned with the logic of the argument or information, whereas writing may wish to arouse the emotions or change our attitudes, etc. There may also be some amount of repetition in connected prose; the notion of a beginning and end has no place in notes.

Secondly, observe that in Notes II, a considerable amount of generalisation is introduced. The headings of Notes II do not occur in the text, nor does the first part of 4 (i). The headings are actually abstractions which are based on the ideas contained in the passage. The first part of 4 (i) is, on the other hand, a generalisation based on an example. If note-making involves isolation of ideas, general statements are necessary and we have to learn to draw them.

Thirdly, notice that by looking at just the headings of the 4 points in Notes II, you get a clear picture of the structure of the passage. Then by reading the notes themselves, you get the content.

Fourthly, observe that it has been necessary to introduce an initial heading *The event*, which doesn't occur anywhere in the text. No situation has been mentioned in which an event can take place, but there is a situation—the world in the present time, and this discovery is taken to be an event which occurs within it. If 'A new discovery' had been made the heading instead, it would have been at a different level of generality from *Nature, Use, Effects*.

Practice in doing this exercise on short passages will develop your flexibility in looking at larger pieces of text, isolating and tabulating information. This will enable you to approach your assigned reading with the confidence that you can understand and remember it, provided you take the trouble to learn how to make notes adequately, and continue to develop the habit as you go along.

(To be continued)

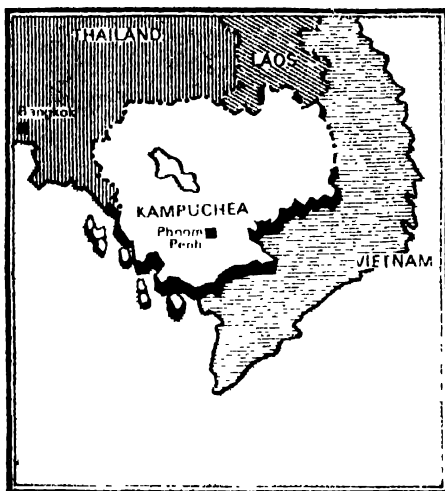
BACKGROUND KAMPUCHEA

BY N V SUBRAMANIAN

Once in a while, Kampuchea figures prominently in the world press: either when the UN is holding sessions over the crisis gripping that country or when in a movement like NAM (Non-aligned Movement) it becomes an issue of serious contention. This inconsistency of the press has naturally led to a viewing of the Kampuchean problem on the basis of events of the immediate past; which is not the right approach.

Kampuchea's present woes stem from the year 1970, when Prince Norodom Sihanouk was overthrown by one of his very loyal lieutenants, Marshal Lon Nol, with the US backing. Sihanouk had kept Kampuchea stable and neutral for 25 years by doing an amazing tightrope act between the two super-powers. Still, being locked geographically with Vietnam on the east, it was drawn, albeit reluctantly, into the Vietnam war. The results were disastrous. Sihanouk was overthrown, the US was sucked into Kampuchea, a five-year civil war began; and there occurred a sea change in Kampuchea's political sphere. US imperialism and Lon Nol proved to be the rallying points for the hitherto dispersed Kampuchean dissidents of all hues. The Khmer Rouge, a left-wing group much persecuted by Sihanouk before 1970, joined hands with the Prince—now in exile in China and operating as Head of State of the Royal Government of National Union (RGNU)—and an assortment of anti-Nol factions. Communist North Vietnam played an active part in opposing the US in Kampuchea till the mid-'73s, and helped build the Khmer Rouge into a 60,000-80,000-strong battle-hardened force.

After '73, China took North Vietnam's place, started cultivating the Khmer Rouge, and almost dropped Sihanouk, to whom it had earlier given unstinted support. And in 1975, a virulently anti-Hanoi Khmer Rouge assumed power in Phnom Penh and presided over a ravaged and bomb-strewn wasteland which was once a prosperous Kampuchea. Between 1970-75, the US undertook the big-



gest aerial bombing of Kampuchea in history and the civil war left over 1,00,000 people dead and the largest number of refugees in Indochina.

To war-scarred Kampucheans the change from the Lon Nol regime to that of the Khmer Rouge seemed welcome at first; within days, all that was proved wrong. In a systematic extermination campaign between 1975-78, the Khmer Rouge, under its most radical leader Pol Pot, killed 3,00,000 Kampuchean men and women in an attempt to force on them radical ideological changes they deemed necessary, and which its members had learnt as misguided Marxists in Paris in the 1950s; under Pol Pot's theoretician Khieu Samphan, all of Kampuchea's cities and towns were depopulated and the people sent back to clear the jungles, forests and scrubs which covered half the country. Enforced hardships of this kind were the order of the day. Kampucheans, fleeing from the massacre, flocked into Vietnam and Thailand. China tacitly approved of Khmer Rouge's doings and continued to arm it.

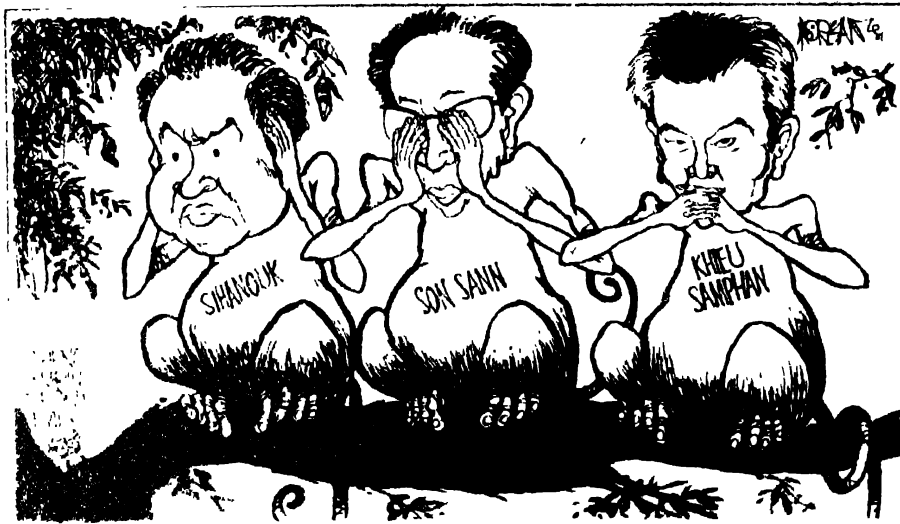
While Khmer Rouge's Kampuchea maintained international isolation, sensational changes were taking place beyond its borders. The US was routed in Vietnam and the Soviet Union filled the vacuum left by the American withdrawal from Indochina. Vietnam's relations with China soured, leading to a cut-off of Beijing's economic aid and strengthening of Moscow-Hanoi ties, and ASEAN, originally formed as an economic grouping of five

nations, emerged as a very strong political force in South-East Asian affairs.

Back in Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge, egged on by China, needlessly entered into border conflicts with Vietnam. This blew up, leading to a lightning Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in 1978, the expulsion of the Pol Pot regime and the installation of Heng Samrin as President on January 7, 1979. China retaliated by attacking four Vietnamese border provinces in February 1979, instigating heavy fighting.

Vietnam repulsed the attack, and has carried on, till today, a ding-dong battle with Khmer Rouge guerillas operating from their hideouts in Kampuchea's western border with Thailand. But Hanoi cannot, and will not, push its battle to final victory. Vietnam is not constrained militarily if it wants to achieve this objective. 3,50,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and \$ 26 million a day in Soviet aid is an effective counterpoise for 30,000 Chinese-armed Khmer Rouge guerillas and other 11,000 guerillas of two other anti-Hanoi factions—Moulinaka movement of Sihanouk and People's National Liberation Front of Son Sann. It is the fear of a second Chinese attack on Vietnam that has deterred the Vietnamese from crushing the Khmer Rouge, knowing fully well that the Soviet Union would not come to their help as they did not during the first Chinese attack in February '79. Yet, the Soviet Union is as much averse to a return to the pre-'79 status quo in Kampuchea as is Vietnam. The result on the Kampuchean issue, South-East Asia has been split broadly into two camps, with China, ASEAN and, in extension, the US allied against what they see as Vietnam's "hegimonic" aims, aided and abetted by the Soviet Union.

In a broader perspective, the Chinese side has been more successful. China sought, and succeeded in, internationalising the Kampuchean issue. It has roped in the ASEAN, for now, to an anti-Hanoi stance. It derived the greatest propaganda mileage when it succeeded, after three years' hard work, to bring all anti-Hanoi elements under one group. On June 22, 1982, in Kuala Lumpur, the tripartite "Democratic Kampuchea" coalition was created. Among its members: Sihanouk as head of the coalition with Khieu Samphan replacing Pol Pot as leader of the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann. Sihanouk headed the coalition and Samphan replaced Pol Pot to make the package more "acceptable" to the international community. The UN backing, the coalition subsequently got, and the four UN resolutions calling for unconditional



WISE MONKEYS?

withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea is China's and ASEAN's diplomatic coup of sorts. Three ASEAN members of NAM—Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia—were thus clamouring that the tripartite coalition be allotted the vacant Kampuchean seat in the recently-concluded Seventh NAM Heads of State Summit in New Delhi. The heads of state, however, left it to the next summit, three years from now, to take up the issue and decided for the present to continue the 1979 Havana Summit's decision to leave the seat vacant.

For the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the going has been rough, both within Kampuchea and outside. Their desire to regionalise the Kampuchean issue and embed it in the larger context of a threat to South-East Asian security, from China first and from the US not far behind, has had no takers. A part of the blame lies on Vietnam, though. After meeting his Thai counterpart, General Kriangsak, in Bangkok on October 19, 1979, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach repeated his country's earlier assurance that Hanoi's forces would "not intrude into Thailand" from Kampuchea while chasing Khmer Rouge guerrillas. Yet, on June 24, 1980, Vietnam reneged on its pledge and attacked Thailand. A mid-June Thai scheme to voluntarily repatriate Kampuchean refugees apparently provoked the Vietnamese to undertake the incursion. While Thailand initiated the proposal claiming the increasing number of refugees was proving a burden for it—caused because of the famine in Kampuchea and the intensification of Vietnam's operations against Khmer Rouge guerrillas—Hanoi and Phnom Penh feared that the scheme would provide an opportunity for Khmer Rouge guerrillas to infiltrate into Kampuchea in the guise of

refugees. This lack of trust has stalled any fresh initiative to bring a solution to the stalemated Kampuchea question.

Of the various initiatives a mention may be made of two, one each from ASEAN and Vietnam. The ASEAN initiative was enshrined in the 'Kuantan Principle', formulated in March 1980 by Malaysian and Indonesian leaders. Among its aims: to persuade Vietnam to distance itself from the Soviet Union, and China to stop supporting the Khmer Rouge guerrillas. In effect, it meant excluding great-power rivalry in the region and thus pave way for implementation of ASEAN's concept of a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality". While Vietnam was never keen on an ASEAN-style, "zone of peace", its June '80 incursion into Thailand effectively sabotaged the "Kuantan Principle". Given Vietnam's long-standing opposition to the "zone of peace" idea, why did ASEAN put forward the "Kuantan Principle" at all? Answer: The "China syndrome". While ASEAN's short-term objective was to contain Vietnam, its long-term fear—or at least of some of its members—was that China considered all of South-East Asia as its pie. Having a long border with Laos and Kampuchea, Thailand wooed China as a counter-weight. In contrast, Malaysia and Indonesia feared that China would use the large overseas Chinese in their midst to advance its (Beijing's) destabilising foreign-policy objectives. They were thus willing for a time to "seek a dialogue with Hanoi". Indonesia, in addition, prided itself in enjoying a special relationship with Vietnam since both fought for independence from an external power. The differences in perception of ASEAN and China were also evident in the UN. Considering the fact that China had cooped Khmer Rouge's Khieu Samphan in

1974, while he was on a foreign tour, one may assume that ASEAN would not like the "Democratic Kampuchea" coalition in its present form to accede to power in Phnom Penh, if it can, that is. It would give a distinct strategic advantage to China since Khieu Samphan leads the Khmer Rouge now and the group far outweighs the other two coalition members in numerical strength and political clout.

Against this backdrop it is very surprising that ASEAN remained cool to Vietnam's recent offer for a partial annual withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea if there was an end to the "Chinese threat". Not so surprising was China's rejection (on March 1) of the offer. Beijing wants the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea for ending the "Chinese threat". Said a Chinese foreign ministry statement: the offer is "a hoax to cover up their criminal acts of aggression, to deceive world opinion and to extricate themselves from the internal and external difficulties which engulf [Vietnam] as [its] war of aggression against Kampuchea has gone on for four years". While the statement highlights China's intransigence, it also spells out a painful truth for Vietnam: things have not gone on the way they or their Soviet masters would want it to.

Though the Heng Samrin regime is visibly more humane than the earlier one, has reconstructed parts of the ravaged country, and breathed fresh life into the economy, it cannot survive for a day without Vietnamese support. And Kampuchean, who have traditionally hated the Vietnamese, cannot bear their nationalism being outraged for 4½ years by the presence of Vietnamese forces in massive numbers and in control of 90 per cent of their country. To the Vietnamese, the task is no less painful. Stationing a large chunk of its forces in Kampuchea seriously undermines its defence capabilities—especially on its troublesome border with China, they are playing into the hands of the Khmer Rouge by incurring the wrath of a considerable section of Kampucheans; and to the rigorously-disciplined Vietnamese soldier stationed for years on end away from home, it is no pleasing sight to see his Kampuchean counterpart taking life easy while he gives his own away for a cause he is not directly connected with.

To the Kampuchean, there persists a cruel dilemma: have the Vietnamese or die an unmourned death under the Khmer Rouge. At least for some time to come, there will not be any third—and safe—solution.

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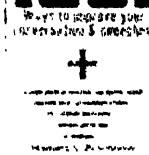
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THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

BY RAJU MANSUKHANI

"The Cause of Freedom is the cause of God!" said W.L. Bowles. Leaders of independent India recognised this, and deified those responsible for this. Yet, the coming generations seem to have taken our independence for granted, the sacrifices as the need of a bygone era. Only a stirring film like "Gandhi" revives memories of the freedom struggle, of its non-violent character with its all-pervasive effect on our present-day social, political and cultural fabric, of the unity it brought to India as was emphasised in the epics and the Puranas.

If you're to administer a nation, defend it, or even take an active part in formulating its foreign policy, success will depend on the knowledge you have of your country's history. And the Indian freedom movement forms an integral part of it—as also of every important competitive exam, be it the written test or the interview. With this in mind, we are beginning a serial on the nature and course of political activity in India from 1857 to 1947, years in which our freedom struggle dominated the scene. To do justice to this very important period of Indian history, we shall recommend authoritative books for further reference at the end of this serial.

1857-1928

1857: This year occupies an important place in Indian history not only because it saw the first major uprising challenging the colonial rulers—the Indian Revolt of 1857-59—but because of its dimension and magnitude.

This great historical event has been interpreted in various ways. Benjamin Disraeli delivered a long speech in the House of Commons on July 27, 1857, in which he

attacked the policies of the Palmerston Government. He made it clear that the British were unpopular in India and the revolt was a result of that deep discontent. Karl Marx, writing for the *New York Daily Tribune*, saw in the violence of 1857 an extension of the social revolution that the British were bringing about in India. Thomas Rice Holmes provided a detailed narrative history in 1883. He found no indication of a conspiracy or of a national uprising but only groups of natives who feared the beneficent changes being introduced by the new administration. It was in 1909 that V.D. Savarkar wrote his account and called it the *Indian War of Independence*. He saw in the revolt the great principles of *Swadharma* (one's duty) and *Swaraj* (self-government). P.C. Joshi, a Marxist activist and historian, has interpreted 1857 as a broad, popular rebellion against the all-destructive British policy.

It was on May 10, 1857, that the sepoys of the Third Native Cavalry mutinied against their British officers. They then marched onto Delhi and proclaimed the ageing Bahadur Shah Zafar as the Emperor of India. The revolt spread to Oudh, Rohilkhand, Central India, parts of Bihar and Punjab, and the princely states like Gwalior, Indore and Jhansi.

The hostility of the sepoys had been generated by the policies of the British in the army. Be it the messing system or the enlistment order of 1856, all this offended the feelings of the sepoys, most of whom were from the upper castes—Brahmins, Rajputs and Bhumihars. They were convinced that the 'firangis' wanted them to take to Christianity. On occasions of going abroad, like to Burma in 1824 or to Afghanistan in 1840-41, there was much resistance from these ranks. Thus, the cartridge question caused great disaffection. The trouble started with the introduction of the Enfield rifle, whose cartridges were greased with animal fat—either of the cow or of the pig. The sepoys revolted because they sincerely believed that their religion had thus been wantonly insulted.

These upper-caste sepoys enjoyed a special place in the socio-economic setting of India's village community, which was affected

by the great changes being initiated by the British. Of concern to the established landed class were the settlement operations for adjustment of revenues and rent which went against their interests. Most of them sold off portions of their estates or suffered financial losses to meet the high revenue demand, thus making way for a new class of merchant proprietors.

The various classes that made up the peasantry were also hard-hit by heavier rent demands. This dissatisfied peasantry often joined hands with dispossessed zamindars in raising the banner of revolt. Kunwar Singh of Arrah in Bihar is a case in point.

The context of these charges is the general economic ruin of the countryside, as wrought by the British. The traditional handloom and handicraft industries were ruined. 'Deindustrialisation' as studied in Gangetic Bihar did occur, revealing the shrinkage of the total working population in relation to the total population.

Thus, there presented the pressures on the zamindars, the peasants and the sepoys—all of them resenting the policies of the British as they affected each one.

The annexation of Oudh by Lord Dalhousie, in 1856, crystallised this conflict. Nana Sahib, the Peshwa, who was a prisoner of the British, felt his privilege would now be swept away. Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi wanted her adopted son on the throne. Otherwise, Dalhousie's 'Doctrine of Lapse' made sure that the British would annex her state. Bahadur Shah Zafar had been notified to move out of Red Fort and was to lose his title.

All these rebels rose against the British, determined to fight or to die. But their struggle was not a united one. The British used men, money and arms in an organised manner against the disorganised but courageous rebels. The failure to evolve a unity of action led to their defeat.

The whole struggle did not have a forward-looking programme to be implemented after the capture of power. They could look no further than restoring feudal monarchies. It was the non-participation of the urban educated classes that made for this ideological retrogression.

Nonetheless, the struggle of the traditional leaders and the sepoys lasted for nearly two years, the

British having to virtually reconquer India by 1859.

India Act of 1858

In 1858, an Act of Parliament transferred the power to govern India from the East India Company to the British Crown. Within Parliament the rise of the industrial interests had been powerful enough to oust the trading mercantilist powers. The passing of the Charter of 1833 and 1853 were symptomatic of that rise.

Now the authority to govern India rested with the Secretary of State, aided by a council. He was directly responsible to Parliament. In India, a Viceroy or Governor-General carried on the task of administration according to the wishes of the authorities in London.

The British economy

By the 1840s, the British economy was based on the capital goods industries on coal, iron and steel. The growing industrialisation of the rest of the world provided a rapidly-expanding market for the kind of capital goods which could be exported from only the 'workshop of the world'. The boom of railway construction was part of this industrialisation process. Outside Britain it was a major stimulus to the export of capital goods for the construction of the railways. These were built with British capital, British materials and equipment and often by British contractors. This export of capital was the essence of the imperialist policies pursued by Britain all over the world.

In the period after 1858, there was a gradual widening of differences between the urban-educated Indians and the British-Indian administration. This discontent found expression in the formation of political associations in the three Presidencies.

In 1866, Dadabhai Naoroji formed the East India Association in London to discuss the Indian question and influence British public figures. In 1867, Justice M.G. Ranade organised the Poona Sarvjanik Sabha. He was aided by V. Chiplunkar and G.V. Joshi.

In 1876, the Indian Association was founded in Calcutta by Anandamohan Bose and Surendranath Bannerjee. By 1884, the Madras Mahajan Sabha was founded by Ananda Charlu, G. Subramaniam Iyer and others. In 1885, brilliant advocates like

Pherozesan Menta, K.T. Telang and Badruddin Tyabji founded the Bombay Presidency Association.

Amidst all these pre-Congress regional associations, it is the rise of Syed Ahmed Khan that assumes importance. His main concern was the general Muslim backwardness. Though he considered Islam to be greatly relevant for modern times, he felt the spread of English education and Western thought would make the average Muslim progressive. Towards that aim, in 1875, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was founded in Aligarh to spread Western sciences and culture. In 1877, Syed Amir Ali founded the National Mohammedan Association in Calcutta. This was expressing the need of the urban Muslims to be on the right side of the government.

It was during the Viceroyalty of Lytton (1876-80) that certain issues became rallying points for these regional associations.

The second war against Afghanistan, the Arms Act and the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 were widely condemned. The new regulations regarding civil service examinations were strongly resented by the likes of S.N. Bannerjee.

The policies of Lord Ripon were no less controversial. The Ilbert Bill of 1883, which made for Indian magistrates trying Europeans in criminal cases, was successfully opposed by the European community. The regional associations organised all-India campaigns.

Ripon's policies regarding local self-government made for the establishment of District Boards, Municipal Boards and Corporations. Various scholars have studied these as the local roots of Indian politics. For this was the political structure within which political developments took place.

On December 28, 1885, the first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay. A.O. Hume, a retired British civil servant, was associated with its establishment. W.C. Bannerjee described the Congress as "the National Assembly of India", as the "germ of a Native Parliament". Its delegates were selected representatives of the major provincial associations—mostly lawyers, journalists, teachers, landlords, etc. In spite of regional and class differences, the Congress was to be an organised

body to participate in representative bodies. It pledged to pursue this objective by constitutional methods.

These nationalists demanded the expansion and reform of the legislative councils. The British passed the Indian Councils Act of 1892. It made for increased number of Indians in the legislative councils, but the decision-making power vested with the officials. Soon, men like G.K. Gokhale and Dadabhai Naoroji were clamouring for *Swaraj* or self-government, as in Australia and Canada.

The analysis of the British rule made by Dadabhai Naoroji, G.V. Joshi and R.C. Dutt among others was profound. They understood the cause of India's backwardness and poverty. The 'drain of wealth' from India from the 1760s was exposed. From mere loot and plunder to systematic exports and high taxation onto 'Home Charges' and 'Public Debts'—all these forms of economic exploitation, which is the essence of imperialism, were condemned.

But the form of political protest was constitutional agitation, pledges and petitions to the government. Even for this, men like S.N. Bannerjee and G.K. Gokhale were regarded as 'disloyal babus' and 'seditious Brahmins'.

The developments in religion and literature were profound. In Bengal, Keshab Chandra Sen revived the 'Brahmo Samaj'. The ideas of Ram Mohan Roy got a new lease. In 1875, Dayanand Saraswati found the 'Arya Samaj', pleading for the purification and simplification of Hinduism. His call for "back to the Vedas" has been likened to a Hindu reformation. Swami Vivekananda was yet another immortal of this age. To a confused and materialistic world he showed the path of Vedanta—the fully rational system.

In the literary world, the works of Michael Madhusudan Datta, Dinabandhu Mitra, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and Mohammad Iqbal were created. The early works of Rabindranath Tagore also date from this period. The link between nationalism and literature was strong. It was the real-life experiences of an author which captured the turbulent political context into his literary text.

(To be continued)

PRACTICE TESTS

In preparing these tests we have tried to visualise the questions you are likely to face in your actual exam. Great care has been taken to frame questions which are of the same standard as those you'll encounter in your exam. Not easier, not harder, but just what you may expect. It is, therefore, a practical yardstick for charting your progress and planning your course.

Rating: Evaluate your performance on the basis of the following score-card:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|
| 100 questions in 60 minutes | — | Excellent |
| 60 questions in 60 minutes | — | Good |
| 50 questions in 60 minutes | — | Fair |
| 35 questions in 60 minutes | — | Poor |

Tips: 1. Do not waste time over questions you are not sure about. 2. Give the problems some thought before choosing the answers. 3. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. 4. Do not try to guess the answer.

CLERICAL APTITUDE TEST

BY VINAY NANGIA

FOR CLERKS AND ALLIED CATEGORIES

This test forms a part of the written exam for Clerks, Cashiers, Clerks-cum-Cashiers, Typists, Stenographers, Agricultural Assistants and Telephone Operators to be conducted in May by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards, Lucknow and Delhi. Time limit (Parts A & B) : 20 minutes.

Part A

This test involves comparing names and numbers. Under the question column at the left, there will be names and/or numbers. Against this, there will be four answers given under columns A, B, C, and D. Find out which of the four is EXACTLY the same as the one given in the question column. If none is exactly the same, your answer should be E. You have to answer as many questions as possible.

Examples

| Question | A | B | C | D | E |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------|
| 1. KALA- | KALA- | KALA- | KALKA- | KALA | NONE |
| 2. KALKAL | KALAL | KALKAL | LAKAL | KALAL | |
| 302 | 302 | 302 | 302 | 302 | |
| 3. 323×232 | $323 + 232$ | 323×323 | 323×232 | 232×323 | NONE |
| 121 | 121 | 121 | 212 | 121 | |

In Q. No. 1, the answer is B since the combination of name and number matches exactly with the one given in the question column. In Q. No. 2, the answer is E since the combination of numbers in A, B, C or D does not tally with the one given in the question column //

Part B

This test also involves comparing names and numbers. In each question there will be a set of four names and/or numbers under columns A, B, C and D. You are to identify from the choices available, the combinations that are EXACTLY the same and make two cross marks under the appropriate letters. If all four are different, make a cross mark under E. The other conditions are the same as above.

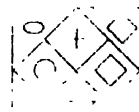
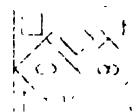
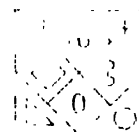
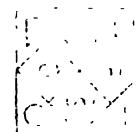
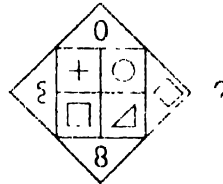
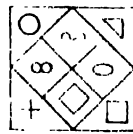
Examples.

| A | B | C | D | E |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Afro-Asian
202 | Afro-Asian
202 | Afro-American
202 | Afro-Asian
202 | All Different |
| 2. CONGRAT-
ULATIONS | CONGRAT-
ALATIONS | CONGRAT-
ULETIONS | CONGRAT-
ULATION | All Different |

In Q. No. 1 the answer is A and D, since the combination of name and number under these two columns is exactly the same. In Q. No. 2, the answer is E because no two names in A, B, C and D tally with each other. Please note that in this exercise two cross marks will be marked to indicate the identical items, except in cases where the answer is E.

BRAIN TEASER

Underline which of the four numbered figures fits into the empty space.



4

Answer

3. (In going from the first figure to the second the four drawings in the corners of the square are rotated one position clockwise, and the square is put inside the diamond, the drawings in the corners of the diamond are rotated one position counter-clockwise, and the diamond is now outside the square. The position of diamond and square is reversed again for the third figure, and the clockwise and counter-clockwise reversal of the drawings in the corners of each are continued.)

From *KNOW YOUR OWN I.Q.* by H.J. Eysenck

| | A | B | C | D | E |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------|
| 26. Deployment-Div | Deployment-Div | Deployment-Div | Deployment-Div. | Deployment-Div | None |
| 27. Participant | Participants | Participant | Participant | Participant | None |
| 28. 22—11 + 33 | 22 11 + 33 | 22—11 + 33 | 22 + 33—11 | 22 + 11—33 | None |
| 29. Nail-Cutter | Nail-Cutter | Nail-Cutter | Nail-Cutter | Nail-Cutter | None |
| 30. Neither/Nor | Neither/Nor | Neither/Nor | Neither/Nor | Neither/Nor | None |

Part B

| | A | B | C | D | E |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Kanyakubaj 778899 | Kanyakubaj 778899 | Kanyakubaj 998877 | Kanyakubaj 998877 | Kanyakubaj 778899 | All Different |
| 2. Key Punch Operator | Key Punch Operator | Key Punch Operator | Key Punch Operator | Key Punch Operator | All Different |
| 3. News Letter | News Letter | News Letter | News Letter | News Letter | All Different |
| 4. O.D. 168 | OD 168 | O.D. 174 | O.D. 174 | OD 168 | All Different |
| 5. hmt Rajat | h.m.t. Rajat | O.D. 168 | O.D. 168 | OD 174 | All Different |
| 6. UCOUNITED | UCOUNITED | h.m.t. Rajat | h.m.t. Rajat | h.m.t. Rajat | All Different |
| 7. NIBM-I.B.A. | IBA-N.I.B.A. | UCOUNION | UCOUNION | UCOUNION | All Different |
| 8. Kohinoor Pencil | Kohinoor Pencil | N.I.B.M.-17B.A. | N.I.B.M.-17B.A. | IBA-N.I.B.M. | All Different |
| 9. T.P. GROVER | GROVER T.P. | Kohinoor Pencil | Kohinoor Pencil | Kohinoor Pencil | All Different |
| 10. Krishnanagar | RamaNagar | GROVER T.P. | GROVER T.P. | GROVER T.P. | All Different |
| 11. Threetwoone | ThreeTwoOne | Krishnanagar | Krishnanagar | RamNagar | All Different |
| 12. Arunachalpradesh | Arunachalpradesh | Threetwoone | Threetwoone | ThreetwoOne | All Different |
| 13. D.H.F. 6671 | D.H.F. 6617 | Arunachalpradesh | Arunachalpradesh | Arunachalpradesh | All Different |
| 14. 5 Rupaiyah 12 Ana | 5 Rupaiya12Ana | D.H.F. 6617 | D.H.F./6671 | D.H.F. 6671 | All Different |
| 15. HYDROGENDIOXIDE | HYDROGENMONOXIDE | 5 Rupaiyah 12 Ana | 5 Rupaiyah12Anna | 5 Rupees12Annas | All Different |
| 16. Chicken Tandoory Rs. 35/- | CHICKEN TANDOORI RS. 35/- | HYDROGENMONOXIDE | HYDROGENDIOXIDE | HYDROGENMONOXIDE | All Different |
| 17. DaDaVee DoBavee | Chicken Tandoory Rs. 35/- | Chicken Tandoory Rs. 35/- | Chicken Tandoory Rs. 35/- | Chicken Tandoory Rs. 53/- | All Different |
| 18. Reka Bhadury | DaDaVee DoBavee | DaDaVee DoBavee | DaDaVee OneBavee | DaDaVee DoBaree | All Different |
| 19. Pati-Patni-aar-Woh | Rekha Bhadury | Pati-Patni-Aur-Woh | Rekha Bhadury | Reka Bhadury | All Different |
| 20. national-integration | Pati-Patni-Aur-Woh | national-integration | Pati-Patni-Aur-Woh | Pati-Patni-aar-Woh | All Different |
| 21. NO. 3857842 | NO. 3857842 | NO. 3857842 | NO. 3857842 | NO. 3857842 | All Different |
| 22. Comeclosenow | comeclosetnow | comeclosetnow | comeclosetnow | comeclosetnow | All Different |
| 23. Slip Himanshu | Slip Hiroshima | Slip Himanshu | Slap Himanshu | Slip Hiroshima | All Different |

TEST OF REASONING

BY LT COL I. R. MANCHANDA, former Dy President, S. S. B.

VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL

This section forms an important part of the GENERAL STUDIES paper of the Civil Services (Prelims) exam, to be held in June; the TEST OF REASONING paper of the PO exam (Central Recruitment Board, State Bank Group), to be held in June again; and the TEST OF REASONING paper of the Clerical Cadre exam (BSRB, Central Group [Lucknow] and Delhi), to be held this month.

VERBAL REASONING

Time: 15 minutes.

Scores: 1. Give yourself one mark for each correct answer. 2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate your score as under:

Excellent...23-25 Very Good.. 20-22 Good...18-19 Fair...16-17 Poor...Below 16

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. Rahim can type m pages in $\frac{1}{3}$ min. At this rate, he will be able to type— pages in $\frac{1}{3}$ of an hour.
(a) $\frac{m}{60}$
(b) $60m$
(c) $\frac{60}{m}$
(d) $m + 60$
2. One fluid ounce is equal to 28.41 ml. Approximately how many ml are there in two paltoos, if one paltoo is equal to three jaltoos, each of which is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a maltoo = $\frac{5}{8}$ fluid ounce?
(a) 35.6 ml
(b) 71.2 ml
(c) 106.5 ml
(d) Can't be worked out
3. Three officers are able to solve problems in the ratio of 1.5: 2.5: 3.5. If the officer with the least capability can solve 6 problems in 2 hours, how many problems will the officer with the higher ability solve in 3 hours, assuming that they all solve problems at a uniform rate?
(a) 9
(b) 10
(c) 15
(d) 21
4. $7x = 2k$ and $4y = 3k$. If k is negative, which of the following statements is true?
(a) x is greater than y
(b) y is greater than x
(c) x is equal to y
(d) No definite relationship can be established between x and y
5. A scooter which consumes 1 litre of petrol for every 36 km uses half as much petrol again with a new engine. How much distance will the scooter be able to cover on one litre of petrol with a new engine?
(a) 24 km

- (b) 48 km
(c) 72 km
(d) None of the above

6. If the length of a rectangle is increased by 20 per cent, its width should be increased by _____ per cent so that its area increases by 80 per cent.

- (a) 30
(b) 40
(c) 50
(d) 60

7. X bought a colour TV set after getting a discount on its list price from the dealer. If X got the TV set for an amount which was thrice the difference between its list price and the amount he paid for it, what per cent of the list price did X pay?

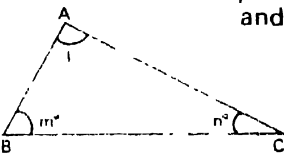
- (a) 55 per cent
(b) 65 per cent
(c) 75 per cent
(d) Can't be worked out

8. A consultant's earnings over a five-year period amounted to Rs 2 lakhs. If he did earn some amount every year and his earnings during the fourth year were 4 times his average earnings for the other four years, in which of the five years did he earn the maximum?

- (a) Second year
(b) Third year
(c) Fourth year
(d) Can't be worked out

9. In triangle ABC, what is the value of n if BC is equal to AC and $\angle A = 70^\circ$.

- (a) 30
(b) 40
(c) 50
(d) 60



10. If $\sqrt{7}$ is approximately 2.645, $\sqrt{8575}$ will be nearly _____ times 2.645.

- (a) 24.5

- (b) 25
(c) 34.5
(d) 35

11. A 175-cm-tall man casts a 125-cm-long shadow; at the same time a flagpole casts a 50-m-long shadow. What is the height of the flagpole?

- (a) 65 m
(b) 70 m
(c) 75 m
(d) 80 m

12. _____ cc of water must be added to 100 cc of a 60-per cent solution of sulphuric acid to reduce it to a 40-per cent solution?

- (a) 20
(b) 30
(c) 40
(d) 50

13. A mule grazes in a pasture which is bordered by two fences at 40 degrees to each other. If the mule is tethered by a 2-m-long rope to the post at the junction of the two fences, each of which is more than 3 m long, it can graze in an area which is

- (a) π sq m
(b) $\frac{4\pi}{9}$ sq m
(c) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ sq m
(d) $\frac{16\pi}{3}$ sq m

Directions: Questions 14 to 18 are based on the following:

Densities of different substances

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 1. Aluminium | 2.7 |
| 2. Brass | 8.6 |
| 3. Copper | 8.9 |
| 4. Lead | 11.3 |
| 5. Zinc | 7.1 |
| 6. Sugar | 1.59 |
| 7. Magnesium | 1.74 |
| 8. Water | 1 |

14. Zinc is—times heavier than sugar.
 (a) 3.5
 (b) 4.5
 (c) 5
 (d) 5.5
15. Approximately— per cent increase in density is obtained by substituting equal volumes of brass for aluminium.
 (a) 18
 (b) 118
 (c) 218
 (d) 228
16. Approximately— cc of copper must be mixed with 1 cc of zinc to make an alloy that will be 100 times as heavy as a mixture of 2 cc of water and 3 cc of sugar
 (a) 60
 (b) 65
 (c) 70
 (d) 75
17. The ratio of copper to magnesium in a mixture which is as heavy as zinc is nearly
 (a) 1:3
 (b) 3:1
 (c) 2:5
 (d) 5:2
18. A mixture of magnesium, lead and copper is approximately— times heavier than aluminium
 (a) 2.7
 (b) 3.7
 (c) 8
 (d) 10
19. If tomorrow is a working day, we will send a gift to our daughter tomorrow. Without challenging the authenticity of the preceding statement, state which of the following conclusions is (are) not warranted by it?
 (a) If it is not a working day tomorrow, we will not send a gift to our daughter tomorrow
 (b) If we do not send a gift to our daughter tomorrow, it will not be a working day tomorrow
 (c) If we send a gift to our daughter tomorrow, tomorrow will be a working day
20. Supply the missing number in the series:
 24, 8, 11, 33, 30, 15, ?, 34, 32.
- Directions. Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following:*
All good officers want quick promotions; and all officers who want quick promotions do well on training courses. Therefore, all officers who do not do well on training courses are bad officers.
21. If the argument above is valid, which of the following must be true?
 (a) No bad officer wants quick promotion
 (b) No officer who does not do well on training courses is a good officer
 (c) Every officer who does well on training courses is a good officer
 (d) All officers who want quick promotions are good officers
22. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the opening argument?
 (a) X wants quick promotion, but he is not a good officer
 (b) Y does well on training courses, but he is not a good officer
 (c) No officer who does not do well on training courses wants quick promotion
 (d) Z does not do well on training courses, but he is a good officer
23. If a substance is a definite variety of matter, all speci-

mens of which have the same properties, then——is not a substance.

- (a) Aluminium
- (b) Rust
- (c) Salt
- (d) Granite

24. What will be the distance covered by a racing car in 6 sec, if its speedometer reads the following values of velocity (in m per sec) at different intervals of time (in sec) starting from rest?

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Time | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| (in sec) | | | | | | | | | |
| Velocity | 0 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 36 | 27 | 18 | 9 | 0 |
| (in m/s) | | | | | | | | | |

- (a) 324 m
- (b) 360 m
- (c) 420 m
- (d) None of the above

25. Momentum is the product of mass and velocity, i.e., mass \times velocity. further, it is a vector quantity, i.e., it has direction also. If a 2-kg ball rebounds with a velocity of 5 m/s after striking a wall with the same velocity, what will be the change in momentum?

- (a) Zero
- (b) 10 kg m/sec
- (c) 20 kg m/sec
- (d) Can't be determined

NON-VERBAL REASONING

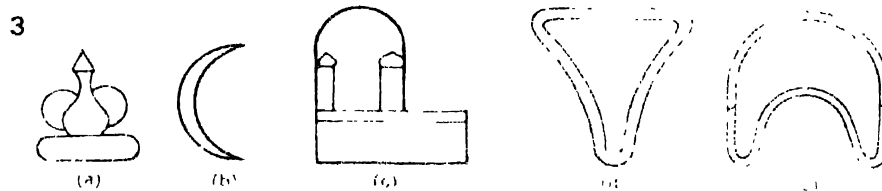
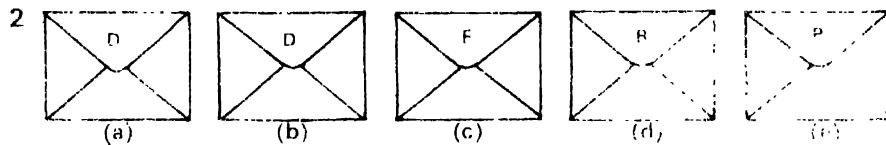
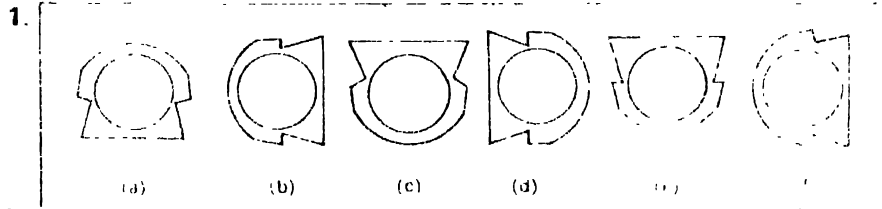
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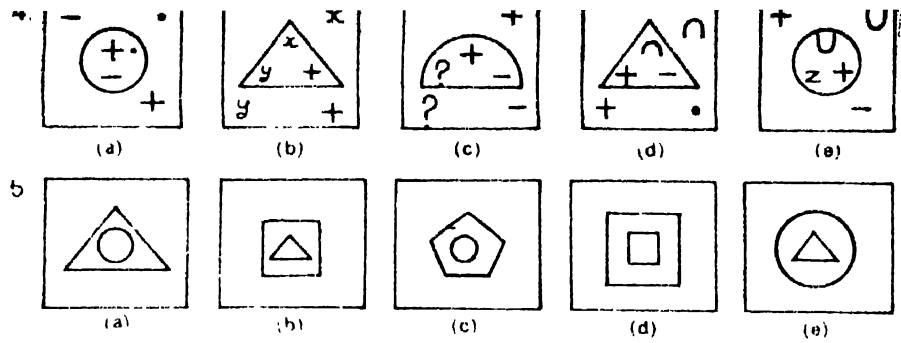
Time: 8 minutes

Score: 1 mark for each question. No Penalty.

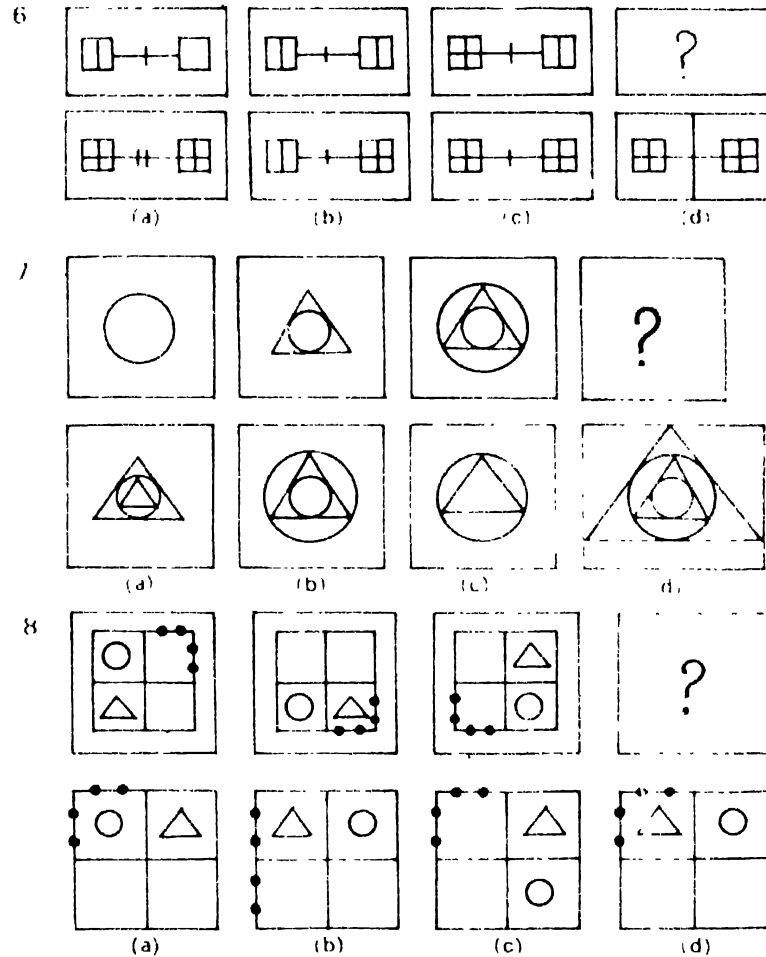
DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

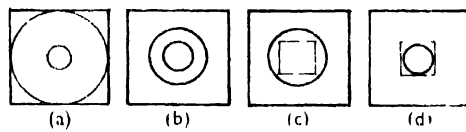
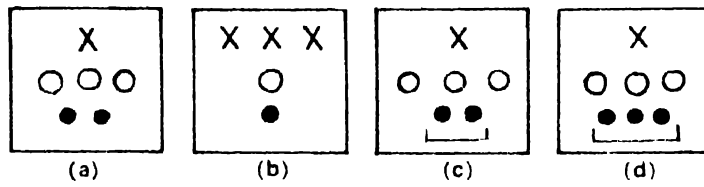
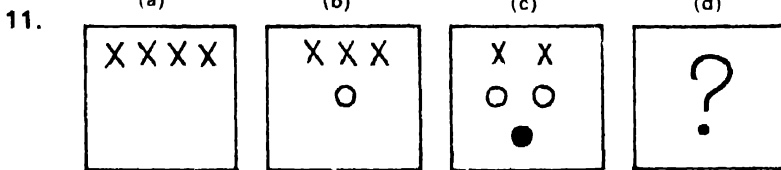
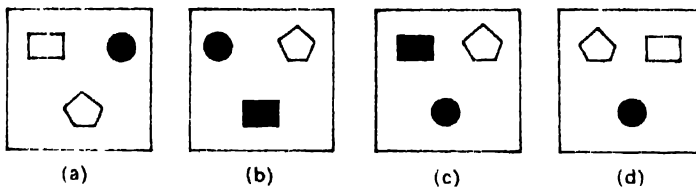
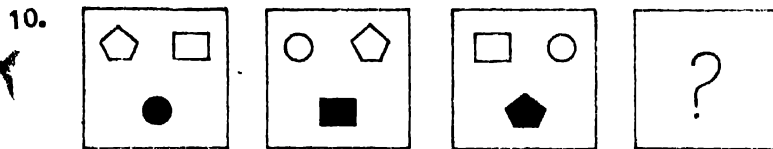
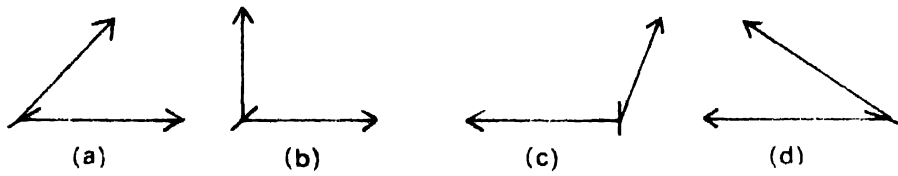
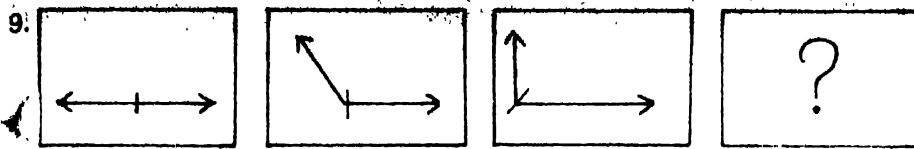
Directions: In questions 1 to 5, spot the odd figure out.

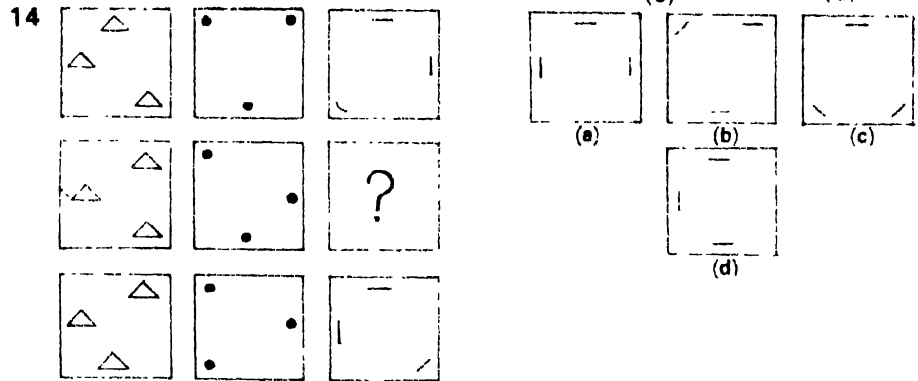
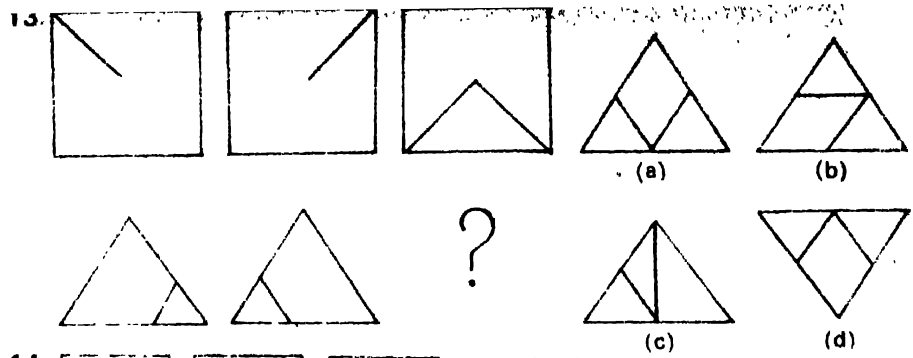




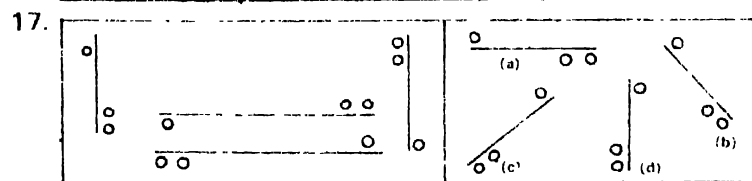
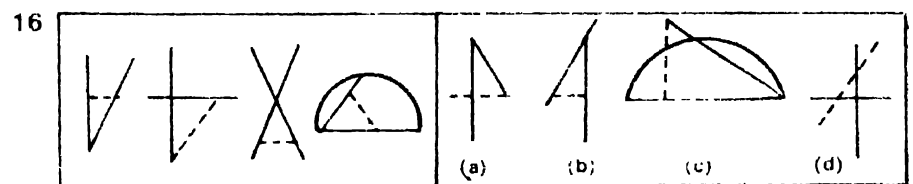
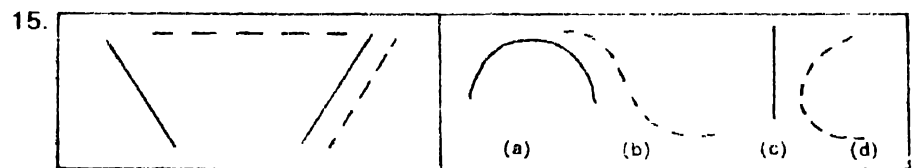
Directions: In questions 6 to 14, find out the lettered figure which replaces the question mark to complete the series.



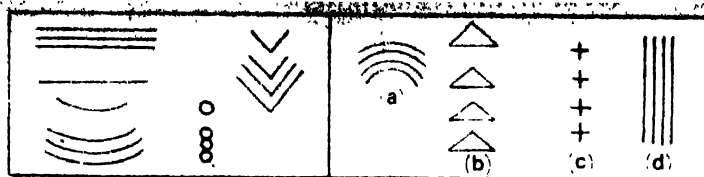




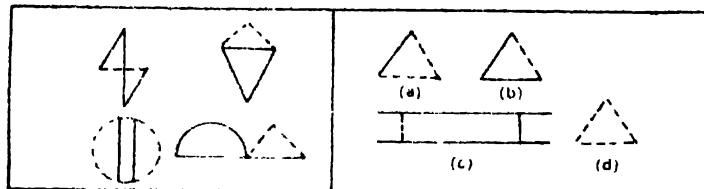
Directions: In questions 15 to 25, select the one-lettered figure on the right that goes with those at the left.



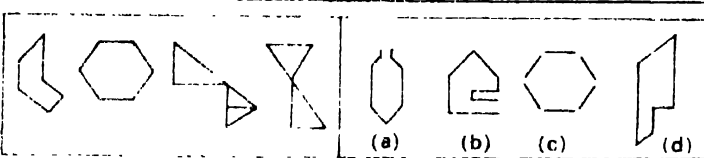
18.



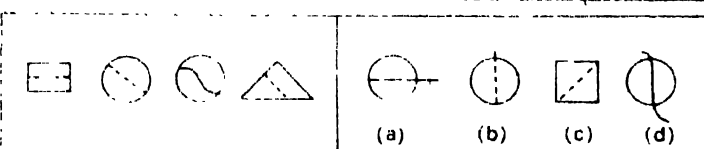
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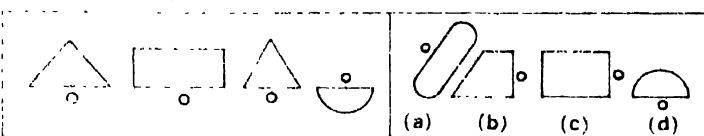
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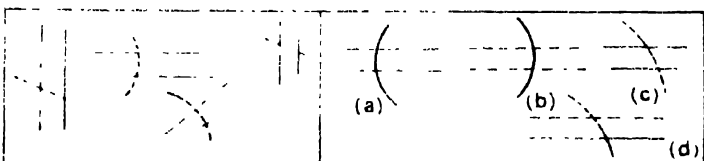
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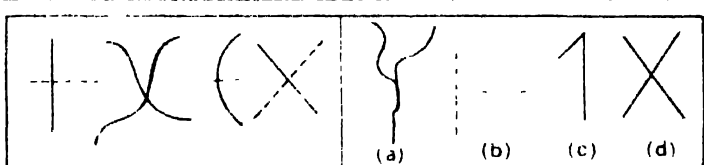
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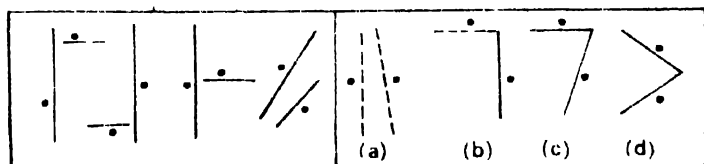
23.



24.



25.



FOR NDA AND CDS EXAMS

This section contains questions on General Science, which are an important part of the CDS and G.K. Paper I in NDA exams.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. Who founded the theory of organic evolution?
(a) Jagadish Chandra Bose
(b) Charles Darwin
(c) Norman Borlaug
(d) Jean B. Lamarck
2. The disease cataract refers to
(a) Cloudiness in the eye lens
(b) Inflammation in nose
(c) Inflammation of joints
(d) Dislocation of backbone
3. The disease powdery mildew affects the leaves of
(a) Wheat
(b) Maize
(c) Pea
(d) All the above
4. The amount of calories required by a normal adult is nearly
(a) 500
(b) 1,500
(c) 3,000
(d) 4,000
5. Which of the following instruments is used to measure blood pressure?
(a) Lactometer
(b) Hydrometer
(c) Sphygmomanometer
(d) Hygometer
6. Sea covers nearly — per cent of the globe's area?
(a) 17
(b) 30
(c) 40
(d) 70
7. Tenderness and bleeding of gums and loosening of teeth could be caused by a deficiency of
(a) Vitamin B and Vitamin B₁₂
(b) Vitamin C
(c) Carbohydrates
(d) None of the above
8. Compounds which act as sedatives or sleep inducers are called
(a) Antibiotics
(b) Barbiturates
(c) Enzymes
(d) None of the above
9. A blue baby is one born with a malformation of the
(a) Liver
(b) Kidneys
(c) Heart
(d) Proper body pigments
10. In which of the following does development take place without pollination having occurred at all?
(a) Parthenocarpic fruits
(b) Simple fruits
(c) Multiple fruits
(d) Indehiscent fruits
11. Which of the following take part in the reproductive process in flowers?
(a) Sepals and stamens
(b) Sepals and petals
(c) Petals and pistils
(d) Stamens and pistils
12. Which of the following diseases is not prevalent in India?
(a) Malaria

- (c) Jaundice
(d) None of the above
- 13 Which of the following is not an infectious disease?
(a) Influenza
(b) Malaria
(c) Jaundice
(d) Dengue fever
- 14 _____ is essential for the normal clotting of blood
(a) Vitamin A
(b) Vitamin C
(c) Vitamin B and D
(d) Vitamin K
- 15 Persons with blood group O can receive blood from persons with blood group
(a) O only
(b) A, B or AB
(c) AB or O
(d) AB only
- 16 The disease associated with malfunctioning of the liver is
(a) Tuberculosis
(b) Diabetes
(c) Jaundice
(d) Malaria
- 17 Louis Pasteur is not associated with
(a) Treatment of rabies
(b) Cause of fermentation in alcohol and milk
(c) Discovery of penicillin
(d) Any of the above
- 18 The scientist famous for the anthrax vaccination is
(a) William Harvey
(b) Robert Koch
(c) Charles Darwin
(d) Edward Jenner
- 19 Blood is collected in the
(a) Liver
(b) Kidneys
(c) Heart
(d) None of the above
- 20 A hormone of the endocrine system in the human body causes
(a) Blindness
(b) Stomach
- (d) Goitre
- 21 The energy supplying agents in our food are
(a) Proteins
(b) Vitamins
(c) Enzymes
(d) Carbohydrates
- 22 Which of the following is the principal constituent of air?
(a) Carbon dioxide
(b) Oxygen
(c) Nitrogen
(d) Ozone
- 23 Plants manufacture carbohydrates in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll using
(a) Carbon dioxide from air
(b) Oxygen from air
(c) Minerals from the soil
(d) Nitrogen
- 24 Allotropic forms of an element have the
(a) Same number of protons
(b) Same chemical properties
(c) Same chemical and physical properties
(d) Same physical properties
- 25 Which of the following does not contain carbon?
(a) Diamond
(b) Steel
(c) Petroleum
(d) All the above contain carbon
- 26 _____ is the major constituent of cement
(a) Silica
(b) Lime
(c) Magnesia
(d) Iron oxide
- 27 Which acid is used in standard black ink?
(a) Tannic acid
(b) Acetic acid
(c) Dilute nitric acid
(d) Dilute sulphuric acid
28. The scientist whose name is associated with the structure of

- (a) Niels Bohr
(b) James Chadwick
(c) Otto Hahn
(d) Albert Einstein
29. Marie Curie is famous for her work relating to
(a) Antibiotics
(b) Radioactivity
(c) X rays
(d) Chemotherapy
30. In man the rate of respiration is nearly
(a) 18 per minute
(b) 24 per minute
(c) 44 per minute
(d) 72 per minute
31. Alchemy is the branch of Chemistry dealing with the
(a) Study of alcohols
(b) Treatment of cancer using chemicals
(c) Transmutation of baser metals into gold
(d) None of the above
32. The chemical properties of an atom are determined by
(a) The number of protons it contains
(b) Its atomic weight
(c) The number of neutrons it contains
(d) All the above
33. The size of the nucleus of an atom is of the order of
(a) 10^{-11} cm
(b) 10^{-10} cm
(c) 10^{-8} cm
(d) 10^{-5} cm
34. Iron is galvanised by coating its surface with
(a) Nickel
(b) Aluminium
(c) Zinc
(d) Mercury
35. Exothermic reactions are those in which
(a) Heat is either evolved or absorbed
(b) Heat is evolved
(c) Heat is absorbed
- (d) None of the above
36. Which of the following varieties of phosphorous is used in the match industry?
(a) Black
(b) Yellow
(c) Red
(d) Green
37. The inert gases have
(a) Two electrons in their outermost orbit
(b) Eight electrons in their outermost orbit
(c) Four electrons in their outermost orbit
(d) None of the above
38. If the mass of an electron is completely converted to energy, the energy obtained would be nearly
(a) 0.1 Mev
(b) 0.5 Mev
(c) 200 Mev
(d) 900 Mev
39. The boiling point of water at sea level is 100 C. In the mountains, the boiling point is
(a) 100 C
(b) More than 100 C
(c) Less than 100 C
(d) Can be any of the above
40. All acids contain
(a) OH^- ions
(b) H^+ ions
(c) Either H^+ or OH^- ions
(d) None of the above
41. The maximum number of electrons in the second orbit is
(a) 2
(b) 4
(c) 6
(d) 8
42. As compared to its weight at the equator, the weight of a body at the poles is
(a) Less
(b) Greater
(c) Equal
(d) Dependent on the density of the body with respect to air

43. The pH value of alkaline solutions is
 (a) Negative
 (b) 7
 (c) Less than 7 but positive
 (d) More than 7

44. The mass of 22.4 litres of oxygen at 273°K and 1 atmospheric pressure is nearly
 (a) 8 g
 (b) 16 g
 (c) 32 g
 (d) 48 g

45. Short-sightedness can be corrected by using a --- lens.
 (a) Convex
 (b) Planoconvex
 (c) Concave
 (d) None of the above

46. Spot the odd-one out.
 (a) Calorie
 (b) Joule
 (c) Erg
 (d) Watt

47. A particle of mass m , moving with a velocity v at right angles to a wall, rebounds back, moving with the same speed in time t . The force exerted on the wall is
 (a) mv/t
 (b) $mv/2t$
 (c) $2mv/t$
 (d) $mvt/2$

48. The velocity of sound waves is maximum in
 (a) Brass
 (b) Water
 (c) Air
 (d) Carbon dioxide

49.

If the heat produced in the 4ohm resistance is Q calories, the heat produced in the 8ohm

resistance will be

- (a) $2Q$
 (b) Q
 (c) $Q/2$
 (d) $Q/4$

50. An electroencephalograph is an instrument for recording
 (a) Heart waves
 (b) Picture of the vertebra
 (c) Brain waves
 (d) Blood pressure

51. --- acid is secreted in the stomach to aid digestion
 (a) Citric
 (b) Hydrochloric
 (c) Sulphuric
 (d) None of the above

52. The ratio of the velocity of sound in moist air to that in dry air is
 (a) 1
 (b) More than 1
 (c) Less than 1
 (d) Can be more or less than 1, depending on the temperature

53. If 50 resistances having values 1 ohm, 2 ohm, 3 ohm, ... 50 ohm are connected in series, their equivalent resistance will be nearly --- ohm
 (a) 263
 (b) 333
 (c) 1275
 (d) 2550

54. The headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency is situated in
 (a) Bern, Switzerland
 (b) Paris, France
 (c) New York, USA
 (d) Vienna, Austria

55. The focal length of a camera lens is 10 cm and its linear aperture is 2.5 cm. The f value of the lens is
 (a) 0.25
 (b) 4
 (c) 10
 (d) 25

How To Take The English Paper

BY VINOD GUPTA

The English Language paper for the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) Clerks' Grade Exam (to be held in July) is quite tough not because individual questions are difficult but because the paper is lengthy. It contains 150 multiple choice objective type questions which have to be answered in 1½ hours (90 minutes). As a result there is not much time to think. The pull-out in this issue gives a model practice test paper on English Language for this exam. As the number of questions in the practice test has been reduced the time given has also been cut short accordingly.

The syllabus for the English Language paper as in the case of General Knowledge has not been given in detail by the SSC. The syllabus at best is indicative and not exhaustive. It includes all aspects of English grammar. Even the weightage of marks for various items spelt out in the official syllabus varies from year to year. It is also quite possible that at times no question may be set on an item mentioned in the syllabus.

Taking the official syllabus as a starting milestone it is strongly advised that you take a good grammar book and study it well. All that you have studied at the school level must be thoroughly revised. The standard expected is that of a high school student. But remember the questions will not

be of a similar type. The paper will be objective type (multiple-choice) and the answers will have to be marked on a separate answer-sheet as explained in the previous article (CCTimes April 1983, pages 51-53).

Type of questions

A Detecting Errors

Directions: In the following questions, the sentences may contain errors of grammar, usage, diction, idioms, spellings, etc. Some sentences may be correct. No sentence has more than one error. If there is an error in any one of the parts of the sentence, the candidate has to put a cross mark (X) in the corresponding circle in the answer sheet against the question. If there is no error, the candidate has to put a cross mark (X) in the relevant circle against the question.

1. He speaks bluntly and angrily to the spectators. No Error
A B C D
2. How do you like the new book? No Error
A B C D
3. He spoke bluntly and angrily we spectators. No Error
A B C D
4. A stadium and a swimming pool are going to be built on the new campus. No Error
A B C D

Another type of questions which can be asked under 'detecting errors' are the ones where you have to spot the number of errors in each sentence. Two examples are given below.

Directions: In questions 5 and 6 the given sentence may have one, two or three errors. If there is one error, mark under A; if two, under B; if three, under C; and if there is no error, under D in the answer-sheet.

5. I have never travelled somewhere by airoplane or by boat yet.

6 He explained to us why was it necessary to take such great care.

Explanation:

1. Here there is a mistake in part 'A'. Therefore, you should put a cross mark (X) in the circle under A in the answer-sheet.

2 In this sentence there is no error. Therefore, D is the correct answer. Accordingly, a cross mark (X) should be put in the circle below D against question no. 2 in the answer sheet

3 In this question, the word 'we' is wrong. So 'C' is the correct answer.

4 In question no 4, the sentence is correct Therefore, 'D' is the correct response.

5 Here, there are two mistakes. One, instead of 'somewhere' the correct word should be 'anywhere' Two, the spelling of the word 'airoplane' is in correct Therefore, the cross mark will be put under 'B' against question no. 5.

6. In this question the expression 'was it' has to be changed to 'it was'. There is only one mistake and so, the answer is 'A'

The manner in which the answers

are to be indicated in the answer-sheet is explained below:

Answer Sheet

| Question | A | B | C | D |
|----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| 3 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| 5 | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

B. Sentence Improvement, Correcting Errors

Directions: Below each sentence are given three possible substitutes for the italicised word or phrase. If one of the three possible substitutes, (A, B or C) is better than the italicised part, indicate your response as such on the answer-sheet. If there is no error mark D.

7 He became a member of the library soon after his wife became *so*

- (A) one
- (B) it
- (C) like that
- (D) No Improvement

Answer 'A'

8 He pointed *on* the tree

- (A) for
- (B) with
- (C) to
- (D) No Improvement

Answer 'C'

9 A candle flame *glares* at the slightest breath of air

- (A) sparkles
- (B) flickers
- (C) shines
- (D) No Improvement

Answer 'B'

10. The fruits which he took from the bazar *has made* him

- very sick
 (A) could made
 (B) caused
 (C) could have made
 (D) No Improvement

Answer 'C'

C. Vocabulary

Here you may get questions on spellings, synonyms, antonyms, meanings, one-word substitutes, etc.

Synonyms:

Directions: Each item consists of a sentence or a word with an italicised word / phrase and is followed by four words/phrases listed as A,B,C, and D. Select the one which is nearest in meaning to the italicised word/phrase in the sentence and indicate your response (choice) in the answer-sheet.

11. There was a *record* turnout of voters at the municipal elections.
 (A) exactly known
 (B) only those registered
 (C) very large
 (D) largest so far

Answer 'D'

12. The true nature of human intelligence is a matter of *controversy* among psychologists.
 (A) complexity
 (B) interest
 (C) rivalry
 (D) disagreement

Answer 'D'

13. *Boycott*
 (A) to accuse of wrongdoing
 (B) withdraw from
 (C) refuse to deal with
 (D) keep silence

Answer 'B'

14. *Integrity*
 (A) good judgment
 (B) benevolence
 (C) honesty
 (D) fearlessness

Answer 'C'

Antonyms

Directions: In the following questions the italicised word is followed by four words or phrases (listed as A, B, C, D). Select the word or phrase which is nearly opposite in meaning to the original word, and indicate your choice in the answer-sheet

15. *Allergic*
 (A) genuine
 (B) honest
 (C) brave
 (D) immune

Answer 'D'

16. *Deride*
 (A) accept
 (B) appreciate
 (C) agree
 (D) acknowledge

Answer 'B'

17. *Day*
 (A) year
 (B) month
 (C) hour
 (D) night

Answer 'D'

D. Selecting Words

Directions: In the following sentence there are blanks at certain places. Choose the best alternative and indicate your choice in the answer-sheet.

18. & 19 There is no place ---
 clear social authority is
 so urgently ---

- 18 (A) which
 (B) where
 (C) without
 (D) when

Answer 'B'

19. (A) needed
 (B) provided
 (C) lacking
 (D) fulfilled

Answer 'A'

From the above examples, it should be quite clear how various questions on English grammar are framed and are required to be answered.

ENGLISH

BY V.G.

FOR SSC CLERKS' GRADE, NDA & CDSE

This section has been specially prepared for those appearing in the Staff Selection Commission's Clerks' Grade Exam which is to be held in July. It will also help those preparing for the NDA and CDS exams.

Time: 48 minutes.

Scores: 1. Give yourself one mark for each correct answer.
2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate your score as under:

Excellent... 75-80

Very Good... 69-74

Good... 63-68

Fair... 57-62

Poor... Below 57

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers are given at the end of this supplement.

Directions: In questions 1 to 10, four words have been given in each set and just one out of them is wrongly spelt. Tick the misspelt word in each set.

1. (a) allot
(b) allotting
(c) allotment
(d) allotted
2. (a) persue
(b) peruse
(c) persuade
(d) persuasion
3. (a) accrue
(b) accumulate
(c) accord
(d) accomodate
4. (a) annals
(b) annual
(c) annul
(d) aluminum
5. (a) assess
(b) exccass
(c) access
(d) acede
6. (a) dye
(b) dyeing
(c) lie
(d) lyeing
7. (a) immediately

- (b) grammer
(c) irritation
(d) funny
8. (a) prominent
(b) dominant
(c) lament
(d) vehement
9. (a) fill
(b) fulfil
(c) full
(d) fulfillment
10. (a) commited
(b) commit
(c) commitment
(d) committing

Directions: In each of the questions from 11 to 14 there are four pairs of singular and plural forms of nouns. In each question, in one of the pairs the plural form is wrong. Indicate the error.

11. (a) life--lives
(b) crisis--crisis
(c) series--series
(d) patty--patties
12. (a) slavery--slavery
(b) poetry--poetry
(c) scenery--sceneries
(d) hoof--hoofs

13. (a) hoof--hooves
(b) grief--grieves
(c) son-in-law--sons-in-law
(d) maid-servant--maid-servants
14. (a) beau beaux
(b) bureau bureaux
(c) genius geniuses
(d) fungus funguses

Directions: In questions 15 to 20 fill in the blanks with the right set of prepositions out of the four given alternatives

15. When all the tests were carried it was found that the patient suffered -- typhoid
(a) out, from
(b) out as
(c) against, from
(d) from about
16. I have been trying to contact him-- the phone but no purpose
(a) as, against
(b) on, to
(c) on, against
(d) from, to
17. The miscreants scattered glass pieces all the place, causing damage the passing vehicles
(a) with, to
(b) over, out
(c) on, to
(d) over, to
18. The entire party almost turned -- him and decided -- his ouster,
(a) with, to
(b) with, over
(c) out, on
(d) against, on
19. The orders to hang him were carried --- the last syllable and there was protest was apprehended
(a) to, as
(b) as, to
(c) as, against
(d) against, as

20. ---all accounts it appears that a conspiracy has been hatched---him.
(a) from; against
(b) to; with
(c) to; against
(d) from; with

Directions: In sentences 21 to 25 there are errors in the use or omission of articles (a, an, the) Alternative sentences (marked (a), (b), (c)) with corrections are suggested Choose the right alternative. If there is no error, mark (d).

21. Rose is beautiful flower.
(a) The rose is a beautiful flower
(b) Rose is the beautiful flower
(c) A rose is a beautiful flower
(d) No error
22. The darkest cloud has a silver lining
(a) Darkest cloud has silver lining
(b) Darkest cloud has a silver lining
(c) Darkest cloud has the silver lining
(d) No error
23. The bird in hand is worth two in a bush
(a) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush
(b) A bird in hand is worth two in a bush
(c) The bird in hand is worth two in the bush
(d) No error
24. What kind of man is he?
(a) What kind of a man is he?
(b) What a kind of man is he?
(c) What kind of man he is?
(d) No error
25. Like true sportsmen they would give the enemy a fair play
(a) Like true sportsmen they would give the enemy fair play
(b) Like the true sportsmen they would give enemy a

- fair play
(c) Like the true sportsmen
they would give the enemy
the fair play
✓ (d) No error

Directions: In questions 26 to 30 some of the sentences have an error, others have none. Each is divided into three parts marked A, B and C. Tick the part which has the error. If there is no error, mark D.

- 26 No less than forty thousand
A B
people lost their lives in the
C
cyclone. No error.
D
27. The player was profusely
A
garlanded by the people
B
because he had made many
C
goals. No error.
D
28. I live in the boarding which is
A B
situated just near the women's
C
wing of our college. No error.
D
- 29 It has been our custom from
A B
times immemorial to be hospi-
C
table to those who come to
our doors. No error.
D
- 30 Krishna is taller by twelve
A B
centimetres than I.
C
No error.
D

Directions: In questions 31 to 35 one word can be substituted for the given phrase or clause. Out of the four alternatives given,

choose the right one.

31. From father to son
(a) Connoisseur
(b) Hereditary
(c) Ancestral
(d) Adolescent
- 32 Science of changing baser metal into gold
(a) Alchemy
(b) Chemistry
(c) Physics
(d) Magic
- 33 Intentional destruction of racial groups
(a) Genocide
(b) Pesticide
(c) Fratricide
(d) Suicide
- 34 One who hates mankind
(a) Social worker
(b) Misanthropist
(c) Philanthropist
(d) Neurotic
35. One who collects stamps
(a) Postman
(b) Ticket-collector
(c) Philatelist
(d) Numismatist

Directions: In each of the questions from 36 to 40 three sentences marked (a), (b) and (c) have been given. Find out if the verb and the subject agree in number (singular or plural) in each sentence. If there is no mistake in any of the sentences, mark (d).

- 36 (a) When you were here last, you were very fond of reading.
(b) The pleasure of life vanishes when we become old and infirm.
(c) The boys are playing cricket.
(d) No error.
- 37 (a) I am still as fond of books as when you were here before.
(b) The movement of most animals are very swift.

- (c) The following plans have been settled.
- (d) No error.
- 38 (a) The origin of Hindu manners and customs are unknown
- (b) Either James or I am at the top of the class
- (c) Either you or James has done it
- (d) No error
- 39 (a) Neither Manohar nor you were present.
- (b) My comrades as well as I are caught
- (c) You as well as I am going to Simla.
- (d) No error.
- 40 (a) He as well as I is innocent.
- (b) The scholar and the poet are dead.
- (c) The scholar and poet is dead.
- (d) No error

Directions: Questions 41 to 45 begin with direct speech. Three alternative ways (marked (a), (b), (c)) of converting the direct into indirect speech are suggested. Choose the correct one. If all are correct mark (d).

- 41. "Oh, what a lovely day!" she exclaimed.
- (a) She exclaimed that what a lovely day it was
- (b) She exclaimed with pleasure that it was a lovely day.
- (c) She exclaimed with pleasure that it is a lovely day.
- (d) All correct
- 42 "That sounds great," she said, and added, "but will you promise to leave me home before dark?"
- (a) She said that sounded great but that he would promise leave her home before dark

- (b) She said that sounded great but asked if he would promise to leave her home before dark
- (c) She said that sounded great; however, she asked him whether he would promise to leave her home before dark.
- (d) No error.
- 43. "Then let us pack some food and leave," he said.
- (a) He said that in that case they packed some food and left.
- (b) He said that in that case they should pack some food and leave
- (c) He then said that they should pack some food and go
- (d) All correct
- 44. "So it is," he agreed, and asked, "What shall we do to make the most of it?"
- (a) He agreed that it was so and asked what they should do to make the most of it.
- (b) He agreed that it was so and enquired that what they should do to make most of it
- (c) He agreed that so it was and asked what should they do to make most of it.
- (d) All correct.
- 45. "We could go to the beach this morning," she suggested.
- (a) She suggested that they should go to the beach that morning.
- (b) She suggested their going to the beach that morning.
- (c) She suggested that they went to beach that morning
- (d) All correct

Directions: In each of the questions from 46 to 50 fill in the blanks with the best alternative, to complete the sentence.

46. Nowadays, due to the rapid advance of science, medicine and—have reached the peak of perfection.
 (a) science
 (b) operation
 (c) surgery
 (d) technology
47. Capitalism has brought about nothing but misery and—among the teeming millions
 (a) famine
 (b) distress
 (c) danger
 (d) dullness
48. During the Second World War the column played an important part by organising espionage and sabotage.
 (a) first
 (b) second
 (c) third
 (d) fifth
49. Epidemic and - diseases like cholera, typhoid, malaria etc, can be brought under control by arousing healthy consciousness among the people
 (a) dangerous
 (b) endemic
 (c) infectious
 (d) contagious
50. War has proved itself a great - to world prosperity and civilisation
 (a) danger
 (b) help
 (c) calamity
 (d) menace

Directions: In each of the questions from 51 to 55 there is a sentence followed by four alternative interrogative forms. Choose the best form in each case.

51. Of these pictures I like num-

ber one and two best.

- (a) Which of the pictures do you like best?
 (b) What picture do you like best?
 (c) Which picture do you like?
 (d) Which picture do you like best?
52. I will take this
 (a) Who will you take?
 (b) Which will you take?
 (c) Whom will you take?
 (d) How will you take this?
53. I am a doctor
 (a) Who are you?
 (b) Who you are?
 (c) What you are?
 (d) What are you?
54. He is an engineer
 (a) Who is he?
 (b) How is he?
 (c) What is he?
 (d) What he is?
55. He is Mr P K. Roy
 (a) Who is he?
 (b) Who he is?
 (c) What is he?
 (d) What he is?

Directions. In questions 56 to 59 there is a sentence at the beginning of each question, the italicised part of which is an answer to a question. Four such alternative questions (a), (b), (c) and (d) are suggested. Choose the best of these alternatives

56. He is coming *at the beginning of the month.*
 (a) When he is coming?
 (b) When is he coming?
 (c) When he comes?
 (d) When he is to come?
57. Sanjay Gandhi died *in a plane crash.*
 (a) How Sanjay Gandhi died?
 (b) How has Sanjay Gandhi died?
 (c) How did Sanjay Gandhi died?

- (d) How did Sanjay Gandhi die?
58. I would like to speak to Mrs Singh, please.
 (a) Who would you like to speak, please?
 (b) To whom would you like to speak?
 (c) To whom you would like to speak?
 (d) Who would you like to speak to?
59. The students will go to the temple on Tuesday.
 (a) Where will the students go on Tuesday?
 (b) Where will the students go?
 (c) Where the students will go on Tuesday?
 (d) Where the students will be going on Tuesday?

Directions: In questions 60 to 64 select the word which is nearest in meaning to the capitalised word

60. INVARIABLY
 (a) intensely
 (b) freely
 (c) always
 (d) differently
61. VIRTUALLY
 (a) with virtue
 (b) practically
 (c) completely
 (d) falsely
62. IGNOBLE
 (a) useless
 (b) pure
 (c) valuable
 (d) bad
63. MOMENTOUS
 (a) every moment
 (b) very important
 (c) insignificant
 (d) last moment
64. PERSONNEL
 (a) visitor
 (b) staff
 (c) owner
 (d) relating to self

Directions: In questions 65 to 69 the given sentences have the infinitive forms of the verbs in brackets. For each sentence four alternative sets of tenses are suggested. Tick the correct one.

65. If I (meet) him, I (inform) him.
 (a) had met; should have informed
 (b) meet; should have informed
 (c) met; should have informed
 (d) meeting; inform
66. Morris (is) an idle boy before he (come) to this school
 (a) was; come
 (b) is, came
 (c) was; came
 (d) was being; is coming
67. I (see) a strange bird that I (see) before
 (a) see, saw
 (b) saw; will see
 (c) saw; had seen
 (d) will see, see
68. She (pray) that her son (arrive) safely.
 (a) prays; arrives
 (b) is praying, is arriving
 (c) prayed; arrived
 (d) prayed; may arrive
69. After he (take) breakfast, he (go) to school.
 (a) takes, goes
 (b) had taken, went
 (c) is taking, is going
 (d) will take; will go

Directions. Read the following passages very carefully and answer the questions that follow.

There is some statistical evidence to suggest that the link between women's education and late marriages (and, ultimately, effective family planning) is close. In Kerala, for example, where the female literacy rate is 53 per cent in rural and 61 per cent in urban

regions, the average age at which young women marry is nowhere less than 15 years. In three districts the minimum is higher still; just under twenty years. Yet, in Bihar, Orissa, MP, Rajasthan and UP where female literacy rates are very much lower than in Kerala, the average age at which young women marry is well below 15 years. It appears that early and child marriages can be effectively combated only by removing the root causes underlying them. If the socio-economic reality which gives rise to such marriages begins to change, then marriages will be delayed, more or less automatically. This change rather than legislation is our best hope of raising the age at marriage and thereby reducing the number of children born in a family. However, legislation does create a favourable climate for social change, and might even precipitate it.

70. The statistical data presented in the passage emphasises the contrast between
- (a) male literacy and female literacy
 - (b) rural and urban areas in Kerala
 - (c) child marriage and the marriage of young women.
 - (d) the marriage age in Kerala and in North India
71. The main argument of the author is
- (a) more education for women leads to late marriages
 - (b) social progress is greater in urban than in rural areas
 - (c) literacy and social development are high in Kerala
 - (d) legislation will not make family planning succeed
- In this world of human affairs there is no worse nuisance than

a boy at the age of fourteen. He is neither ornamental nor useful. It is impossible to shower affection on him as on a little boy; and he is always getting in the way. If he talks in a childish way he is called a baby, and if he answers in a grownup way he is called impertinent. In fact, any talk at all from him is resented. Then he is at the unattractive, growing age. He grows out of his clothes with indecent haste; his voice grows hoarse and breaks and quavers; his face grows suddenly angular and unsightly. It is easy to excuse the shortcomings of early childhood, but it is hard to tolerate even unavoidable lapses in a boy of fourteen. The lad himself becomes painfully self-conscious. When he talks with elderly people he is either unduly forward or else so unduly shy that he appears ashamed of his very existence.

Yet it is at this very age when in his heart of hearts a young lad most craves for recognition and love, and he becomes the devoted slave of anyone who shows him consideration. But none dare openly love him, for that would be regarded as undue indulgence and, therefore, bad for the boy. So, what with scolding and chiding, he becomes very much like a stray dog that has lost his master.

For a boy of fourteen his own home is the only paradise. To live in a strange house with strange people is little short of torture, while the height of bliss is to receive the kind looks of women, and never to be slighted by them.

72. Why is any talk from an adolescent resented?

- (a) because his talk is unreliable
- (b) because his talk is that of a child
- (c) because his talk is stupid

- (d) because his talk is that of an adolescent, who is at a growing age.

73 What paradox is noticeable in the behaviour of an adolescent at the age of fourteen?

- (a) that he cannot be loved like a child because he is not so, whereas he wants to be loved as he was loved before
(b) that he is either too forward in his talks with the elderly people or too shy with them as if ashamed of his own existence
(c) that his shortcomings are excused when he was a child, whereas they are not excused when he becomes an adolescent
(d) that sometimes he is unconscious of himself and sometimes he becomes very much self-conscious

74 Why is, according to the author, a boy of fourteen a nuisance?

- (a) because he thinks he is quite grownup and behaves like an adult
(b) because he disobeys his parents, elders and teachers and does what he likes
(c) because he is neither ornamental nor useful
(d) because he is a reactionary and rebels against society

75 What may be the most suitable title of this passage?

- (a) An Adolescent

- (b) A Lord of Fourteen
(c) An Adolescent's Behaviour
(d) Psychology of Adolescence

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the alternative which contains the right set of words in the sentences that follow:

76. He will-----no bribe. I have no-----to your officer

- (a) accept; access
(b) except; excess
(c) accept; excess
(d) except; access

77 I have booked my-----in the Flying Mail. The lion is a beast of-----.

- (a) birth; pray
(b) birth; prey
(c) berth; prey
(d) berth; pray

78. He had-----a son. His remarks were quite-----to the occasion.

- (a) adapted; opposite
(b) adapted; apposite
(c) adopted; opposite
(d) adopted; apposite

79. The Bill was passed with-----majority in the Lok Sabha. Blotting paper is used to-----the extra ink dropped by the pen

- (a) absolute; observe
(b) absolute; absorb
(c) obsolete; observe
(d) obsolete; absorb

80 Ram is-----to me than Sham. We should-----ourselves well to avoid cold

- (a) closure; clothe
(b) closer; clothe
(c) closure; cloth
(d) closer; cloth

EDITOR'S NOTE

All possible care is taken to check the information given in this supplement. But we do not take responsibility for stance errors or omissions. Authoritative corrections will be gratefully received.

ANSWER KEY

CLERICAL APTITUDE TEST

Part A

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1.(c) | 2.(d) | 3.(e) | 4.(c) | 5.(b) | 6.(b) |
| 7.(e) | 8.(d) | 9.(d) | 10.(b) | 11.(c) | 12.(a) |
| 13.(b) | 14.(d) | 15.(b) | 16.(b) | 17.(b) | 18.(a) |
| 19.(c) | 20.(c) | 21.(d) | 22.(a) | 23.(c) | 24.(e) |
| 25.(b) | 26.(b) | 27.(b) | 28.(b) | 29.(a) | 30.(e) |

Part B

- | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1.(a),(d) | 2.(b),(d) | 3.(e) | 4.(b),(d) | 5.(e) | 6.(a),(b) |
| 7.(b),(d) | 8.(b),(c) | 9.(b),(d) | 10.(e) | 11.(a),(c) | 12.(a),(d) |
| 13.(a),(d) | 14.(e) | 15.(a),(c) | 16.(b),(c) | 17.(a),(b) | 18.(a),(d) |
| 19.(a),(d) | 20.(e) | 21.(a),(b) | 22.(b),(c) | 23.(b),(d) | 24.(e) |
| 25.(c),(d) | 26.(a),(c) | 27.(e) | 28.(b),(c) | 29.(a),(b) | 30.(e) |

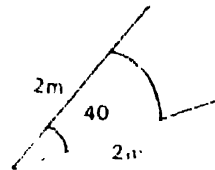
VERBAL REASONING

- (b), i.e., 60 m. Did you convert $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour into minutes before working out this problem? If you did, your approach is faulty. $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour has to be 60 times $\frac{1}{4}$ of a min. Therefore, Rahim will be able to type 60 times the number of pages he types in $\frac{1}{4}$ min.
- (c), i.e., 106.5 ml. 2 paltoos = 6 jaltoos = $6 \times \frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces. Since one fluid ounce equals 28.41 ml, there will be $6 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 28.4$ ml in 2 paltoos.
- (c), i.e., 15. The given ratios are the same as 3:5:7. The officer with the higher ability will be able to solve 10 problems in 2 hours and therefore, 15 problems in 3 hours. Note the difference between "the higher" and "the highest".
- (a), i.e., x is greater than y. For example, if k = minus 1, x becomes minus $\frac{1}{4}$ and y equals minus $\frac{3}{4}$. Minus $\frac{1}{4}$ is greater than minus $\frac{3}{4}$. You can use any negative value for k, and you shall find the same result, i.e., x is greater than y.
- (a), i.e., 24 km. Half as much petrol again means $1 + \frac{1}{2}$, i.e., $1\frac{1}{2}$ litres. With the new engine, the scooter will cover $36 \div \frac{3}{2} = 24$ km on one litre of petrol.
- (c), i.e., 50 per cent. Let the length and the width of the rectangle be 10 units each. Its area will be 100 sq units. The new area of the rectangle, therefore, has to be 180 sq units. Increased length will be 12 units. To get the required area, the width must, therefore, be 15 units—which is possible only if the width is increased by 50 per cent.
- (c), i.e., 75 per cent. Assume the list price to be 100 and the price at which X bought the set Rs A. Rs A must, therefore, be equal to $3(100 - A)$. This gives us A equal to Rs 75. X, therefore, paid 75 per cent of the list price.
- (c), i.e., fourth year. Self explanatory.
- (b), i.e., 40. Since $BC \sim AC$, 1 must be equal to m. The value of n must, therefore, be 40 since the sum of the angles of a triangle is 180 degrees.
- (d), i.e., 35 times. $\sqrt{8575} = \sqrt{5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7} = 35\sqrt{7}$. Since 2.645

- is the same as $\sqrt{7}$, the square root of 8575 would be 35 times 2.645
11. (b), i.e., 70 m $\frac{175}{125} = \frac{\text{Height of the flagpole}}{\text{Length of the shadow of flagpole}}$

Height of the flagpole would, therefore, be equal to $\frac{175}{125} \times 50 = 70$ m.

12. (d), i.e., 50 The solution has 60 cc of acid and this quantity shall not change even after water has been added. In the new solution, 60 cc of acid must, therefore, equal 40 per cent of the solution, i.e., $60 = \frac{40}{100} \times \text{new solution}$. Therefore, the new solution must equal 150 cc, which is possible only if 50 cc of water is added to the original solution.
13. (b), i.e., $\frac{4\pi}{9}$ A rough diagram as shown below will help. The question amounts to finding out the area contained in 40° of a circle whose radius is 2m. Area of the circle being $\pi \cdot 4$ sq m, the area contained in 40 degrees would be $\frac{4\pi \times 40}{360}$ sq m, i.e., $\frac{4\pi}{9}$ sq m.



14. (b), i.e., 4.5 Since 1 cc of sugar weighs 1.59 g and 1 cc of zinc weighs 7.1, zinc is $\frac{7.1}{1.59}$ times heavier than sugar, which is about 4.5
15. (c), i.e., approximately 218 per cent. Substituting 1 cc of brass for 1 cc of aluminium, the increase in density is 5.9. The percentage increase would, therefore, equal $\frac{5.9}{2.7} \times 100$ i.e., about 218 per cent.
16. (d), i.e., 75 cc approximately. Assume that x cc of copper is required to be mixed with 1 cc of zinc to make the required alloy. In other words $1 \cdot 71 + x \cdot 8.9$ must equal 100 ($2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1.59$). Solving this equation, we get x equal to approximately 75 cc.
17. (b), i.e., 3:1 Assume that x cc of copper and y cc of magnesium give us a mixture as heavy as zinc. In other words $x \cdot 8.9 + y \cdot 1.74$ must equal $(x+y) \cdot 7.1$. This gives us $1.8x$ equal to $5.36y$, $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{5.36}{1.8}$ which is nearly 3:1
18. (a), i.e., 2.7 approximately. 1 cc each of magnesium, lead and copper in a mixture of these three minerals gives us a mass of $(1.74 + 11.3 + 8.9)$ g, i.e., 21.94g. 3 cc of aluminium weighs $3 \cdot 2.7 = 8.1$ g. Therefore, the mixture of the three minerals is $\frac{21.94}{8.1}$ times heavier than aluminium, i.e., approximately 2.7 times.
19. (a) and (c). (a) is not warranted because we cannot negate the consequent by negating the antecedent. (c) is not warranted since we cannot affirm the antecedent by affirming the consequent. Choice

(b) gives a valid conclusion since it is quite logical to negate the antecedent by negating the consequent.

20. The missing number is 17. The series follows the pattern. $24 \div 3 = 8$, and $8 + 3 = 11$, $11 \times 3 = 33$, and $33 - 3 = 30$, $30 \div 2 = 15$, and $15 + 2 = 17$; $17 \times 2 = 34$, and $34 - 2 = 32$.

21. (b), i.e., no officer who does not do well on training courses is a good officer. The logic of the opening argument is valid, and choice (b) is simply a rephrasing of the conclusion. Therefore, it must be true since the argument is valid. It is possible for some bad officers to want quick promotions since the opening argument does not state that only good officers want quick promotions. In view of this, choices (a) and (d) are wrong. Since it is quite possible for a bad officer also to do well on training courses, we cannot say that (c) is correct.

22. (d), i.e., Z does not do well on training courses, but he is a good officer. The argument clearly implies that all good officers do well on training courses. Choice (d) shows that this is not true; there is at least one good officer who does not do well on training courses. Choices (a) and (b) are both possibly true, but do not weaken the argument. Choice (c) can be deduced from the argument.

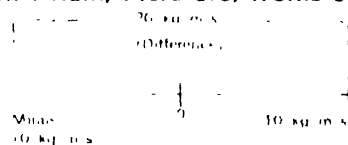
23. (d), i.e., Granite. Granite is a mixture and is, therefore, not homogeneous. Since it is not homogeneous, all specimens of granite will not have the same properties.

24. (a), i.e., 324 m. In the first six sec, its velocity is increasing at the rate of 6 m/sec. Its average velocity, therefore, would be $\frac{0 + 36}{2} = 18$ m/s for the first six sec and it shall cover $18 \times 6 = 108$ m.

In the next two sec, its velocity remains uniform, i.e., 36 m/s. It shall, therefore, cover 72 m. In the next 8 sec, its velocity keeps decreasing at the rate of 4.5 m/s till it becomes 0. Its average velocity during these eight sec will, therefore, be equal to $\frac{36 + 0}{2}$

18 m/s. It shall, therefore, cover $18 \times 8 = 144$ m in these 8 sec. Total distance covered by the racing car would be $108 + 72 + 144 = 324$ m.

25. (c), i.e., 20 kg m/s. If we take the momentum of the ball to be 2 kg \times 5 m/s, i.e., 10 kg m/s as positive when it strikes the wall, we shall have to take its momentum as minus 10 kg m/s after it rebounds. The change in momentum, therefore, works out to 20 kg m/s.



NON-VERBAL REASONING

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1.(e) | 2.(c) | 3.(d) | 4.(d) | 5.(d) | 6.(c) |
| 7.(d) | 8.(d) | 9.(a) | 10.(d) | 11.(c) | 12.(b) |
| 13.(d) | 14.(c) | 15.(c) | 16.(b) | 17.(c) | 18.(b) |
| 19.(a) | 20.(d) | 21.(c) | 22.(d) | 23.(c) | 24.(d) |
| 25.(a) | | | | | |

SCIENCE

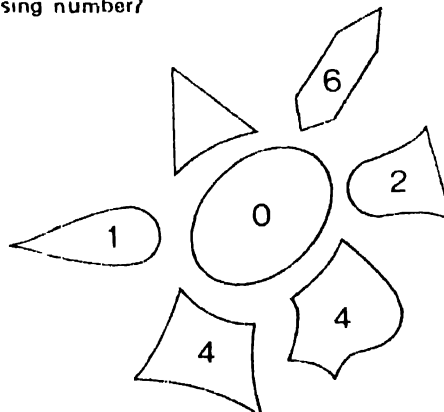
| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1.(b) | 2.(a) | 3.(c) | 4.(b) | 5.(c) | 6.(d) |
| 7.(b) | 8.(b) | 9.(c) | 10.(a) | 11.(d) | 12.(b) |
| 13.(b) | 14.(d) | 15.(a) | 16.(c) | 17.(c) | 18.(d) |
| 19.(b) | 20.(c) | 21.(d) | 22.(c) | 23.(a) | 24.(b) |
| 25.(d) | 26.(b) | 27.(a) | 28.(a) | 29.(b) | 30.(a) |
| 31.(c) | 32.(a) | 33.(a) | 34.(c) | 35.(b) | 36.(c) |
| 37.(d) | 38.(b) | 39.(c) | 40.(b) | 41.(d) | 42.(b) |
| 43.(d) | 44.(c) | 45.(c) | 46.(d) | 47.(c) | 48.(a) |
| 49.(c) | 50.(c) | 51.(b) | 52.(b) | 53.(c) | 54.(d) |
| 55.(b) | | | | | |

ENGLISH

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1.(b) | 2.(a) | 3.(d) | 4.(d) | 5.(d) | 6.(d) |
| 7.(b) | 8.(b) | 9.(d) | 10.(a) | 11.(b) | 12.(c) |
| 13.(b) | 14.(d) | 15.(a) | 16.(b) | 17.(d) | 18.(d) |
| 19.(a) | 20.(a) | 21.(a) | 22.(d) | 23.(a) | 24.(d) |
| 25.(d) | 26.(a) | 27.(c) | 28.(a) | 29.(b) | 30.(d) |
| 31.(b) | 32.(a) | 33.(a) | 34.(b) | 35.(c) | 36.(b) |
| 37.(b) | 38.(a) | 39.(c) | 40.(d) | 41.(b) | 42.(b) |
| 43.(b) | 44.(a) | 45.(a) | 46.(c) | 47.(b) | 48.(d) |
| 49.(b) | 50.(d) | 51.(a) | 52.(b) | 53.(d) | 54.(c) |
| 55.(a) | 56.(b) | 57.(d) | 58.(b) | 59.(a) | 60.(c) |
| 61.(b) | 62.(d) | 63.(b) | 64.(b) | 65.(a) | 66.(c) |
| 67.(c) | 68.(d) | 69.(b) | 70.(d) | 71.(a) | 72.(d) |
| 73.(b) | 74.(c) | 75.(c) | 76.(a) | 77.(c) | 78.(d) |
| 79.(b) | 80.(b) | | | | |

NIMBLE WITH NUMBERS

What is the missing number?



Answer

3. (Count the number of points on each figure.)
From *IMPROVE YOUR OWN I.Q.* by Glenn Wilson

ENGLISH

WRITING A PRECIS

BY RAGHU BHATNAGAR & RAJUL BHARGAVA

In our October '82 issue we discussed the essentials involved in the writing of a precis. We said that it involves "the picking out of essentials through selection based on understanding", and substantiated the statement through a couple of examples. Here are a few more model precis to help you in your exams.

Passage 1

The political ideas which are based upon 'plenty' instead of 'shortage' must be different from those we traditionally call capitalist or communist. When we are able to increase wealth on such a vast scale, problems arise which cannot be solved easily by either of these two rather old-fashioned systems. From a battle for possession of wealth, limited by our present capacity to produce, we are moving into an era where we shall be much more concerned with the means of exploiting our technical resources, with increasing productivity still further, and then of necessity with the problem of the organisation of society for the greatest good.

It is probable that there will eventually emerge a new type of political attitude, healthier and less selfish, which will seek a form in which it can best serve the whole of society, rather than a section of it. Politics, as we have understood them, are in the process of change, and party politics based on old clichés are becoming increasingly irrelevant and distasteful to many of the scientists and technologists who now make up such an important and influential section of every advanced society.

—*The Listener*, Dec 10, 1964

Precis

Changing Trends In Politics

The problems of plenty being very different, they cannot be tackled within the traditional dichotomy of capitalism versus communism. Creation of plenty would involve maximising the use of science and technology and a corresponding desire for the maximal good. With this inevitable

change in our attitudes, politics are bound to change too, bringing about the largest good for the largest number.

Passage 2

This pretence, put forward as the plea that science should be encouraged for its own sake, is a survival of Platonism and of the City-State tradition of slave-ownership. It carries with it the nemesis of its origin. Science thrives by its applications. To justify it as an end in itself is a policy of defeat. The fullest use of science cannot be made by a society in which the pursuit of discovery is the toy of a privileged class, or by a society which restricts the benefits of its application to a relatively small group of individuals. Science advances most rapidly when its benefits are keenly recognised, become widely shared, especially when it brings new prosperity to a previously underprivileged class. It will attain its highest dignity in a classless society which demands the means of an advancing standard of leisure and well-being for all its members. In a classless society ostentatious emphasis on the pursuit of useless activities will no longer be the hallmark of prosperity or good breeding. Discussing whether useless studies are worthwhile for their own sake will be like discussing whether chewing gum is worthwhile for its own sake.

—Lancelot Hogben, *Science For The Citizen* (George Allen & Unwin)

Precis

Science For All

The fallacious arguments advanced in favour of pure sciences as ends in themselves are both outdated and self-defeating. Because what good is a discovery if its beneficial applications are not shared widely, especially by the deprived sections of society? Ultimately what needs to be attained through scientific inventions is a classless society where there is no scope for worthless activities by a privileged few and where the benefits of science are enjoyed by all.

Passage 3

People who take poppy capsules say that the drug makes them feel happy. It also alleviates minor pains. After taking poppy capsules they find they are more relaxed than usual, and can talk more easily to other people. These benefits are open to criticism, however. Instead of changing their surroundings in order to be happier in the real world, such drug-users look for happiness in their dreams. Consequently, their desire to work is weakened, and their lives in the real world do not improve. There are several other objections to the use of poppy capsules.

An addictive drug, as this is, has the disadvantage that the addict suffers when the effect of the drug wears off or when supplies cannot be obtained. The people who supply such drugs sometimes adulterate them with a more addictive drug like heroin. This has very damaging results, and may cause death.

The few points in favour clearly do not compensate for the disadvantages of poppy capsules, and they should be forbidden. (They already are in most countries.) Those who sell the drug should be prosecuted, and those who have taken poppy capsules must be examined by a doctor. If the habit is already widespread, the dangers of the drug should be made clear to everyone, especially the young.

—Keith Purvis, *Read And Note* (Heinemann)

Precis

Drugs: A Temporary Escape

To a drug addict poppy capsules offer an easy escape from unhappiness and physical pains, not by changing his environment but by making him live in a world of dreams, thus affecting his capacity for work and for improving his condition. Moreover, an addict suffers considerably in case of non-availability of the drug and also when it is adulterated. A few advantages of poppy capsules notwithstanding, their sale must be restricted and people warned against their dangers.

INTERVIEWS

HOW TO GIVE THEM

BY EDGAR THORPE

It's not enough to display your knowledge acquired from books, newspapers and magazines. The interview board also assesses your personality for psychological traits and sociological qualities before it comes to the vital decision. To ensure that the decision goes in your favour, some invaluable hints in this second instalment.

In our March '83 issue, while discussing general personality traits and ways of improving them, we took up the first one—appearance—and dealt with some of its important aspects: clothes, hairstyle, facial expressions and way of walking. We now take off from where we left...

(e) Your way of sitting

When you are asked by the chairman to take your seat, sit comfortably in a relaxed way. Do not change positions frequently as it will give the interviewer an impression that you are not at ease, and probably lack self-confidence.

Your posture plays an important part in many snap personality judgments. A poor posture may give the impression that you are not confident enough and have an inferiority complex. Therefore, sit erect and occupy the complete seat of the chair. A candidate sitting just on the front edge, with a shy look and downcast eyes cannot impress interviewers, however highly qualified and smart he may be. He cannot generate a rapport with the authorities or succeed in the interview. Therefore, it is essential to sit, behave and talk confidently.

(f) Your way of leaving

When you get up and leave the interview hall, you are leaving behind something which may have an everlasting impression on the committee members. Convey

dence in your personality.

Points to be noted

- After the interview, when the chairman asks you to leave, get up and thank all the members present.

- If the chairman extends his hand, take the opportunity to shake hands with confidence. This will prove that you don't have a complex.

- Leave the chair calmly and put it back in its proper position. Turn to leave portraying an upright bearing.

- Walk confidently giving the impression of having achieved the desired goal.

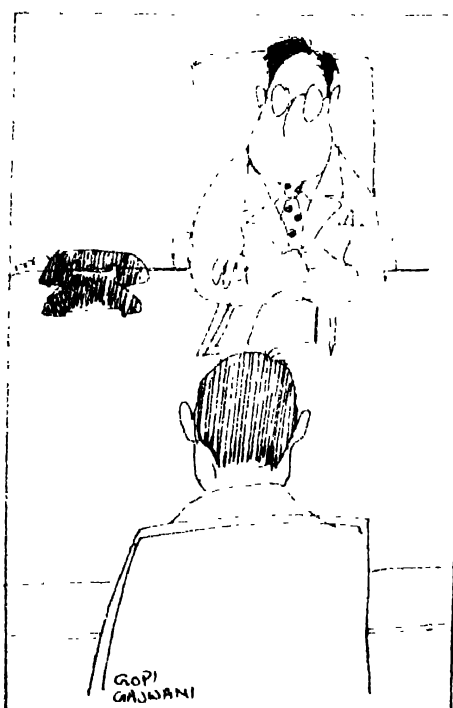
- Do not forget to close the door.

- While leaving the room, do not look back.

This last leg of the interview procedure can be very paying as there are marks for this as well. Your carelessness here may negatively affect your overall performance in the interview.

Speech Mannerisms

As said earlier, the interview is an oral examination to assess your personality. Your speech mannerisms, therefore, assume much importance. They are a medium of communication and denote cultural and environmental influences on your personality. Ben Johnson's famous quotation: "Speak that I may judge thee," comes very true in interviews.



...judgments to make on the following attributes of your speech: the clarity of voice, its tone, your speed of speaking and speech mannerisms and gesticulation.

If you clip syllables, run words together or pronounce them incorrectly, you shall merit criticism of being careless or even ignorant. Modulate your voice when you speak to someone. Your effort should be to make him understand your viewpoint.

The tone of your voice should be lively and audible. Cultivate the habit of having a firm, crisp and ringing voice.

Make every effort to improve your diction and vary your voice to bring out important points. Keep smiling and speak clearly with balanced speed.

Closely related to your speech mannerism is gesticulation. It is a posture/movement of parts of the body or an action expressive of sentiment or passion intended to show your inclination or dissatisfaction towards something.

An interview is a type of psychoanalysis of the candidate through which your maturity, emotional stability, tactfulness, self-discipline, initiative, conscientiousness, integrity, consistency of thought, tough-mindedness and adaptability, and ability to do team work, are observed. Effective gesticulation will help you in convincing the interviewer about these qualities. However, gestures should be natural and matching the occasion.

Avoid rubbing your hands, or fiddling with your buttons, hair or your file, and things on the table before you. This may give the impression of your being uneasy, nervous or shy. Therefore, do not make gestures which may leave a negative influence on the interviewer.

How to improve your speech

The best way to improve your speech, its tone and clarity, is to listen to your own voice. Record a paragraph, say, of a newspaper editorial or any news item, in a tape-recorder. Then play the tape and note the defects in diction, pronunciation and tone. By repeating this every day, within a short time you will find that you have developed clarity and the correct way of speaking. Another way to improve your pronunciation and tone is to listen to radio or TV news bulletins.

Also, remember that kindness and courtesy cost nothing, yet they help buy things that are priceless. Make "please" and "thank you" the two essentials of your vocabulary.

Points to be noted

- As you desire that questions put to you during the interview should be easily understandable to you, so the interviewers expect that answers given by you are equally understandable to them. Therefore, your tone, pronunciation and emphasis on word phonetics should be such that they follow every word you speak.

- Use simple words which you can pronounce easily and use correctly. Verbose language, flaunting difficult words will not impress the interviewers.

- Be precise in your answers. Do not give unnecessarily long answers which may put you off the track. In other words, answer what is asked and avoid exposing yourself unnecessarily.

- Continue with what you started to say till the finish. Do not stop after speaking one or two sentences.

- Don't be in a hurry. It is rightly said that "Hurry spoils the curry". Weigh the words and sentences well to bring home your viewpoint.

Self-confidence

The dictionary defines the term as having full belief and trust in oneself. It also means self-reliance, self-esteem, self-respect, or self-belief. Self-confidence is one of the most desirable attributes of a good and strong personality. It generates a feeling that "you can do it too". It helps you overcome doubts, banish fears and create a healthy attitude towards everything in life. It is thus the supreme guiding force for the onward march towards betterment and a successful career.

Having emphasised the importance of this abstract psychological characteristic, the question which now arises is: How should you inculcate it? This quality cannot be developed overnight, but many psychologists have given suitable prescriptions for it which have helped several people achieve it. You too can develop confidence by following these guidelines:

1. The antonym of confidence is fear. Fear is violent and crippling. Fear robs you of courage and cripples your reasoning power. It

adds to tension and leads to a proclivity that contributes towards failure. You need courage and confidence to overcome fear.

2. Self-confidence and will are correlated. Success comes to you only through your will to succeed. Failure results when your will-power is not strong enough. Therefore cultivate the habit of a strong will and depict self-confidence -- then you are sure to win the battle.

3. A positive attitude is central to self-confidence. It can be depicted through using words like:

"I am sure sir."

"I feel confident about it."

"I have every reason to believe."

"I have confidence in myself."

4. Try to know your shortcomings and overcome them. If you are shy or suffer from complexes, you can get rid of these by practising the very opposite attitudes i.e., courage and confidence, and by trying to be social.

Mental Alertness and Consistency

Mental Alertness

Alertness means your preparedness and quick understanding. You should be able to understand the questions put to you in the minimum possible time. This includes quickness of thought and observation, grasping the other person's viewpoint, response and observation, as well as readiness with suitable replies and presence of mind.

Alertness is an important quality of an officer that enables him to control. The interview board tests the mental alertness of the candidate through various ways: asking confusing questions, interrupting when the candidate is trying to impress his point so that his chain of thought breaks, or even by asking odd questions. Alertness here does not mean answering spontaneously without the application of all mental faculties. It means quick understanding of the problem and quick responses to dispose of the same. The candidate should be mentally vigilant and possess a quick and sharp observation power. He should not betray nervousness or a confused attitude.

Points to be noted

- To develop mental alertness you need to have concentration and to give complete attention to details. To facilitate this, you can form the habit of concentrating on

radio news bulletins and comprehending the news items. As news items are relayed at a high speed, your efforts to comprehend them will help you develop concentration and mental alertness.

- To develop presence of mind, you need acute observation power. For this, you should minutely watch things around you.

- As soon as a question is asked, try to understand it quickly and reply naturally.

An example will illustrate what is meant by mental alertness:

Chairman: "Please take your seat."

Candidate: (*Looks around, and on finding the chair in a separate corner, pulls it before the chairman's table with extreme confidence and sits down, saying*)

"Thank you, sir."

Chairman: "How did you come to this place?"

Candidate: "By taxi, sir."

Chairman: "What was the number of the taxi you hired?"

Candidate: "Sir, PNY-4027."

Chairman: "Why did you note the taxi number?"

Candidate: (*Spontaneously replies*): "Because it is my habit to note minute details. Sir, I hope you will agree that sometimes this helps a lot in day-to-day work."

Chairman: "That is fine. You may go now."

Candidate: "Thank you, sir."

(*Leaves the room with confidence*)

Consistency

Another point related to mental alertness is consistency. It involves firmness of opinion, mature thinking and an attitude not guided by emotions and external impressions. Your opinion should not change and you should try to stand firmly by what you have expressed. The interview board tries to judge your consistency by putting a question in the beginning and repeating it later in a different form. Suppose that you are asked about your opinion on any recent government policy. If you had earlier replied in the favour of the government's decision, stand by your first viewpoint and do not change even if your opinion is criticised and not appreciated by the members of the board. You should be consistent not only in your opinions but also in your temper, actions and thoughts.

(To be continued)

TEST YOUR WORD POWER

Only the most affluent societies
and problem unlike the poor
is a way of life

...of the most irritating and
...body, has long evaded

able to catch up with Bahram's only stable
and the only ship in the north.

capable of producing a record. The world's largest
rodent, the capybara, rook near which weighs over

[illegible][illegible]

deficiency in development of the whole plant, which is caused by the reduced and most conspicuous growth of the nodules, is called *angula stomatica* or *angula* for short.

...but this country has as many as 1 000

It is a country that and perhaps the country with the
most total surveillance in the world.

the novel is to be accepted as true without question

There is no necessary beyond dogma and into the literary
 unknown.

embarked. A lot of talk. Almost a decade ago, Chile's first openly gay magazine embarked on a venture into laissez-

... designed to revitalise the country

execution 执行; infliction of punishment by death 处死

In France, where the Mitterrand Government banned capital punishment just 21 months ago, executions are events that happen only in lesser societies.

12 **gene:** C. one of the factors controlling heredity, hereditary factor, determinant A breakthrough in cancer research has been made with the discovery of a small defect in the gene responsible for malignancy of the human cells

13 **glut**: A supply in excess of demand, surfeit. The present oil glut will bring into sharper focus the differences between the economies of the nations in the Arabian peninsula.

14 **hazard** B risk, danger Pollution is one of the greatest health hazards in India's metropolitan cities.

46. **palate** C sense of taste. Indianisation of Chinese food has made it increasingly acceptable to local palates.

16. ravages. D. violently destructive effects. Thousands of plant and animal species are currently threatened with extinction because of the ravages of man.

replete. It filled to the utmost. The 100-year-old history of Test cricket is replete with exciting encounters.

18 **satiety** C state of being fully satisfied with to the point of satiety The rulers of Arabia's six sultanates, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, and Oman have in the past decade reshaped their

13) **vulnerable** If ϕ_1 is not attack, not protected against attack. Living organisms are becoming increasingly vulnerable to the invasion of foreign elements from the biosphere.

20 **wretched** C miserable, unhappy For their refusal to give up their political beliefs, thousands of men and women around the world endure wretched lives and often torture behind bars.

Vocabulary Ratings

20 18 correct.

Exhibit 100-100

1 / 15 correct

486 487 488 489

14 12 correct

grad

KNOW YOUR CONSTITUTION

• • • • •

ental Rights as may be specified in that order as well as all pending proceedings for the enforcement of the rights shall remain suspended for the time the Proclamation operates or for such shorter time as may be specified in the Order (Art. 353, 354, 250, 358, 359). The Constitution demands from the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Art. 354).

Proclamations of Emergency and Presidential Orders. On October 26, 1961, the President made the first Proclamation of Emergency under Art. 352 on the ground that the security of India was threatened by the Chinese invasion. On November 3, 1962, a Presidential Order was made under art. 253 suspending the rights conferred by art. 21 and 22. On

November 11, 1962, Art 14 was added to the Presidential order. The Proclamation of Emergency was revoked on January 10, 1968.

On June 25, 1975, the President made a third Proclamation of Emergency under Art. 352 on the ground that the security of India is threatened by internal disturbances. On June 27, 1975, a Presidential Order was made under Art. 359 suspending the rights conferred by Art. 14, 21 and 22 and on January 8, 1976, Art. 19 was added to the order. This order has also been revoked.

President's Rule. The President may, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, if satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution, by Proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in the Governor, declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State are exercisable

by Parliament except that the President cannot assume the powers vested in the High Court. This Proclamation is popularly known as President's Rule, and all such Proclamations have to be laid before Parliament within two months and approved, obtained to continue the Proclamation. Such a proclamation approved by the Parliament ceases to be in operation after a period of six months unless revoked earlier and may be renewed for a period of six months at a time but not beyond a total period of three years. (Art. 355-357)

Financial Emergency (Art. 360). If the President is satisfied that the financial stability of the country is threatened, he may, by a Proclamation, make a declaration and in consequence the executive authority of the Union is considerably extended and it is empowered to take suitable action.

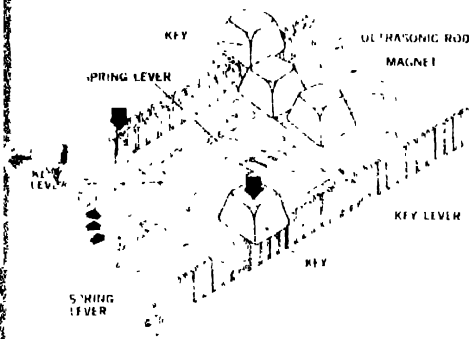
(To be continued)

Selected from THE TIMES OF INDIA
DIRECTORY AND YEAR BOOK 1982

SCIENCE

THE LATEST

NEW ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITER



Smith-Corona Corporation has devised an electronic typewriter different from the standard electro-mechanical typewriters. Pulleys, lever and wires crowding the normal typewriters have been replaced by an ultrasonic rod and a 'microelectronic' brain.

The ultrasonic rod is a steel bar with teeth corresponding to positions on the keyboard. When a key is pressed, a simple mechanical sequence causes a particular tooth on the rod to be struck (diagram). Ultrasonic waves then travel towards the rod ends where they are converted into electrical impulses.

The typewriter's 'brain', a single very large-scale integrated (VLSI) chip with an equivalent of over 30,000 transistors, deciphers these signals. By noting the time-lag in the pulses, it decides which letter to print.

This new system reduces the typing errors to a minimum. It also has a memory provision for the last 10 letters typed. It can attain speeds of upto 800 wpm.

WASP: BIOLOGISTS' BOON

How would you feel if you had spent 100 years studying the forest from hovering helicopters— and suddenly were allowed to land and walk freely among the trees. Ecstatic, no?

Replace the forests with our oceans, the licence to walk freely with a yellow diving suit called

Wasp, and it "may change our ideas on how the ocean systems work".

Wasp is the first one-person, self-powered submersible system which has opened "a new generation of oceanographic research" in the Santa Barbara Channel off California Coast. It is a creation of two biologists Bruce Robison and Alice Aldredge of the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). Wasp gets them a \$2,56,000-grant from the National Science Foundation for a one-year pilot study on the utility of this new technology system. The pilot study will take Robison and Alice, in turns as deep as 610 m to the ocean floor. Their goal is to investigate the behaviour of midwater animals that inhabit the oceans.

Wasp is a diving gear as radical and innovative as the space suit in which man first walked on the moon. Biological oceanographers had for all purposes reached the limits of what could be discovered with their traditional tools such as nets, traps, scuba, cameras and even submarines. "Most of these techniques," says Robison, "allowed us only a remote perspective on the animals we study because we were stuck at the surface of the ship deck. Now we can observe deep-sea animals directly and with relative ease."

With Wasp's articulated arms and manipulators, Alice will be able to collect gelatinous zoo plankton and other creatures that either slip through the nets dropped by ships or are damaged by them. Previously impossible studies on the behaviour of marine animals— such as feeding, mating, activity levels and interaction between species— may now be made.

The pressure sealed, monocoque aluminium suit is equipped with thrusters that enable the diver to move silently in any direction or to hover in one spot for a prolonged period. Wasp is a boon for biologists working in mid-water— that dark cold region between the bottom and the sunlit upper zone.

Compressed air tanks attached to

the suit allow the diver to stay underwater for eight hours, breathing freely without using a mouth-piece, in a plexiglass dome that permits 360 degrees of vision. Wearing night-vision goggles, the diver—without being seen— may flood the surrounding water with red light and observe marine animals, sensitive only to blue-green light.

New waves are being made by Wasp in oceanographic research. Never fear mariner, this Wasp won't sting. But it will help find what you never suspected.

FINGERPRINTS REVEAL SEX

A man's fingerprints are different from a woman's. This fact is being used by an anthropologist to help unravel the nuances of commerce in the ancient Teotihuacan culture of Mexico.

Warren Drake Barbour of SUNY, Buffalo, has recently been examining fingertip patterns imprinted in clay relics found in the Mexican highlands. His preliminary conclusions are that the pottery craft underwent a series of changes as the society evolved.

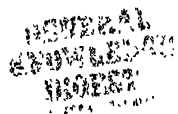
The oldest relics, from about 200 B.C., show women to have been the artisans, suggesting that during the formative years of Teotihuacan society, pottery was a purely domestic pursuit. About 350 A.D., print patterns were no longer female but primarily male. Barbour suggests that by this time, with the expansion of the city and the development of craft guilds, pottery had become a commercial enterprise chiefly employing men. Around 700 A.D., there was another shift—the prints were mostly women's and children's.

This implied that the society experienced a breaking apart of its economic and social structure with clay work shifting back from the marketplace and once again becoming a household craft. Around 750 A.D., a great fire destroyed the city and its culture.

Barbour was a student when he first wondered if the prints on Teotihuacan artifacts could be used to learn about the artisans. He later found out that finger prints reveal sex difference: the ridges in female prints are narrower and more uniform in width than the ridges in their male counterparts.

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G.J. UNNITHAN
 Director, Students' Advisory Bureau, University of Rajasthan

I am a graduate engineer employed with PWD. I want to complete an external course as Master of Civil Engineering under the guidance of local engineering college professors. I believe that the Jawaharlal Institute of Continuation of P.G. Studies, Hyderabad, conducts such courses. Can you give its full name and address alongwith the necessary minimum qualifications?

K.H. Kamaladinni, Ponda (Goa)

The Postgraduate School of Continuing Technological Education, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad-500 488, AP, allows external candidates for M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering (M.S. and Ph.D.), Maths, Physics and Chemistry (Ph.D.). Candidates for these external degrees must have passed the required B. Tech/B.E. or master's degree in the concerned faculty and must have been working at least for one year in Scientific Institution/ Laboratories / Research & Development Organisations/Industrial Establishments / Government Departments, engaged in technology-based activities. Application forms and information can be obtained from the Director of the school, usually in March/April.

I passed M.Sc. (Atmospheric Physics) from the University of Roorkie, UP, in 1978 with 55 per cent marks and got a second division (55 per cent) in B.Sc. (pass course). At present I am a Senior Observer in India Meteorological Department. I appeared for the

UPDATED

With reference to *Career Counselling* (April '83) regarding the scholarships for the Patrice Lumumba University, Moscow, I'd like to mention some recent changes. These scholarships have been discontinued by the Government of India. Only Russian scholarships for PG studies are awarded to Indian candidates.

Meteorologist Grade II exam but did not get through. Now I am 28 years old. What prospects do I have in India or abroad?

A.K. Sharan, Aurangabad

It is understandable that you feel disheartened because you could not pass the Meteorologist Grade II examination and that you are thinking about other career possibilities. However, taking your age into consideration as well as the prospects in the Meteorological Department, we would strongly advise you to reappear in the examination. In case you have three years experience and wish to apply for employment abroad, you can write to the Foreign Assignment Section, Department of Administrative Reforms & Personnel, North Block, Central Secretariat, New Delhi-110 001, with a 10×22 cm, self-addressed stamped (80 p) envelope.

My friend has passed the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training (DMET) from Calcutta and is now working. He belongs to the first batch which was recognised by AMIE in 1981. Is he eligible to compete in the Civil Services Exam?

Anil Singh, Lucknow

The eligibility rules for the Civil Services Exam mention that 'candidates possessing professional and technical qualifications which are recognised by government as equivalent to professional and technical degrees would also be eligible for admission to the examination'. Marine engineers trained by the Directorate of Marine Engineering & Training pass examinations conducted by the Directorate General of Shipping of the Government of India. Contact the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi, for further clarifications.

I am a B.Sc. pass, physically handicapped girl. Now, I want to take up either Chartered Accountancy, Cost Accountancy or Personnel Management as a career. I want to know whether my disability will prove to be a handicap in getting admission. Is there any

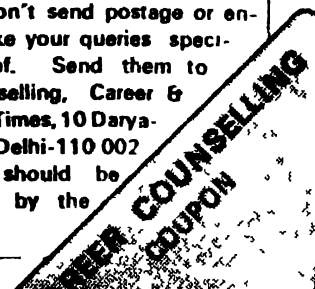
college of correspondence where I can study any of these courses?

Anamika Bharti, Gaya

Physically handicapped people are not debarred from careers in Chartered Accountancy, Cost Accountancy or Personnel Management. However, the extent of their handicap will have to be taken into account before a decision is taken. Preparation for Cost Accountancy can be done through correspondence from the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, 12 Sudder Street, Calcutta-700 016. This is a two-year course. While preparing for the intermediate and final exams of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi, candidates have to be employed as articled clerks in recognised chartered accountancy firms. The National Institute of Personnel Management, Apeejay House, Block B, 5th Floor, 15 Park Street, Calcutta-700 016, conducts a post-graduate diploma examination in Personnel Management for external candidates. We hope that this information can help you to take a decision. Most State employment Bureaux now have special cells for physically handicapped persons. You may contact the employment exchange in your home town. □

NOTE TO READERS

Before rushing in your career problem, check if it can be solved by looking up our sections on *Careers* or *Career Counselling* in the earlier issues. Space is limited, the mail received staggering. Letters chosen are those of general interest or in particular cases where the information is hard to find or has not been published before. Many students ask for a personal reply. Sorry, this is not possible. So please don't send postage or envelopes. Make your queries specific and brief. Send them to Career Counselling, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002. Your letters should be accompanied by the coupon.



BOOK DIGEST

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES

by A.K. Bhatia, published by Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, pages 354 Price Rs 110

In India there has been rapid development, expansion and establishment of hotels due to inflow of tourists, but there are very few books which give the latest data on this increase in tourism. There are, however, many certificate and diploma courses in tourism being held in Delhi. These courses are popular due to their employment potential.

In this book, the author covers different facets of this interesting and exciting career. He traces the origin, growth and development of tourism in the first two chapters and goes on to discuss the various motivating factors that promote travel.

The book also deals with the important features of a special organisation set up by the United Nations Conference on International Travel in 1963, for controlling, directing and promoting tourism in developing countries. The author gives data on tourist inflows into different countries but the figures are quite outdated, covering only up to the year 1976.

The latter part of the book, i.e., chapters 6 to 13, is more interesting and perhaps useful also. This section deals with the development of tourism, assessment of tourist demand and supply, and financial, territorial and environmental planning.

Marketing of tourism is another important facet of development. Some of the important questions this book answers are: What is tourism? What are its special features? How to identify and promote tourists? The various methods and media which should be used for publicity have also been dealt with.

The author tries to educate the reader on the economic and social significance of tourism and familiarises us with the much-heard-about international organisations like International Union of Official Travel Organisation (IUOTO), Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA), International Air Transport Association (IATA), International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and other agencies. He then describes the role of travel agencies in tourism and the method and legal formalities for opening an agency. He also discusses the tourist houses and hotels for tourist inflow but does not give a list of hotels and their day tariffs. In the end he gives a brief resume of tourism in India. The appendix gives a glossary of terms and addresses of organisations conducting tourism courses both in India and abroad.

It is a good reference book for students who have taken up a course in tourism and an interesting study for anyone who would like to know more about the subject.

AN ATLAS OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

by Irfan Habib, published by the Oxford University Press, pages: 105; price: Rs 400

This unusual publication comes as a boon to the student of medieval Indian history. Following the cartographic studies of the same period by Henry Elliott and John Beames, Professor Habib (one of this country's foremost historians) has turned to the neglected realm of historical geography. His *Atlas Of The Mughal Empire* is more ambitious and comprehensive than the earlier efforts mentioned above.

It is monumental in size and content. There are 32 large-size maps in colour, the first of which is a political map of the

Mughal Empire at its zenith (not necessarily in terms of extent of territory) around 1605 A.D. and the second is of the economic development and distribution of resources and manufactured goods.

For the remaining 30 maps, a novel format is introduced. Each political map of a 'subah' (or province) is followed by a map of the same region indicating its economic activities. The political maps show not only the boundaries of 'subahs' and their 'sarkars' (divisions) but also the important towns and settlements associated with administration. The economic maps provide substantial information on trade routes, canals, ports, mines, resources such as minerals and crops, manufactured goods, and a few interesting sidelights can be gauged by the penetrating student. These include incidental information on imperial hunting grounds and the distribution of rare animals, the extent of forestry and degree of economic development within each 'subah'.

Extensive notes in 66 triple-column pages provide varied information (such as revenue returns and languages spoken in the various regions) and references. The author has referred to a large range of sources which include histories, manuscripts, documents and travelogues in Persian, Arabic, the regional languages, and has also drawn from European accounts of the period.

The only discrepancy is the absence of a comprehensive and general review of the period, (which would, for example, include the rationale behind the method of revenue assessment and collection in the provinces) which could have followed the introductory chapter on how to use the maps. There is, however, no denying that this is a formidable piece of thorough scholarship.

PREETI SINGH & ARNAB ROY

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

| | MARCH | APRIL | MAY |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| S | 6 13 20 27 | 3 10 17 24 | 1 8 15 22 29 |
| M | 7 14 21 28 | 4 11 18 25 | 2 9 16 23 30 |
| T | 1 8 15 22 29 | 5 12 19 26 | 3 10 17 24 31 |
| W | 2 9 16 23 30 | 6 13 20 27 | 4 11 18 25 |
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| F | 4 11 18 25 | 1 8 15 22 29 | 6 13 20 27 |
| S | 5 12 19 26 | 2 9 16 23 30 | 7 14 21 28 |

March 3 Assam's People's Liberation Army chief Aban Bezbaruah arrested.

March 4 Conference of non-aligned foreign ministers fails to resolve Kampuchean issue; consensus bid continues.

March 5 Railway Minister A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri announces marginal relief in railway freight and fares.

Troops stage flag march in several areas in Assam as tension continues.

March 5 Non-aligned foreign ministers decide to keep Kampuchean seat vacant, issue sent back to coordinating bureau for consideration.

Delayed reports reveal at least 200 people massacred in Assam in mid-February.

No more talks with Centre, says Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal.

Malcolm Fraser Government voted out in Australia.

March 6 Outgoing Chairman of Non-aligned Movement, Fidel Castro, and other leaders arrive in New Delhi.

Assam Government effects sweeping changes in administration, senior civil and police officials transferred, some others "granted" leave.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian-Democrat-Liberal coalition voted in in West Germany.

March 7 Non-aligned Summit opens, PM Mrs Gandhi becomes NAM Chairperson.

March 8 Accord reached on Afghanistan issue at NAM; Summit focus shifts to debt burden of developing countries.

PM holds wide-ranging discussion with several heads of government; expresses anguish over Lebanon situation.

Police arrest several scientists in Assam "for waging war against state and inciting communal violence"; 15 dead in Assam in firing and clashes in the past three days.

March 9 Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq calls for solution to Kashmir problem at the Non-aligned Summit.

Troops seize arms and ammunition in central Assam.

March 10 Indo-Pak joint commission to be set up to improve ties; foreign ministers of the two countries sign accord.

NAM leaders reach accord on Diego Garcia draft; Iran-Iraq issue proves intractable.

March 11 NAM reaches accord on all

issues except Gulf war and venue for next summit; support for freedom struggles reiterated in draft declaration.

March 12 Seventh Non-aligned Meet ends; NAM finally reaches accord on Gulf war and next venue.

Assam quiet but for sporadic cases of arson, troops take control of part of Sibsagar town.

Longowal announces three-phase programme to intensify Akali agitation.

March 13 All heads of state depart.

Tension prevails in Assam, one killed in Dibrugarh in clash between two linguistic groups.

March 14 Union Home Minister P.C. Sethi rules out dissolution of Assam Assembly, high panel to inquire into Assam killings to be set up soon.

OPEC announces 15 per cent cut in oil price.

March 15 Gauhati and 10 other areas in Assam declared "disturbed"; army takes overall charge of law and order.

Sporadic violence in Calcutta follows West Bengal Government's enforcement of tram and bus fare hikes.

March 16 Assam CM's nephew stabbed to death in Tinsukia, upper Assam; Assam agitation leaders call for total non-cooperation on March 21, scheduled date of Assam budget session's commencement.

March 17 Troops stage flag march in disturbed areas in Assam as Army Chief K.V. Krishna Rao arrives in Gauhati on two-day visit.

March 18 200 houses set on fire and two persons stabbed to death in Assam during last two days; 1,113 persons killed, 2,000 "missing" in Assam disturbances, says Assam CM Hiteswar Saikia.

- Dual pricing of kerosene scrapped; single price restored with 10 paise hike.

March 19 Six people killed in Assam in fresh outburst of violence.

March 20 25 killed, 500 houses razed in renewed violence in Assam's Darrang district.

Chief Ministers of four southern states form council to work out strategy to solve common problems.

March 21 Assam Assembly meets; Governor Prakash Mehrotra announces high-level inquiry into Assam disturbances; curfew imposed in Darrang district; normal life disrupted in some areas due

to 24-hour non-cooperation call by Assam agitation leaders.

Unilateral government steps if Akalis do not respond, Sethi announces in Lok Sabha.

Second Antarctica expedition returns.

March 22 Police arrest several agitation leaders in Assam.

Extremists kill one and injure three in Punjab.

March 23 Death toll in sporadic incidents during last 48 hours rises to 15.

Delhi Transport Corporation employees strike work, large-scale violence and arson result in a conductor's death and injuries to 230 others.

Pakistan celebrates National Day with a parade of sophisticated fighting planes.

Nirankari Baba murdered after apparent shot dead.

March 24 Centre constitutes anti-racket commission, headed by former Justice R.S. Sarkaria, to review Centre-State relations.

March 25 Longowal wins post appointment of Sarkaria Commission.

March 26 Congress(S) merges with Congress (I) in Bengal.

March 27 Assam agitation leaders decide to suspend stir from April 1, and devote themselves to relief and rehabilitation work.

March 28 12 people killed in Assam in sudden revival of violence; nine political parties present joint appeal for restoration of peace in the state.

PM announces 10-crore drought relief for Tamil Nadu.

March 29 Assam Government orders police to shoot at sight anyone found indulging in acts of violence; death toll in last 48 hours put at 15.

March 30 Explosions kill 11 in Assam as PM begins three-day visit.

March 31 Curfew imposed in Aligarh following clashes; two dead.

Mrs Gandhi visits worst-hit areas of Assam as blast toll rises to 18.

April 1 Punjab alerted over Akalis' planned road blockade on April 4.

Aligarh calm as curfew is relaxed.

April 2 Over 600 Akali leaders held in Punjab in pre-dawn swoop to pre-empt road blockade programme of April 4.

Assam Ministry expanded with 16 more ministers sworn in.

A.P.

POLITICAL SCENE WINDS OF CHANGE

The recent political scene saw attempts to curb dissidence in the Congress (I), the merger of the two Congresses in West Bengal, the formation of Maneka Gandhi's new party and a change of government in Meghalaya. The stepping up of dissident activity in a number of states, notably Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa, was causing concern to the Congress(I) leadership. In early March, critics and supporters of the Rajasthan chief minister traded threats and abuses at a meeting of the state legislature party, and dissidents in Madhya Pradesh attacked the chief minister and the state government in the Assembly on no less than four occasions.

The party Working President, Kamalapati Tripathi, had in February warned dissidents not to come to New Delhi with their grievances, and not to air them in public or in the press, but only in party meetings. He now followed this up with an expression of his disgust at the behaviour of dissidents in state assemblies. "The floor of the legislature is not a party forum. Inside the Assembly, Congress(I) MLAs are expected to behave like disciplined soldiers of the party," he said. This advice was repeated at the meeting of PCC(I) presidents of all states and Union territories at New Delhi by party President Mrs Indira Gandhi, who at the same time stressed the need for those wielding power in the states to listen to the genuine grievances of partymen and attend to them. The Congress(I) central leadership reportedly decided that none of its chief ministers will be disturbed in view of the fact that Assembly and parliamentary elections are due in 1985.

The West Bengal unit of the Congress (S), headed by Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, merged with the Congress(I) on March 26. The merger took place at a time when the Congress(S) Working Committee was meeting in Calcutta. For the last few years Das Munshi had been a source of strength to the Congress(S) just as A.K. Antony

was in Kerala. Now both these rallying points in the two states have joined hands with the Congress (I).

The alliance of the Congress (S) with the Marxists in the Assam election was not to the liking of the party's West Bengal unit, where Das Munshi has been fighting the Marxists in association with the Congress(I). And the cooperation of the two Congress parties in West Bengal was not to the liking of the Congress (S) leadership. These differences led to the parting of ways. However, the Youth Congress(S) and the Chhatra Parishad(S), the youth and state student wings respectively of the Congress (S), have resolved to maintain the identity of the party in the state.

Maneka Gandhi announced on March 26 the formation of a new political party, the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch, declaring it would contest the next general elections. The Sanjay Vihar Manch will continue to function as the youth wing of the party. The party will adopt a centrist approach and will cooperate with other parties—except the Congress(I). She claimed a membership of eight lakhs for the party, whose inaugural convention was held in New Delhi on April 3.

In Meghalaya, Chief Minister B.B. Lyngdoh resigned after the defeat in the Assembly of his United Parliamentary Party (UPP) coalition government on a no-confidence motion on March 31. A 14-member coalition ministry headed by W.A. Sangma, state Congress (I) leader, was sworn into office on April 2. The other partners of the coalition are the All-Party Hill Leaders Conference, Hill State Peoples Democratic Party and Public Demands Implementation Convention. These same three parties had comprised the UPP coalition, but it did not take long for cross-voting and defections to begin.

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS CAUSE FOR CHEER

The long-standing demand of almost all opposition parties and the non-Congress(I) chief ministers for greater autonomy for the states was helped by the Prime Minister's statement that there was no threat to the unity of the country, the decision by four southern chief ministers to set up a joint council, and the setting up by the Centre of a commission to review Centre-state relations. Amidst cheers from all sides, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said on March 1 in the Lok Sabha:

"This country is not going to break up. This Parliament, my party, and I am sure all parties here, will never allow that to happen."

The four non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers, Ramakrishna Hegde (Janata) of Karnataka, N.T. Rama Rao (Telugu Desam) of Andhra Pradesh, M.G. Ramachandran (AIADMK) of Tamil Nadu, and D. Ramachandran (DMK) of the Union territory of Pondicherry, who met at Bangalore on March 20 at Hegde's initiative, decided to form themselves into a joint council. The fifth southern Chief Minister, K. Karunakaran of the Congress (I)-led United Democratic Front in Kerala, was also invited but excused himself because the State Legislature was in session.

The purpose of the council is to seek amendment of the Constitution to re-define Centre-state relations, and transfer of more fiscal powers from the Centre to the states including the power to fix the procurement price of agricultural produce. It would meet in different state capitals to discuss various issues. The chief ministers emphasised that the council was not intended to confront the Centre, and the exercise in fact would strengthen the Centre and the country as a whole, since stronger states meant a stronger Centre.

They were hopeful that the chief ministers of other states, to whichever party they belonged, would welcome the idea of a council of all of them. The idea was that they should settle their mutual problems among themselves as far as possible, and go to the Centre only when necessary.

The formation of the council was welcomed by the opposition parties, including the BJP, Janata, CPM, CPI and DMK. However, Charan Singh, President of the Lok Dal, feared that it may weaken the Centre and said the northern states should also have been invited. Speaking for the Congress(I), AICC(I) General Secretary C.M. Stephen sharply criticised it, and Karunakaran described it as dangerous and seditious. The Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister, Farooq Abdullah (National Conference), welcomed the suggestion for a conference of chief ministers of northern states to discuss common problems.

In the wake of this move, and obviously in response to the growing demand by the states for more equitable distribution of resources, Mrs Gandhi announced in both Houses of Parliament, on March 24,

"However, in a sudden development on April 5, Ram Lal was asked by the Congress (I) central leadership to step down from the chief ministership of Himachal Pradesh. In Lal's place, Vir Bahadur Singh, who was the Union Minister of State for Industries, has been sworn in as the new Chief Minister."



V. Srinivas Acharya

the setting up of the first-ever commission to review Centre-state relations and to recommend such changes as may be appropriate within the constitutional framework. The commission will comprise the former Supreme Court Judge, R.S. Sarkaria, and its terms of reference will be decided later.

The appointment of the Sarkaria Commission was welcomed by the opposition parties, the four chief ministers who met in Bangalore, the West Bengal Chief Minister, Jyoti Basu (CPM-led Left Front), and Akali Dal President Harchand Singh Longowal. However, they wanted that it should have more members, should submit its report within a fixed time-limit, and should be empowered to suggest constitutional changes. It may be recalled that the chief ministers of Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal and Tripura (where the Left Front is in power), as well as the Akali Dal, have also been demanding greater powers for the states for some time.

PUNJAB STILL EXPLOSIVE

Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, Akali Dal President, declared on February 28 that his party is an organisation of patriotic people. He mentioned eight demands for which his party had started its struggle on August 4 last year and in which, he claimed, 92,000 persons have courted arrest and 114 have been killed.

All the MLAs of the Haryana Assembly were united in their stand against two Akali demands: reopening of the river-waters accord and transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab. CM Bhajan Lal said that either Chandigarh should be divided on a 50:50 basis and other disputed areas referred for adjudication to a commission; or Fazilka-Abohar areas of Punjab should be transferred to Haryana in exchange for Chandigarh. Punjab Chief Minister Darbara Singh said he was against the division of Chandigarh, which should be given to Punjab. However, it seems that most residents of Chandigarh are in favour

D. Ramachandran, M.G. Ramachandran, Ramakrishna Hegde and N.T. Rama Rao: Redefining relations.

of retaining its present status of a Union territory. The Punjab and Haryana units of the Congress(I) and the BJP are supporting the views of the respective states, while the Chandigarh units of both parties want the status quo to be maintained.

There was some confusion about the resignations of the Akali MLAs. While most MLAs responded to the Assembly Speaker's call for an explanation by confirming their resignations, some of them failed to do so. However, they later said that they would abide by the decision of the Akali Dal. The Speaker has postponed a decision on the resignations, while Longowal reiterated his call to all Punjab MLAs to resign.

The acceptance of three of the four religious demands of the Akalis was welcomed by the Istri Akali Dal, the women's wing of the party. The process of consultations on enacting an All-India Gurdwara Act is reported to have reached an advanced stage, and all the historically-important gurdwaras proposed to be covered by the Act have been asked to send their views. The setting up of the Sarkaria Commission to review Centre-state relations has been welcomed by Longowal. Darbara Singh has urged the Prime Minister to announce a unilateral decision on the river waters and territorial demands as well. The Centre has not yet invited the Akalis for further talks.

The extremists have stepped up their activities. A police official was injured in a bomb attack by extremists near Amritsar on March 16, who later took shelter in the Golden Temple. This gave rise to Darbara Singh's charge that criminals were being harboured in the gurdwara with the support of Sant Bhindranwale, and the demand by all sections in the Lok Sabha to check the misuse of gurdwaras.

On March 21, the extremists struck again, killing one person and injuring at least 15. Unidentified Sikhs gunned

his son in Kapurthala district; a group of Sikhs in Nihang dress and with covered faces, attacked shopkeepers injuring 12, some of them seriously, in Gurdaspur district; and a priest was shot at and injured outside a temple in the same district. The Punjab police were put on alert and in Amritsar, all roads leading to the Golden Temple were blocked. Akali leaders warned that the barricades must be removed and warned the police against entering the gurdwara.

Following the Akali call for a *rasta roko* (traffic block) agitation in Punjab, over 1,200 persons were arrested in the state. The day-long programme on April 4 turned violent and paralysed traffic on the state highways. At least 20 persons were killed and many injured in clashes between the police and Akalis armed with guns and swords. Warned Longowal: "We will have to rethink whether to remain peaceful or not" in the future.

ASSAM VIOLENCE UNABATED

The tragedy of Assam is not yet over. In the aftermath of the elections, described by L.K. Advani (BJP) as the "bloodiest ever in the entire democratic world", acts of violence have occurred almost daily and taken a heavy toll, including that of the Chief Minister's nephew, who was stabbed to death. A total of 72 police station areas have been brought under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act 1955 and the army has moved in. The police has been ordered to shoot at sight anybody found indulging in violence.

The non-left Opposition in both Houses of Parliament has demanded the nullification of the Assam poll and the suspension or dismissal of the Hiteswar Saikia Ministry, saying it is "illegal" and "unrepresentative". Official figures show that the overall voting percentage was 33 in the state. If Bengali-speaking Cachar, the two tribal districts, and predominantly Bengali-speaking Goalpara district are excluded, the voters turnout in the rest of the state was under 11 per cent! But Home Minister P.C. Sethi has rejected the demand, saying it would "mean submission to a reign of terror and mayhem".

The Centre has unilaterally decided to start detection of foreigners on the basis of 1971 as the cut-off year, after Saikia's talks in New Delhi. Soon after coming to power, the state government transferred top civilian and police officials. Firm steps have been taken to seal the border with Bangladesh, and security forces have been strengthened to restore law and order. At the start of the week-long Assembly session on March 21,

Governor Prakash Mehrotra said a high-level administrative inquiry has been ordered into the disturbances since early February.

Over three lakh people have been uprooted and 305 relief camps for shelter have been set up in Assam. The MPs of left parties said on March 3 that 25,000 evacuees being sheltered by West Bengal in camps should be taken back to Assam. The Centre has agreed to reimburse the expenses of West Bengal on the evacuees. The Centre made an ad hoc allocation of 5,000 tonnes of rice on March 5, and granted Rs 44 crores for relief and rehabilitation in Assam against Rs 23 lakhs recommended by a central official team. Salkia is happy with the Centre's allocation of Rs 291 crores for the state's annual plan against the state's request for Rs 319 crores.

The Centre has said that the doors for negotiations are still open, but this time not only for the AASU and the AAGSP but also for tribal representatives and members of the newly-elected Assembly. That the AASU and AAGSP still enjoy popular support is obvious from the fact that the 24-hour non-cooperation call given by them to protest against the Salkia Ministry on February 28, proved to be a resounding success, as did a similar call against the holding of the Assembly session on March 21. The Assam movement leaders have decided to suspend temporarily their main agitational programme from April 1 and devote themselves to relief and rehabilitation work in a bid to restore normalcy. They have, however, decided to continue their non-cooperation with the new government.

It is now known that the Election Commission sent to the Law Ministry on February 17, and subsequently to the Home Ministry, a detailed note making it clear that conditions were not favourable for holding the third round of polling on February 20. However, the Commission could not postpone the polling without a specific request from the Chief Electoral Officer of Assam. Sethi and Law Minister Jagannath Kaushal denied receipt of any such letter in the Lok Sabha on March 14, upon which the Commission again sent a copy of the letter to the ministries that day.

ANTARCTICA POLAR SUCCESS

The second Indian expedition to Antarctica returned to Goa aboard the Norwegian chartered vessel, the *Polar Circle*, on March 21. The 40-member expedition, which included a crew of 12, left Goa on December 1 last year. The team spent two months there conducting scientific experiments

and returned home covering a distance of 20,000 km both ways. The first team, which went to the icy continent in 1982, and the present expedition have paved the way for future research. India is the first Third World country to carry out the expedition.

The team has selected a site for setting up a permanent research station there, recovered the important cassette left behind by the first mission last year, and reactivated the station at Dakshin Gangotri. Recording instruments for collecting weather data were also recharged. The team successfully carried out the geological survey of Wohlthat mountain, 80 km south of Dakshin Gangotri. This is the first survey of its kind carried out by any country in the world. The communication link established with the headquarters in New Delhi operated through INMARSAT, a commercial satellite. The link was absolutely "flawless".

The deputy leader of the team, V.R. Sridharan of the Indian Meteorological Department, carried out studies in atmospheric temperature, pressure, wind speed, humidity, cloud visibility and radiation. Prabhu Matondkar, who was on his second visit there, carried out extensive studies on krill, a sea-animal which is the main food of the whales.

Eleven scientists, assisted by three doctors, maintenance and construction engineers and helicopter pilots, collected rock samples. A study of these samples determines the validity of the hypothesis of the Continental Drift, according to which Antarctica and India were once joined together and were part of the same land mass.

The team members, drawn from seven scientific organisations, studied bacteriology and virology. Snow algae, mosses and other primitive forms of life were also studied. The medical team, drawn from the defence services, studied the physiological and psychological pressure on the expedition members, in isolated conditions and in extremely low temperatures, with a reversal of the sequence of seasons from the Northern Hemisphere.

An Indian Air Force (IAF) crew air-dropped food supplies to the team and took pictures in Dakshin Gangotri on February 18 in an aircraft provided by the Argentine Air Force. The IAF has the ultimate aim of carrying out regular landings in future to support the scientific expeditions.

INDO-PAK RELATIONS A BIT SHAKY

India and Pakistan signed an agreement for setting up a joint commission on March 10, as a major step forward in the efforts for normalisation of

relations. The agreement was signed by the Indian External Affairs Minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, and the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sahibzada Yaqub Khan, in the presence of President Zia-ul-Haq and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The commission will meet once a year alternatively at New Delhi and Islamabad, and the delegations will be led by the foreign ministers of the two countries. The commission will promote cooperation in the economic, trade, industrial, education, health, cultural, consular, tourism, travel, information, science, technological, postal and telecommunication fields.

Zia told the press that his reference to the Kashmir issue at the Non-aligned Summit was made in the context of efforts to improve ties with India. On March 9, he had said, "We should find a just solution to the problem of Jammu and Kashmir," in violation of the Simla Accord which provides that disputes should not be raised in international forums but be resolved by bilateral talks. However, the reference was both short and mild, and came at the end of a couple of paragraphs devoted to improvement of Indo-Pak relations, in his 30-minute address.

India has conveyed to Pakistan its concern over the reported remarks of President Zia insinuating that Muslims in India feel insecure, and of the Federal Labour Minister, Ghulam Dastgir Khan, seeking to equate Kashmir with Afghanistan and Kampuchea. On March 28, Zia is reported to have said that the hundred million Muslims of India were so insecure as to be afraid of disclosing their religious identity. On March 31, Khan is quoted as saying: "This problem (Kashmir) still exists. While talking about Assam, Afghanistan or Kampuchea, one must speak of Kashmir as well."

NPC REPORT UNDULY CRITICAL?

The remaining seven (out of eight) reports of the National Police Commission (NPC) were presented to Parliament on March 30, 22 months after the Commission had submitted its last report to the government. The Commission, headed by former Governor Dharma Vira, was appointed by the Janata Government in November 1977. The government has rejected some of its conclusions, accusing it of being "unduly critical" of the police, of adopting a "biased approach" and of going by "the findings and observations of the Shah Commission" that enquired into emergency excesses.

The Commission has appended to its report a draft Act to replace the "outmoded" Police Act of 1861 with a view to bringing about "basic reforms" in tune

with the times. It says that police have an accountability to law, to the organisation and to the people for their performance. Therefore, all activities of the police are governed by various provisions of law and each action of the police is to conform to the law of the land.

It is essential that the police personnel should know clearly the source of authority to which they have to account for their performance. A similar understanding is essential on the part of the source of authority to which the police is accountable. Lack of understanding on either side would result in misplaced goals and objectives and consequent displacement of authority.

The Commission has called for the establishment of a central police committee, as well as for security commissions in the states. The central body will advise both the government and the state security commissions on police reforms, organisation of the force, monitoring and evaluation procedures and norms, and related issues. There is a danger of over-centralisation where local flexibility is required, and the Commission seems to be aware of this, for it suggests the creation of an independent cell at state level to judge police performance.

At the same time, accountability is provided for by giving people the right to petition the state security commission against the behaviour of senior police officials like a station house officer. The Commission also points out that the new and growing challenge for the police is in the rural areas.

The Committee on Jail-Reforms submitted its report to the Home Ministry on March 31, containing more than 600 recommendations. The Committee was set up in July 1980 and was headed by eminent jurist A.N. Mulla. It has expressed dissatisfaction over prison administration in the country and called for all-round improvement in it.

The Committee has recommended improvement in treatment of prisoners with special reference to the custody and treatment of children, young offenders and women offenders. It has formulated a phased programme for the implementation of its major recommendations. The Committee made an intensive study of the problems faced by prison administrations in the country and collected relevant data from within the country and abroad.

BOMBAY TEXTILE STRIKE SOLUTION OF SORTS

The deadlock on the Bombay textile workers' strike was broken when Union Commerce Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh and textile workers leader Datta Samant met in New Delhi

on March 6. The meeting, the first between Samant and the Centre after the strike began on January 18 last year, covered the whole gamut of the textile workers' demands and problems of the industry as a whole. The talks were held without any preconditions. The two agreed to arrive at some "formulations" to end the strike, including the scrapping of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946, and provision of leave and other facilities for the workers. The two agreed to meet again.

However, a reply by the Labour Minister in the Rajya Sabha on March 21 suggested that the longest ever textile strike in Bombay has virtually fizzled out. The minister said, on the basis of information provided by the Maharashtra Government, that 53 of the 60 cotton mills in Bombay had resumed work by the beginning of March. The mills included those owned by the National Textile Corporation.

The attendance figure in the mills was placed at 1,06,872, comprising 93,066 workers and 13,806 technical and supervisory staff. Earlier, in March, Samant, whose union organised the strike involving over 2,00,000 workers, contested the official figures of workers who have returned to work. According to him, not more than 25,000 of the striking workers had rejoined duty.

Whatever the position, by the end of last year the strike had resulted in the loss of 48.43 million mandays and loss in textile production of the value of Rs 1,000 crores. The estimated loss of exports till the close of 1982 was Rs 200 crores.

INDO-US RELATIONS DIPLOMATIC INTRIGUE

The Times Of India's Washington Correspondent J.N. Parmoo reported on March 27 that India's Ambassador in the US, K.R. Narayanan, had deposed, "informally", before the Human Rights Committee of the House of Representatives on the Assam issue. He was reportedly grilled on the question whether the Indian Government could have prevented the Assam massacre by taking advance protective measures.

On the face of it the report said the US considered the poll related massacre in Assam a human-rights issue which was "the outcome of the authoritarian policies of the Government of India". Did it mean that India was answerable to the US Congress on a subject that was essentially a law and order issue concerning one of its states, and patently an internal affair of a sovereign nation? The US—and Narayanan, if one goes by the report—obviously thought so. First, this was a clear breach of a very impor-

tant canon of international diplomacy. All of America would have been outraged had its ambassador testified before any Indian parliamentary committee on the Miami riots. As a US political observer put it: "We are not answerable to you, nor are you to us. It is Pakistan that is getting billions in aid from the US. Not you."

Yet, when Pakistan's case came up for human rights violations before the Committee on September 21, 1982, not one Pakistani Embassy or Government official was asked to present his country's case. This at a time when a debate was raging in the American media concerning Gen Zia-ul-Haq's repressive policies in Pakistan. Likewise, the human rights situation in South Korea, the Philippines and China also came up before the Committee last year, but none of these three countries sent their representatives for the hearing. Neither did Great Britain send its representative to Capitol Hill when the scale of violence and rioting had reached a crescendo in Northern Ireland after the death of the young Irish Revolutionary Army leader, Bobby Sands. (It may be remembered that London politely rebuked Washington when it placed its services as a mediator in the ongoing dispute in Northern Ireland.) All this, plus the mute silence the Indian diplomatic circles maintained when approached by Parmoo for clarification, made Narayanan's actions unfathomable—and suspicious.

Back in India, the issue predictably, sparked off a controversy in Parliament and, to some extent, in the press. In Parliament, on March 30, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi "emphatically denied" that Narayanan had been summoned by the Committee. This, of course didn't mean he had not testified before the concerned Congressmen. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao put that doubt to rest in Parliament the next day. Said he: "The ambassador did meet informally a few members of Congress, together with some congressional aides, at Capitol Hill on March 24. Of the five Congressmen present, only one Levine of California, belonged to the Human Rights Sub-committee. It is common practice in Washington for an ambassador to meet Congressmen to discuss with them and give them background information as also factual account about matters of current interest," added Rao.

Informal discussions, if it was that—are not uncommon. For example, on the US arms package to Pakistan, Narayanan had put forth India's stand in talks with Congressmen. Why the furor, then?

AJAY AHUJA

ARMS RACE

IN DEFENCE OF DEFENCE

The Reagan administration could be embarrassed by the findings of its own agency, the CIA, that the US has been overestimating the growth rate of Soviet arms spending for the past six years. While the Pentagon had been estimating the Soviet arms expenditure to be increasing by 4 per cent per annum, the new CIA assessment shows that it is 2 per cent. The Pentagon, however, insists that the downward adjustment of figures by the CIA is unjustified.

Despite Pentagon's assertions, it is true that the US outspends the USSR on armaments and is also ahead in qualitative terms. If Soviet arms expenditure in roubles were compared with American spending in dollars—the "fairest" method according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute—it will show that Washington outspends Moscow by at least a third. Reagan, therefore, has no justification for raising the alarmist clamour that the gap between US and Soviet military power is widening—to Russia's advantage.

What is of significance to all countries, however, is that neither side shows any sign of diminishing their arms expenditure. Recently, a document entitled "*Fiscal Years 1985-1989: Defence Guidance*", accompanied by a covering memorandum dated March 1, 1983, and signed by Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger was made available to the American news agency UPI. The document was a secret Pentagon blueprint projecting military expenditures of \$1,958.6 billion through this decade.

More recently, President Reagan went on the air in late March armed with charts, graphs and recently declassified aerial photographs of a Soviet listening post in Cuba, Soviet weaponry in Nicaragua and an airstrip in Grenada to prove that the Soviet Union had a "massive arsenal of new...nuclear weapons" and was not only arming at home but also expanding abroad. His message: the US must resolutely rearm to counter the Soviet threat. But he added that it should also project its peaceful intent alongside its military might. He called on the scientific community to do more research work aimed at



Reagan on national TV: Okay, no zero-option.

providing a futuristic defence against Soviet Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.

Moscow immediately reacted by charging the President with wanting to perpetuate the arms race and declared that his ABM plan would violate the 1972 agreement limiting Soviet and US anti-missile systems and their development. Closer to home, too, many prominent persons are unhappy with the President's speech. The House Speaker, Tip O'Neill, said that Reagan's "vicious remarks" reminded him of McCarthyism.

US-EL SALVADOR VIETNAM RETOLD

There was a feeling of *deja vu* when the Reagan administration began to ring El Salvadoran alarm bells again in March. Depicting the Salvadoran struggle in its starkest ideological colours, recalling former Secretary of State Alexander Haig's controversial efforts to cast El Salvador's rebellion as a major East-West conflict, President Reagan announced in early March that he wanted \$60 million in emergency military aid to El Salvador. This was later raised to \$110 million on top of a relatively uncontroversial \$67 million in economic assistance. To minimise opposition from Congressmen, it was stated that \$110 million will not be new money: \$60 million would be redirected from military aid funds already appropriated to other countries while \$50

million would be switched to El Salvador from military assistance funds that the Reagan administration has already requested for other countries. The money would be spent partly on military spare parts and ammunition and partly for training Salvadoran government troops in US. If Congress objects to the last point, the Reagan administration has warned that more "advisers" would have to be sent to El Salvador—an action that most Congressmen dread. Reagan has also persuaded the El Salvadoran leadership to advance the date of presidential election from March 1984 to some time later this year. This was meant to sound like a Salvadoran initiative, but a TV reporter blew the story.

Since March 1982's elections, the Reagan administration had tried to bolster the economy and political system of El Salvador rather than win a war. But the guerilla offensive in winter, which had resulted in temporary victories for them at Berlin, Corinto and Meanguera, upset the Americans. Lt-Gen Wallace H. Nutting, head of the US Southern Command at Panama, sent warning signals to National Security Adviser William P. Clark. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the US Ambassador to the UN, undertook a 10-day fact-finding mission to the region and her report was a 1983 version of the domino theory. She warned that only an immediate infusion of aid to El Salvador would prevent the rebels from capturing it—and if El Salvador fell, the rest of Central America would follow. And, therefore, the aura of urgency has again enveloped American-Salvadoran relations.

But one remembers that the US-involvement in Vietnam began with only a handful of advisers. Can Reagan guarantee that El Salvador will not become another Vietnam?

EGYPT NEW TRADE PARTNERS

Egypt, which had hitherto been considered an EEC market, was bagged by America last January, when the Americans snatched a 1-million tonne wheat-flour deal with Egypt. The EEC hit back in late February by lining up a cheap wheat sale of over 1 million tonnes to China. In order to secure the sale with the bargain-hunting Chinese, the EEC

offered an extra £ 4 rebate on top of the Community's already-generous export subsidy for wheat of £ 52 per tonne. The EEC expects to sell 6,00,000 tonnes of wheat to China during the next six months, and another 6,00,000 tonnes in the autumn. The amount is huge when compared to the 5,00,000 average yearly EEC wheat sale to China since 1979.

Yet, the Chinese deal is less spectacular than America's cut-price sale to Egypt. The EEC is in no position to engage in an all-out subsidy war with the US, although it has bagged the Chinese wheat export market, which had so far belonged to the US. Although the skirmishes have so far been over cereals, the biggest challenge from the US is likely to come from the dairy sector. The US has started to accumulate dairy surpluses only recently, but if it were to break into the world market in a big way with its subsidised dairy products, it would certainly upset world prices, which have so far been rigged by the two principal exporters—the EEC and New Zealand. The Irish already complain that subsidised American sales have cost them the £40 million a year Mexican skimmed-milk-powder market.

In another development regarding the EEC, the Community's finance ministers agreed on a major EEC monetary shake-up on March 21. For the first time in its history, all the eight currencies of the European Monetary System (EMS) are to be realigned at once—five upwards and three downwards.

NICARAGUA ACTIVE INSURGENCY

At the UN Security Council, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister, Victor Hugo Tinoco, charged that the fresh spate of anti-government guerilla activity was inspired and armed by the Reagan administration. The US Ambassador to the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick, sharply rebuked him, but the fact remains that she did not address the main Sandinista contention: that the guerilla warfare in Nicaragua is part of a covert operation directed by the CIA.

Till late last year, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) had camps in Honduras, where they were trained by the CIA. Initially, *la contra*, as the counter-revolutionary movement is known, concentrated on quick raids across the border. But over the last month they have begun to penetrate deep into Nicaraguan territory. The Sandinista Government charged that 1,500 Honduran-based rebels got as far as Matagalpa, which is only 90 miles from Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, as part

of a US-sponsored invasion. The Nicaraguan Defence Minister, Umberto Ortega, also accused Honduras of supporting the guerillas by air and in late March there was a brief shoot-out with Honduran troops along the border. The Hondurans, on the other hand, have disclaimed any responsibility for the rebel activity.

The guerillas include former national guardsmen who served under the late dictator, Anastasio Somoza, Miskito Indians, former Sandinistas and disaffected civic leaders. Other rebel groups in Costa Rica have not yet joined the FDN. But the former Sandinista leader, Eden Pastora, known as "Comandante Zero", who is now in Costa Rica and is something of a national hero in Nicaragua, announced recently that he plans to launch his own guerilla campaign against the Sandinista regime shortly.

The Sandinistas face a lot of problems in Nicaragua: the economy is on decline, political freedoms have crumbled; and the government is embroiled in a messy feud with the Roman Catholic Church. However, they are still more popular than the former Somoza government, and as long as the rebels have links with the followers of Somoza and the CIA, the Sandinistas stand a good chance of retaining their position. Besides, their 22,000-strong army is much more powerful than the FDN.

ZIMBABWE DEMOCRACY GOES SOUR

It was another instance of democracy going sour in Africa. The ruling party never seems to tolerate democratic opposition, which, in its turn, reverts to illegal means. The scene of the drama this time was Zimbabwe, and the principal characters PM Robert Mugabe and Opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, who had earlier been comrades-in-arms against the white Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith.

In the pre-independence elections of 1980, Mugabe, whose Shona tribal constituency makes up for 80 per cent of the country's population, won. Friction between the two leaders started shortly afterwards, especially after arms caches were discovered a year ago on property belonging to Nkomo's political allies. Nkomo's Ndebele tribesmen, who are in a minority, were charged with plotting a coup and Nkomo was dismissed from the Cabinet. Two months ago, Mugabe's government sent an armed force led by the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade into the Ndebele homeland, Matabeleland. The stories that trickled out spelt horror: more than a thousand persons, many of them civilians, were

killed. In early March, the Fifth Brigade moved into the suburbs of Bulawayo, the regional capital of the Matabeleland, and house-to-house searches for dissidents were conducted. Nkomo's own house was ransacked on March 5, and a few days later he fled via Botswana to London.

Nkomo's flight makes it easier for Mugabe to convert to one-party rule, a desire of which he has never made any secret. Nkomo's party, Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), is in disarray. Of the 20 ZAPU members of Parliament, two are in detention, two (including Nkomo) are in exile, and Dumiso Dabengwa, probably the most influential person now in ZAPU, is on trial for treason. Mugabe, however, is mindful of Western approval, and would perhaps prefer some kind of accommodation with the main Opposition, rather than its liquidation.

Even so, the problem is far from over. Former members of Nkomo's Zipra guerilla forces are dissatisfied and have taken to armed insurgency. The targets are Matabeleland's white farmers. On March 18, an elderly white farmer and his family were murdered in cold blood. Two days earlier, dissidents abducted Robert Dyer Smith from a farm near Bulawayo and left a message saying that dissident bands were holding a number of prisoners who would all be killed if Dabengwa and other former Zipra commanders, now being held by the authorities, were not set free. It is significant that at a trial of Dabengwa and six others at Harare shortly afterwards, the six others were acquitted on the main charge of plotting to overthrow Mugabe's government, although they still face charges of illegally concealing weapons.

FRANCE THE BALANCE TILTS

The honeymoon is over and France's Socialists have been jolted back to reality. On March 6 and 13, only 22 months after French voters swept Francois Mitterrand and his Socialists into power, the electoral balance shifted again to the Right during France's nationwide municipal elections. Mitterrand had expected a minor tactical defeat. Instead, conservative candidates gained a six per cent margin over the Left. The Left lost some of its long-time fortresses—Avignon and Arles in the south and Roubaix in the north, a birthplace of French socialism. Jacques Chirac, the leader of France's neo-Gaullist party and Mitterrand's political arch-rival, was re-elected mayor of Paris with a wide margin.

Although the Socialists still enjoy an absolute majority in Parliament, the

municipal elections have come as a warning. The French are anxious about their economy. Unemployment is 8.9 per cent compared with 7.2 per cent when Mitterrand was elected. Inflation, which runs at 3.7 per cent in West Germany and 4.9 per cent in Britain, remains 9.7 per cent in France. The trade deficit was a record \$9 billion last year. Law and order too was an issue during the elections and the conservatives exploited fears of a rising crime rate and blamed it on immigrants, especially from North Africa. In fact some overtly racist candidates who called for the expulsion of Arab immigrants from France received a large number of votes.

Mitterrand, however, took the hint. Later in the month he reshuffled his government and devalued the franc for the third time in two years. Although Mitterrand has risked trouble from his more radical supporters by this move, the alternative would have been to adopt a leftist protectionist 'fortress France' policy. But this would have meant abandoning the basic principle that France's partnership with West Germany within the EEC is essential to its prosperity. Mitterrand's government is also planning a drive to cut France's trade deficit, hold down consumption, cut the public sector deficit and channel more savings into industrial investment. His new "combat team" consists of 15 members instead of the previous 34. Perhaps the most influential in the group now is Jacques Delors, the Finance Minister, who skilfully handled the realignment of the European Monetary System (EMS) at Brussels.

CHINA GOING NUCLEAR

Is China going nuclear? Yes, said China's Defence Minister, Zhang Aiping, in a defence-policy statement published in the party journal *Red Flag* on March 1. The unusually frank statement followed a long debate among Chinese leaders on China's defence needs. It is significant that before becoming the Defence Minister, Zhang was in charge of China's nuclear programme and was responsible for a number of major tests. In 1980, the Chinese tested their first land-based missile with enough range to hit targets in both the US and the USSR. In 1981, they developed multi-warhead missiles and in 1982, fired their first submarine-launched missile. Zhang sees China's nuclear-weapons programme as the most cost effective route to a secure defence. This is a clear sign to the two superpowers that China would like to stand on its own feet not only politically but also militarily.

POPE JOHN PAUL SHAKING THE CONSERVATIVES

Pope John Paul II is a man of courage. Barely two years since he was wounded in an assassination attempt, he set off on an eight day trip (March 2-9) to strife torn Central America. He visited Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Haiti, Belize and Panama. The risks were tremendous: in 1980, Archbishop Romero of San Salvador was shot down while saying mass; about 120 other priests have been killed in El Salvador's civil war; and 16 priests have been gunned down in Guatemala in the past five years.

Although the Pope insisted that the purpose of his visit was 'eminently religious', the dividing line between religion and politics was very thin. His expressed aim was to entice some Central Americans back to the Roman Catholic fold from Protestant fundamentalist sects. But the overtones of politics were obvious. He urged the people to resolve their conflicts "without resorting to methods of violence or systems of collectivism, which can become no less oppressors of the dignity of man than pure economic capitalism". He was heckled at in Nicaragua, where Sandinistas chanted revolutionary slogans during an outdoor mass and at a private meeting, complained about American economic and political interference in the region.

However, the Pope showed that he was no friend of anti-communists who violate human rights either. He chastised the Guatemalan President, Gen Efraim Rios Montt, for executing six men on the charge of subversive activities, shortly before his visit to the region. He was also very critical of Haiti's President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier, and publicly endorsed the slogan of Haiti's year-long Encharistic Congress: "Something Must Change Here".

In most of the countries, however, the Pope was received enthusiastically and thousands of people crowded to his masses. Vatican officials hoped at the end of the Pope's visit that the Holy See's forceful social message would shake conservative church leaders out of their complacency and drive them to action.

INDONESIA A GOVERNMENT THAT WORKS

"Cara Kerja Tentara", or, the military way of doing things, as the Indonesians put it, works. The general session of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), which met in early March, ran

without a hitch and returned the incumbent, President Suharto, who is also a former General, to a fourth term of office. But something he said during his swearing-in has set rumour rolling that this may be his last term: "The next five-year period, 1983-88, will be the last phase of the rounding up and completion of [the] historic task of the '45 [War of Independence]-generation. I am part of this '45 generation."

The next five years may be the most challenging yet for Indonesia. It faces an array of worsening problems ranging from population explosion to widespread corruption at every level. Muslim fundamentalism, though still embryonic, has reared its head. And the economic outlook is far from promising. After years of rapid economic growth, fuelled by oil exports, the country is now suffering from the sharp drop in world crude prices. Suharto's government has already adopted some tough austerity measures like restriction on the import of some luxury consumer goods, extension of a year-old freeze on government and military salaries and the elimination of state subsidies for food and fuel. This, however, has resulted in a sharp jump in the prices of basic commodities like milk and rice and this is something that a country, which has 1/3rd of its population living below the poverty line, cannot afford.

Yet, Suharto's record in the economic field has been reasonably impressive so far. Last year, the World Bank put Indonesia's per capita income at \$520 a year, thus giving it a middle-income status. After his election, Suharto made some changes in the Cabinet and observers feel that most of the changes have been for the better. Another former General Umar Wirahadikusumah, has become the Vice President replacing Adam Malik who was not very popular with the armed forces. Younger men in the old Cabinet, were promoted and some new people were also brought in. Outside the Cabinet, Lt-Gen Benny Murdani was made the Commander-in-Chief: this is the first time that an officer not of the so called 1945 generation has reached this position. There is great hope among the general public that the new government will finally rid itself of corruption and pursue a more equitable development policy.

USSR-CHINA SILENT OVERTURES

When Mao Zedong was asked how long it would take for China to sort out its dispute with Russia, he replied, "10,000 years". When the late Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin tried to break the deadlock in 1969, Mao reduced

the deadline by 1,000 years. One wonders what Mao's comments would have been at the latest developments.

In mid-March two weeks of "silent" negotiations took place between the Chinese and the Russians in Moscow. The semi-official report from Moscow was that "substantial" progress had been made and troops may be thinned out on both sides of the border. This has to be taken with a pinch of salt because the post-Brezhnev era has not taken too kindly to China's preconditions: reduction of Russian troops on the border, withdrawal of Russian occupying forces from Afghanistan and withdrawal of Soviet support to Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea. Recently, the Chinese communist party journal, *Red Flag*, dropped clear hints that they are ready to restore party ties on the basis of the five principles of "peaceful coexistence", the first being non-interference in each other's affairs. The Russians, however, prefer "proletarian internationalism", under which slogan the Soviet Union had made it its business to interfere in the affairs of its allies. The Chinese of today will not want to go back to the big-brother-little-brother relationship of the 1950s and if this is going to be the attitude of the Soviet Union, Mao's comments may have had something to them.

Meanwhile, the US too is taking a risk with its relationship with China. Last year President Reagan had promised to keep arms sales to Taiwan below the 1979-81 level, and to reduce them gradually. The Americans have hit a unique way of getting out of this promise. They chose 1979, the peak year, adjusted the dollar value of arms sales for inflation and came up with \$830 million. The US plans to sell arms worth \$800 million to Taiwan in 1983, which is a 3 per cent reduction. But in real terms, it is more than either 1981 or 1982. The Chinese have issued formal protests and have accused the Americans of violating the agreement of last August.

ISRAEL

SHIFTING LOYALTIES

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin suffered yet another debacle when the Knesset elected the Labor Party candidate, Chaim Herzog, to serve as President for the next five years, by a vote of 61 to 57. He defeated the Likud candidate, Supreme Court Justice Menachem Elon. Herzog, a former Ambassador to the US, is a popular and prominent figure in Israel and has close ties with both the Ashkenazic and Sephardic communities.

Herzog's victory disturbed Begin for another reason. It meant that seven mem-

bers of Begin's coalition had defected. Political analysts feel that the defectors belonged to two tiny parties in the coalition: the ultra-religious Agupat Yisrael and Tami, an ethnic party of Sephardic Jews.

Meanwhile, Begin's government has been trying to improve its strained relations with Washington. The driving force behind this is Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens, who had been the Ambassador to the US till six weeks back. The Cabinet recently voted to resume Israel's practice of sharing military intelligence information with the US, a practice that had been halted by former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. In late March, the US administration had announced that it would sell Israel 200 sidewinder air-to-air missiles for \$16 million. However, on key issues in the negotiations for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, the Begin Government remains firm and has not yet yielded to pressures from the US.

USA

BLACK DAYS FOR THE BLACKS

The blacks in Miami, Florida, are convinced that "the white cops are out to kill us". If one looks at the list of recent incidents—not to mention the 1979 incident when Miami blacks rioted after a black insurance salesman, Arthur McDuffie, was beaten to death by policemen—one can see the truth in this statement. On October 6, 1982, prison guard Ernest Kirkland was shot four times by Metro detective Thomas Pellechio, on October 20, Anthony Nelson was killed by a Dade County cop, after being stopped near a stolen truck, on December 28, Nevell Johnson was shot down in a video-games arcade by Miami officer Luis Alvarez. The last resulted in two days of rioting during which Alonzo Singleton was killed by another Miami officer. The most recent case was in mid-March this year, when Donald Harp was shot dead by Metro officer Robert Koenig. Harp was unarmed, intoxicated and in custody, and was a bystander in what was, at the most, a traffic offence. His own offence was to make a sudden move!

The only common denominator in all these cases is that the victims were blacks and the policemen whites. Miami is increasingly acquiring the status of a major racist city. In mid-March there were two days of disturbances when a police attempt to break up a noisy street disco led to 51 arrests. The police are trying out new "sensitivity" techniques to handle ghetto disturbances—but they have not had much success so far.

OPEC

DISTRESS SIGNALS

"I am truly troubled and with OPEC distressed... The market is stagnant, the price of crude oil depressed": a doggerel that is the understatement of the year, written after a 12-day meeting in London of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), by the UAE Oil Minister, Mani Said al Oteiba. The outcome of the meeting: the official benchmark price was slashed from \$34 per bbl to \$29, the first cut in the cartel's 23-year history. An overall production quota of 17.5 million barrels was also set for the rest of 1983. The current market is, however, absorbing only 14 million barrels of its output per day. The cartel hopes that the demand for oil will pick up in the second half of the year.

The OPEC decision came after oil prices threatened to go into a free fall late in February. Since 1973, prices had more or less been going up from \$3.07 to \$11.65 in 1973 to \$34 after the Iranian revolution of 1979, which had precipitated a shortage. Price cuts began in February when Britain and Norway, which are not OPEC members, dropped their charge for North Sea oil by \$3 per bbl to \$30.50. Nigeria, then broke ranks with the OPEC and announced that it was slashing its price by \$5.50, to \$30 per bbl. To keep the price-cutting from getting out of hand, OPEC members began a desperate round of meetings, and for the first time non-OPEC members were welcomed into the discussions.

Although an agreement was arrived at, the cartel is shaky. The OPEC's less-wealthy members are under severe pressure to undercut the new agreement. Iran, for instance, plans to spend \$4 billion in 1983 in its war against Iraq and may have to breach its production quota of 2.4 million barrels a day to raise the money. Venezuela and Nigeria, burdened with large debts, may be tempted to break the agreement. Given the financial needs of the poorer OPEC nations, Saudi Arabia has so far accepted the role of "swing" producer, responsible for cutting output enough to match supply with demand. But the Saudis have already reduced output from 9.6 million bbl per day to 3.3 million, and are running out of room to manoeuvre. The Soviet Union, which is the biggest oil producer in the world, exporting over 3 million bbl per day, may also upset the balance, because at present it has a pressing need for foreign exchange to purchase food from the West.

And if the benchmark price is not sustained, will the cartel collapse?

SANJUKTA BANERJI

NEWS CAPSULE

ABBREVIATIONS

IFWJ - Indian Federation of Working Journalists
NAYE National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs
NREP - National Rural Employment Programme
WANA - West Asian and North African (countries)

APPOINTED

Justices Dinshah Pirosha Madon, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, **Sabyasachi Mukharji**, acting Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court; **Manharlal Pranlal Thakkar**, Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court; **Ranganath Misra**, Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court, to be judges of the Supreme Court, effective from the date of assuming office.

Indrajit Singh, Consul-General of India in Sydney, as Indian Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, succeeding Sa'indranath Puri.

Dr Ishaque Ahmed Sajjad, Deputy Director in the Ministry of External Affairs, as Indian Ambassador to Oman, succeeding Khiaangle C. Lalvunge.

Sharad P. Upesane, as Chairman of the Central Board of Film Censors, replacing Aparna Mohile, transferred back to her parent cadre of the Posts and Telegraphs department following the Prime Minister's directive that all officials out of their parent cadre for five years, be taken back.

Ranjit Sethi, a senior foreign service official, as India's High Commissioner to Malaysia, replacing Prakash Hiralal Shah.

Ashok Kumar Jain, Chairman of Bennett, Coleman and Company Ltd, New Delhi; **R. P. Goenka**, Calcutta industrialist; **Dr A. S. Kahlon**, Ludhiana; **Raghu Raj**, Chairman and Managing Director, Air India, Bombay; **R. Ganesan**, Chartered Accountant, New Delhi; **P. N. Devarajan**, President of the Projects Development Organisation, Bombay; **Jaharlal Sengupta**, Chairman and Managing Director of Chloride India Ltd, Calcutta; **Dr S. R. Sen**, New Delhi; and **Aditya V. Birla**, as Directors to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank, to replace an equal number of existing directors.

Lt-Gen Benny Murdani, as Commander-in-Chief of Indonesian armed forces, replacing Gen Mohammed Yusuf, to become the second most powerful man in Indonesia after President Suharto.

Andrei Gromyko, 73, Soviet Foreign Minister, as the first Deputy Prime Minister on March 24 by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Nipun Kumar Singh and **Krishna Kumar Adhikari** as judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.

Williamson A. Sangma, as the Chief Minister of Meghalaya following the resignation of B.B. Lyngdoh from the chief ministership.

ELECTED

E.K. Mawlong of the Meghalaya United Parliamentary Party (MUPP) as the Speaker of the State Assembly defeating the opposition Congress(I) nominee by 31 votes to 28.

Ira Marak, the opposition Congress (I) nominee, as Deputy Speaker of the Meghalaya Assembly, defeating the three-party Meghalaya United Parliamentary Party coalition government's nominee, Meckinson Sangma, polling 32 votes to his rival's 27.

Irshad Mirza, Congress(I) candidate, unopposed, to the Rajya Sabha from Gujarat in the by-election necessitated by the death of Piloo Mody.

RESIGNED

J.B. Jasokie, former Nagaland Chief Minister and leader of the Opposition Naga National Democratic Party, from the party's leadership, for "personal reasons".

B.B. Lyngdoh, Chief Minister of Meghalaya, after the State Assembly voted a Congress (I)-sponsored no-confidence motion by 31 votes to 27, on March 31.

DISMISSED

Prince Mabandla Dlamini, Prime Minister of Swaziland, by Ndlovukazi, the Queen Regent of Swaziland, without assigning any reasons.

VISITED

Melina Mercouri, stage and screen actress turned politician, on a four-day visit as the Greek Minister for Culture and Sciences, on March 19.

Ferenc Ratbai, Hungarian Minister for Education and Culture, on a five-day visit, on March 18.

Karlos Papoulias, Greek Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, on a six-day official visit, for talks with Indian leaders on measures to strengthen bilateral relations on March 27.

AWARDED

The Directors' Guild of America

named Sir Richard Attenborough as the best director for his film *Gandhi*.

D.N. Jatia of Calcutta has been invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (RDP) on October 7 at Bath in England—the first Indian to be so honoured. Instituted in 1921 by the British Philatelic Federation, the honour is ranked as the top award in philately.

At the Tenth International Documentary Film Symposium in London, the coveted gold medal in the tourism section was won by the Indian entry *Glimpses Of India*.

The Guardian Fiction For Children Award, worth £ 250, to Indian author Anita Desai, for her book *A Village By The Sea*.

The United Nations Population Award, carrying a diploma, a gold medal and a cash prize worth \$ 12,500, to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Chinese Family Planning Minister Qian Zinhong, "in international recognition of their efforts in tackling the complex problems of two of the world's largest populations".

The Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards for 1982 to 16 outstanding musicians, dancers and theatre artistes.

The 1982 British Academy Awards were won by the following. Best Picture: *Gandhi*; Best Actor and Best (outstanding) Newcomer To A Leading Film Role: Ben Kingsley, (the actor who played Gandhi); Best Actress: Katherine Hepburn for her performance in *On Golden Pond*; Best Supporting Actress: Rohini Hattangady who played Kasturba Gandhi in *Gandhi*, jointly with Maureen Stapleton for her part in *Reds*.

Dr B.C. Roy National Awards, instituted by the Medical Council of India, carrying a silver salver and cash prize of Rs 50,000 to 21 eminent medical men. The award for Eminent Medical Man and Medical Man-cum-Statesman to Dr B.N. Sinha and Dr T.V. Patel respectively.

The Campbell Memorial Gold Medal instituted by the Asiatic Society of Bombay in 1907, to Dr Kapila Vatsyayan, Additional Secretary in the Union Education Ministry, in recognition of her "outstanding contribution to the field of the history of Indian arts".

Bharat Ratna, the country's highest civilian award, posthumously to Acharya Vinoba Bhave, the Padma Bhushan Award for 1983 to 18 distinguished people and the Padma Shri Award to 71 people, at an investiture ceremony in Rashtrapati Bhavan on April 2.

ECONOMY

Rice procurement: The Food Corporation of India and other government procurement agencies have procured 5.80 million tonnes of rice during the current Kharif season against 5.97 million tonnes during the same period last year. Punjab contributed 3.20 million tonnes, Haryana 6.91 lakh tonnes, UP 4.51 lakh tonnes, Andhra Pradesh a record 8.22 lakh tonnes, Tamil Nadu 3.02 lakh tonnes and Karnataka 49,500 tonnes.

Indian wheat for Nepal: India has agreed to provide Nepal with 15,000 metric tonnes of wheat on a loan basis, following failure of last monsoons which caused a 20 per cent drop in Nepal's food production.

British Budget presented: Britain's Conservative government on March 15 announced a Budget of tax cuts for industry and individuals. Chancellor of the Exchequer Geoffrey Howe while presenting the £ 121 billion budget for the financial year beginning April 1983 was optimistic about the future of the world economy.

Oil prices: Following the OPEC decision to reduce the benchmark per barrel price of crude oil and the arbitrary hike in the prices of petroleum products announced by the government last month, the Indian oil industry stands to gain Rs 1,170 crores in the current fiscal year. The pre-budget rise in prices of petroleum products are expected to yield Rs 500 crores. The fall in prices of oil imports announced by the OPEC will mean another saving of Rs 710 crores. The gain will be partly offset by the lower price of Bombay High crude exports—the \$ 5 fall in price of per barrel will mean a loss of roughly Rs 150 crores.

The US trade deficit in 1982 totalled \$ 8.1 billion for all trade in goods, services and other financial transactions. The deficit for the fourth quarter alone was \$ 6.1 billion, the biggest ever quarterly shortfall. For the year as a whole, American imports declined to \$ 350.3 billion against the previous year's \$ 361.8 billion. But exports declined even faster to \$ 350.1 billion from \$ 372.9 billion, leading to the massive deficit.

Air India made a profit of Rs 36.10 crores in 1982-83 from its global operations despite a reduction in the overall load factor of the fleet of 747s and 707s. The profit is impressive, considering that the airline industry has been going through a recessionary phase. The corporation's revised budget for 1982-83 showed an operating profit of Rs 63.72 crores while the budget estimates for 1983-84, indicated an operating profit of Rs 96.31 cr.

World population in 1981 stood at

4,500 million people, with 2,625 million people in Asia, 623 million in the Americas, 485 million in Europe, excluding the USSR, and 484 million in Africa. The highest population growth rate was registered in Africa—2 per cent to 3 per cent, and the lowest in Europe—less than 1 per cent. China, followed by India, the USSR, the US and Indonesia are among 25 countries with the largest populations. The figures are cited in the United Nations Demographical Yearbook.

India's trade deficit during April-December 1982, on the basis of provisional figures, was Rs 4,060 crores compared to Rs 4,109 crores in the same period of the previous year. In the first nine months of 1982-83, exports rose by 15.1 per cent over the previous year while imports rose by just 8 per cent compared to 37.4 per cent in 1980-81 and 8.6 per cent in 1981-82. Export of crude from Bombay High from January 1982 along with an increase in indigenous production of crude helped decrease the share of India's total oil imports from 42 per cent in 1980-81 to 38 per cent in 1981-82. Preliminary data for the first half of 1982-83 show increases in exports to the regions of ESCAP, West Asia, Africa and Latin American countries and a decline in exports to developed markets.

Additional Plan assistance for states: The Centre has decided to grant additional Plan assistance of Rs 1,650 crores to the states for the last two years (1983-85) of the Sixth Plan. With this, the total plan assistance to states has increased from Rs 15,350 crores to Rs 17,000 crores. The Centre has also decided to allow all states a 20 per cent step-up compared to 1982-83 in market borrowings programme for 1983-84 instead of the 10 per cent envisaged in the Sixth Plan.

An UNCTAD report on March 30 revealed an alarming drop in aid given by rich countries to the Third World. The report said the world's 36 poorest nations would have received only slightly above half their required help to reach UN goals by 1985. Aid was expected to be \$ 8.1 billion by 1985 against UN's \$ 14 billion target for the year.

US grants for India: The US will provide grants of Rs 3.90 crores to India for integrated rural health and population project and development and management programme, following agreement signed between the two countries on March 31.

ONGC output recorded a new high of 18.2 million tonnes in 1982-83—an increase of 32 per cent over the 1981-82 output of 13.18 million tonnes. The oil flow from Bombay High was 12.87 million tonnes—auguring well for Indian self-sufficiency in oil production.

EVENTS

Age limit for state civil services exam increased: The age limit for appearing in the state civil services examination has been raised from 28 years to 31 years from February 24.

Propagandist theatre to stage a comeback in USSR: The Soviet Union has issued a directive demanding a return to the propagandist style of socialist realism on the stage. The Communist Central Committee on March 2, complaining of falling standards, said stage performances in future would have to put across the party line and instil proper attitudes to life and work.

30 more Jaguars for IAF: An agreement for the supply of 30 more Jaguar aircraft in knock-down condition for assembly at the Hindustan Aeronautics plant in Bangalore has been signed between the Indian Air Force and British Aerospace. The total number of Jaguars goes up to 115, closing the deal with the British company. The government has now finally scrapped plans to manufacture any of the Jaguars in India as was intended earlier.

N. Korea joins Japan-S. Korea dispute: North Korea on March 4 joined a 38-year-old dispute between Japan and South Korea, laying its claim to a small rocky island, in the Sea of Japan. The island known as Todo by the Koreans and Takashima by the Japanese, is located halfway between Japan and South Korea.

A new Islamic law under which evidence, in court, of a man would be equal to that of two women was adopted in modified form by Pakistani Federal Consultative Council on March 3. The law states evidence of two men or a man and two women will be needed in all cases not governed by specific Islamic laws, though a judge can accept the evidence of a single woman in the absence of the required number of witnesses.

Turkish Ambassador shot dead: The Turkish Ambassador in Belgrade, Galip Balkar, was shot on March 9, as he left the embassy in a car. He was hit by two bullets, one in the head and another which hit his spine. He later succumbed to the injuries. Balkar is the latest victim of a 10-year campaign by Armenian militants against diplomats and other Turks living abroad as revenge for what the militants say was the massacre of 1.5 million Armenians in East Turkey during World War I.

Canadian air-space for US defence tests: Canada has agreed to provide the US with its air-space and other facilities for its tests and evaluation of the

defence system. An agreement signed between the two countries envisaged the testing of artillery equipment, helicopters surveillance, identification systems, aircraft navigational systems and the guidance system for the controversial unarmed cruise missiles. The Pentagon wants to test the cruise guidance system over the north-west borders and northern Alberta in Canada because of the similarity of the terrain to that in parts of the USSR.

Exclusive Economic Zone: President Reagan has declared US sovereign rights over the mineral and fishing areas within the 200 nautical miles of US coastline. Within this controlled straits in the Pacific and the Caribbean. Known as the Exclusive Economic Zone it gives the US the right to exploit natural resources and to place artificial islands and other structures and to conduct marine scientific research and fisheries. It also gives the US exclusive rights to exploit the natural resources and fisheries in the continental shelf.

The Employees Family Pension Scheme: The Government has decided to increase the family pension paid from Rs 60 to Rs 100 to Rs 200 a month progressively with effect from April 1, 1983. For those drawing below Rs 400 a month the monthly rate of family pension will be 30 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs 60 and maximum of Rs 120. For those drawing over Rs 400 a month the rate will be 20 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs 120 and maximum of Rs 320.

Iceland Parliament dissolved: Prime Minister Gunnar Thoroddsen dissolved Iceland's Parliament and called for early elections on April 23. Thoroddsen's move followed the Althing's, (Parliament) preliminary approval to a constitutional amendment increasing its size by three seats and lowering the voting age from 20 to 18 years. The amendment must be approved by three succeeding Althings to take effect.

The Thai Parliament on March 16 voted against pro-monarchy constitutional amendments. The Parliament voted by secret ballot, with only 254 in favour of the draft, 10 short of the required 264 or just over half of the 301-strong elected House of Representatives and the 225-strong appointed Senate. The vote followed week-long demonstrations necessitating the deployment of a 300-member police force outside the Parliament on the voting day. The decision was welcomed with applause. Thai King Bhumibol Adulyadej, on March 19 dissolved the Lower House of Representatives and called for general election on April

18, nearly two months ahead of schedule. The King's move followed the abortive parliamentary attempt to change the constitution in favour of the armed forces.

Cosmos 1445, a Soviet-launched satellite, came down in the Indian Ocean on March 16, less than 12 hours after it was launched.

The Indo-Nepal trade treaty and the agreement of cooperation over unauthorised trade, due to expire on March 24 this year has been extended, following an Indo-Nepal inter-governmental committee meeting which concluded on March 21. The trade treaty has been expanded to include 10 more items in addition to the existing 26 items which will have duty-free access to the Indian market. India will also import raw pite from Nepal upto 35,000 tonnes annually through private trade.

Chinese planes for Pakistan: Chinese-built A-5 planes have been inducted into Pakistan Air Force.

Political crisis in Mauritius. Eleven ministers belonging to the ruling Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) party resigned Cabinet posts triggering off another political crisis in Mauritius. Among the 11 was Paul Berenger, Finance Minister, who resigned from office a second time, the first time being in October 1982. No reasons were assigned for the resignation. The crisis followed the dismissal of the Mauritian Broadcasting Corporation Director General Gaetan Essou, a close associate of Berenger.

Indo-Soviet plans for space research: India and the Soviet Union have set up four joint groups for space research. The two countries have also considered the possibility of setting up a permanent working group for the investigation of earth's natural resources by satellites.

The Andhra Pradesh Assembly on March 24 adopted by a vote of 210 to

1, a statutory resolution seeking the abolition of the Congress(I)-dominated Legislative Council. The resolution was moved by Chief Minister N.T. Rama Rao.

The Vatican and Sweden re-established diplomatic relations on March 24, after a 453-year break in ties that began with the Reformation.

DIED

Arthur Koestler, 77, author of the much-acclaimed novel *Darkness At Noon*, and his wife were found dead on March 3 at their home in London. They had died following an overdose of drugs. Koestler, believed to have been suffering from Leukemia and Parkinson's Disease, was an ardent supporter of euthanasia or the right to commit suicide.

Georges Remi, 75, the creator of the comic book boy-hero Tin Tin, who has delighted millions of readers in over 30 languages, on March 4 in a Brussels hospital. Remi wrote under the pseudonym of Hergé.

Barney Clark, 62, world's first and only recipient of a permanent artificial heart on March 23, his 112th day with the plastic heart, at the University of Utah Medical Centre from "circulatory collapse and secondary to multi-organ system failure".

Kedar Panday, 63, former Union Irrigation Minister, on March 25 in New Delhi's Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital after being in coma for five days following a brain haemorrhage.

M. Chalapati Rau, 72, veteran journalist and former editor of the *National Herald*, on March 25 in a New Delhi teashop, of heart failure.

Prof. Gyan Chand, 89, distinguished economist, on April 6 in New Delhi. Regarded as a doyen among the progressive economists in the country, Prof. Gyan Chand was the economic adviser to the Planning Commission between 1948-51. He was with the International Monetary Fund for two years and also served as the head of the department of Economics in the Patna University.

Gen J.N. Chaudhuri, 75, former Chief of the Army Staff, on April 6 following a cardiac arrest. Gen Chaudhuri was the army Chief from November 20, 1962 to June 8, 1966. Following his retirement he was appointed Indian High Commissioner in Canada. Gen Chaudhuri had the distinction of being the first Indian to command an armoured regiment, the 16th light cavalry, during World War II in the battle of Meiktila. After independence, he led the first armoured division in the Hyderabad operation in 1948. He was also the overall commander of the Goa operation in 1961.

ANIL PENNA

FICCI'S NEW PRESIDENT

Ashok Jain, President of the Sahu Jain Trust and Chairman of the Times of India Group of publications, took over as the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) for 1983-84, on April 4.

He had earlier served as President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, All India Organisation of Employers, Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Cement Manufacturers Association, Indian Paper Mills Association, Bihar Chamber of Commerce and Bihar Industries Association.

TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in March:

Jose Higuera (Spain) beat Eliot Teltscher (USA) 6-4, 6-2 to win the \$2,55,000 Grand Prix tennis tournament held in La Quinta (California) on February 27.

Vitas Gerulaitis (USA) beat Heinz Gunthardt (Switzerland) 7-6, 4-6, 6-3 to win the \$75,000 ATP tennis tournament in Kuwait on February 28. In the same tournament, India's Vijay Amritraj teamed up with Ilie Nastase (Romania) to win the doubles title beating Rod Fawley (Australia) and B. Dyke (USA) 6-3, 3-6, 6-2 in the final.

The latest ATP rankings for men are: 1. Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia); 2. Jimmy Connors (USA); 3. John McEnroe (USA); 4. Guillermo Vilas (Argentina); 5. Jose Luis Clerc (Argentina); 6. Vitas Gerulaitis (USA); 7. Gene Mayer (USA); 8. Higuera Jose (Spain); 9. Mats Wilander (Sweden); 10. Peter McNamara (Australia).

China came from behind to defeat holders India 2-1 in the finals of the Second Asian Tennis for the Ghaffar Cup at Kuala Lumpur on March 16. The break-up results:

Anand Amritraj beat You Wei 6-4, 6-3; Shashi Menon lost to Liu Shuhua 6-3, 6-7, 9-11; Anand and Nandan Bal lost to Shuhua and Ma Keqin 6-7, 7-5, 3-6.

BILLIARDS

The world championships for professionals ended at Peterborough (England) on March 20 with a victory for Rex Williams (UK), who beat Fred Davis in the final match.

MOTOR RALLY

The third rally of the year, the Portuguese Rally, which ended on March 6, was won by Hannu Mikkola (Finland) driving an Audi Quattro, with teammate Michelle Mouton (France) a close second. Reigning world champion, Walter Rohrl (West Germany) in a Lancia, finished third.

CRICKET

India lost the First Test (Kingston, February 23-28) and drew the Second (Port of Spain, March 12-17) of the five-Test series against the West Indies. The scores: First Test: India—251 and



Lendl: First among the best.

174, West Indies—254 and 173 for 6, Second Test: India—175 and 469 for 7, West Indies—394.

Karnataka regained the Ranji Trophy when they defeated Bombay at the Wankhede Stadium on the basis of the first innings lead. The match was played from March 11 to 14.

India lost the first 1-day international (Port of Spain, March 8) and won the second (Berbrice, Guyana, March 29) of the three 1-day internationals to be played against the West Indies.

FOOTBALL

Holders Bengal and Goa created history when they became the first-ever teams to share the Santosh Trophy at the 39th National Football Championships held in Calcutta on March 6. The two teams were involved in a goalless draw on March 5 and the following day's replay and then 30 minutes of extra time too failed to produce any goal.

Hungary won the Jawaharlal Nehru Invitation International Football Tournament defeating a fighting Chinese team by two goals to one in the finals held in Cochin on March 30. All the goals came in the second half. Deep defender Nagy and striker Dobany scored for the winners and linkman Liu Haiguang for China. Watched by a record crowd of over 75,000, the Hungarians, with the professional experience and skill, had the young Chinese team on the run for most of the time.

BADMINTON

Misbun Sidek (Malaysia) came from a one-game deficit to beat Morten Hansen Frost (Denmark) 9-15, 15-10, 15-13 to win the Swedish Open Championships held in Malmoe on March 13. Helen Troke (UK) outclassed compatriot Jane Webster in the women's final.

China bagged three of the five titles at stake at the All-England Championships held at Wembley from March 23-27. China won both the singles and also claimed the women's doubles title. The break-up results

Singles: Men: Luan Jin (China) beat Frost 15-2, 12-15, 15-4, Women: Zhang Ailing (China) beat Wu Jianqui (China) 11-5, 10-12, 12-9. Doubles: Men: Thomas Kihlstrom and Stefan Karlsson (Sweden) beat Mike Tredgett and Martin Dew (England) 15-10, 15-13, Women: Wu and Xu Rong (China) beat Lin Ying and Wu Dixi (China) 18-16, 11-15, 15-6 Mixed doubles: Kihlstrom and Nora Perry (England) beat Steen and Anne Skovgaard (Denmark) 15-9, 15-11.

BOXING

Jeff Chandler (USA) successfully defended his WBA bantamweight title for the seventh time, with a unanimous points decision over compatriot Gabby Canizares at Atlantic City on March 12.

Charlie Magrie (UK) became the new WBC flyweight champion when he scored a 7th-round T.K.O. over Eleoncio Mercedes (Dominican Republic), defending his title only for the second time, at Wembley in London on March 15.

Michael Spinks (USA), the WBA champion, became the undisputed world light-heavyweight champion after a points victory over the WBC title-holder, American Dwight Braxton (now calling himself Dwight Mohammed Qawi), at Atlantic City on March 18.

The WBC welterweight title is still vacant (after Sugar Ray Leonard's retirement in Nov '82) because the title fight between Colin Jones (Wales) and Milton McCrory (USA) ended in a draw at Reno, Nevada, on March 19.

Larry Holmes (USA) successfully defended his WBC heavyweight title for the fourteenth time, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, on March 27, with a unanimous

European champion, Lucien Rodriguez (France)

HOCKEY

Jaipur won the 47th National Hockey Championships (for the Rangaswamy Cup) for the third time when they defeated Bombay 1-0 in the finals held at Meerut on March 13. Gurmait Singh netted the winner in the 61st minute.

The Indian women's team won the three match series 2-1 against the touring Soviet team, winning 2-1 at Farida bad (March 4) and 3-2 in Jaipur (March 6) and losing 1-2 in New Delhi (March 10).

MOTOR RACING

On March 13, at the first Grand Prix of the year, the Rio de Janeiro crowd went wild with cheering as the Brazilian Nelson Piquet in a turbo-charged Brabham, took the chequered flag, just ahead of reigning world champion Keke Rosberg (Finland) in his Williams. But the latter was disqualified because his mechanics had helped push the car after a pit stop for refuelling.

A fortnight later, on March 27, the US (West) Grand Prix was held at Long

last race to be held at this picturesque setting, with the circuit winding its way through some of the city avenues. The local residents feel that the mounting financial burden of holding the race is not justified.

John Watson (North Ireland), starting in the 22nd position on the 26 car grid, worked his way through the cars passing them left and right and won the race, after no one had given him any chance. His McLaren teammate Nicki Lauda (Austria) finished second.

SQUASH

The ISPA championships, sponsored by Thornton and organised by the International Squash Players Association itself, was won by the defending champion Jahangir Khan beating fellow-Pakistani Qamar Zaman, 9-4, 7-9, 9-5, 9-7, in the finals held in Munich on March 1.

Raj Manchanda and Bhuvaneshwari Kumari retained the National Squash singles titles in Jaipur in the championship which concluded on March 6. Manchanda defeated Diniar Ali Khan 9-5, 9-4, 9-7 while Bhuvaneshwari beat Honey Sharma 4-9, 9-5, 9-2, 9-0.

ATHLETICS

Tamara Bykova (USSR) leapt to a new world record in the women's high jump in the 14th European Indoor Athletic Meet held in Budapest on March 5. She cleared a height of 2.03 m.

The ace middle-distance runner Sebastian Coe (Great Britain), who has set his sights for a gold at the inaugural World Championships (at Helsinki from August 8, 1983), made his intentions quite clear at the last two meets of the Indoor season. At Cosford, on March 13, he set a new indoor world record for his pet event, the 800 m, clocking 1:44.91 sec and then a week later, on March 19 at Oslo, he broke the 1 000 m indoor world record with a time of 2:18.58 sec. This was his twelfth world record.

On March 12, at Shanghai, the 20-km-walk Asian record (AR) was broken by Zhang Fuxin (China), clocking 1:27:38.0 sec. Two days later he also shattered the 50-km-walk AR with a time of 4:03:02.0 sec. The earlier records were held by Bachan Singh (India) at 1:27:57.6 sec and Qui Shi Yong (China) at 4:07:23.0 sec.

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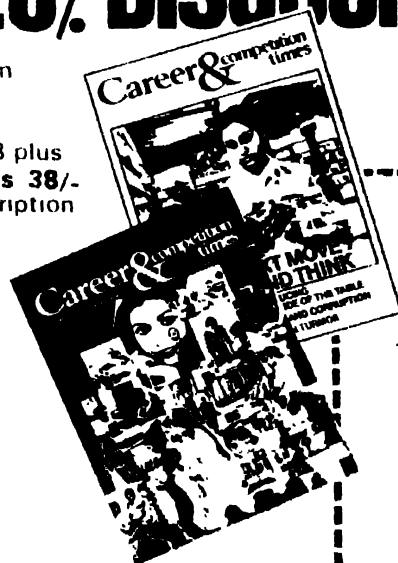
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MINI-MAG



A ROYAL SHOW

Bullet-proof cars, roof-top watchmen, commandos and sharpshooters, metal detectors and TV scanners, food tasters in hotel kitchens, hospital rooms equipped with bullet proof glass. Before you start wondering if it is the setting for an action-packed Western movie, let us put an end to your suspense. These were all part of the elaborate security arrangements in Delhi which was the venue for the Seventh Non aligned Summit held in March. A "new experience" for India's capital which hosted the largest-ever such gathering in the world—nearly 100 countries participated in the Summit. Let's go back to the days just preceding the Summit, and take a look at the preparations that took place to host the mammoth event.

Security arrangements

With the help of more than 4,000 commandos and sharpshooters, an array of electronic surveillance gadgets and sophisticated hospital equipment, the Indian Government left nothing to chance as far as the security of VVIPs was concerned.

The capital's four five star hotels—Ashok, Maurya, Oberoi and Taj—which accommodated the 70-odd VVIP guests, were out of bounds to the general public during the Summit. Regular bookings in these hotels remained frozen from March 4 to March 16. The Intelligence Bureau (IB) coordinated the security operations. [More than 20 rooms in each hotel were occupied by the IB and RAW (Research and Analysis Wing) officials.] An impregnable cordon was thrown around these hotels and crack commandos took over. They could be seen on all the floors carrying stenguns and walkie-talkies.

All deluxe suites, where the heads of state and government stayed, had a hotline with the parent country and the Summit venue, Vigyan Bhavan. Each hotel had an OCS (Overseas Communication Service) control room, a police



(security) control room and a protocol section. There was random checking of food samples by food analysts to determine their safety and quality of preparation.

Every VVIP was given a bullet-proof Mercedes Benz for travel, his wife had an air-conditioned Ambassador and his foreign minister an ordinary Ambassador. (In all 1,400 cars, station-wagons and luxury coaches were kept on the ready by the ITDC, which managed the transport affairs of the in-coming contingents.) Each head of state or government was provided with three heavily-armed and specially-trained security men by the Indian authorities.

To provide quick and expert medical relief in case of an emergency, a team of 20 doctors was trained to perform emergency operations at Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. Twelve to 14 rooms were also equipped with bullet-proof glass.

Vigyan Bhavan was virtually under siege before and during the Summit—scores of armed guards, security men in plain clothes and intelligence officials surrounded the premises. The heads of state and government were the only privileged personnel who walked in through Gate No. 1 of Vigyan Bhavan without any scanning. On the other hand, only a select few of the media representatives had access to the main hall. The rest covered the proceedings from the Media Centre which was equipped with a close-circuit TV monitor. In the main

Operation clean-up: Sprucing up the capital for the Summit are the motorised sprinklers of the municipal corporation.

building of Vigyan Bhavan, metal detectors, TV scanners and a host of other sophisticated gadgets were installed.

For two days (March 5 and 6) Delhi's Palam Airport was closed to all flights except those bringing in the VVIPs. An extremely tight security cordon was laid around the airport with BSF armed guards keeping vigil. An army helicopter hovered over the airport at regular intervals. Almost every police and military official was equipped with remote control walkie-talkie sets. The entire route from the airport to the four hotels was heavily guarded.

A 'new' Delhi

Over Rs 10 lakhs were spent in decorating the VIP route from Palam Airport to the four deluxe hotels and Vigyan Bhavan. Overnight, Delhi was transformed into a fairyland. The VIP lounge at the new airport, with its wall-to-wall carpeting and raw-silk curtains and furnishings, lent a royal look to the place. (The President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister virtually camped at the airport for two days—March 5 and 6—to welcome the 'special guests'.)

Sodium-vapour lights were installed all along the VIP route. And at an interval of every 100 metres, an arch said welcome in different languages. Besides,

there were satin bags of all sizes, many coloured silk festoons and blooming flowerpots. White-washed sidewalks, spotless pavements and newly-painted trucks, electric poles and road berms gave the city a festive look. The NDMC redeveloped 30 roundabouts with artistically-laid out flower beds. A round-the-clock mobile team was employed to keep the roads neat and clean.

The four hotels

The capital's four plush hotels which hosted the 70-odd presidents, prime ministers, kings, crown princes and emirs, went out of their way to pamper their honoured guests.

To stave off any controversy about preference in the allotment of hotels, the authorities found a simple solution—they went in for alphabetical distribution. Thus, Ashok Hotel housed heads from countries starting with alphabets 'A' to 'K', Maurya 'L' to 'N', Oberoi 'O' to 'R' and Taj 'S' to 'Z'.

However, there were a few exceptions to this rule—necessitated by force of circumstances. Bitter foes Iran and Iraq, who follow each other alphabetically, did not have to step onto each other's toes. While Iran was allotted Ashok, Iraq was provided Taj. Similar precautions were taken in the case of Syria and Saudi Arabia, Libya and Chad and the two Yemens.

At Ashok Hotel which hosted the largest contingent—41, all the luxury suites, lobby, convention hall and public areas were done up at a cost of more than Rs 2 crores. Each suite now has wall-to-wall carpets, exquisite furnishings, colour TV set, refrigerator and the lot. Not less than 10,000 flowers were arranged every day.

A whole new suite of rooms was added to the Maurya Sheraton which accommodated 16 VVIPs. A guest at Maurya could have his pick from delicacies ranging from idlis and dosas to caviar and smoked salmon.



The Oberoi Intercontinental which played host to 14 heads of state, spent over Rs 1 crore to redecorate 13 suites. New furniture and art objects were brought in and Jacuzzi tubs, costing over Rs 1 lakh each, were fitted in the mirror-finish granite walled bath rooms. The hotel flew in specialist Arab cooks from Cairo, flowers from Singapore and arranged to pipe Arab music into every room.

Although the Taj Mahal Hotel is only four years old, more than Rs 2 crores were spent on bringing it up to the VVIP level. The special guests—28 of them stayed here—had palate-tickling choices ranging from Chinese, Arabic and Continental to African cuisine.

Vigyan Bhavan

A combination of modern and oriental decor was used to beautify Vigyan Bhavan. Floor patterns with fresh flowers were made at the entrance and in the lounge by the CPWD. But the most significant alteration took place inside the main hall where the rostrum was enlarged to accommodate 80 heads of state and government, while the over-

The Day of the Jackal? It couldn't have been since 4,000 commandos and sharpshooters armed with high tech weapons and gadgets were deployed to the security of VVIPs.

all seating capacity remained the same—1,400.

There were three restaurants at Vigyan Bhavan. Ashok Mayur meant exclusively for the heads of state and government, the Samrat for the officials and a cafeteria for the newsmen at the Media Centre (the latter was specially set up by the PIB in the Vigyan Bhavan annexe).

In order to facilitate communication, the premises were equipped with an over 1,200-line French electronic telephone exchange. The Media Centre had 40 trunk-call booths where an international connection could be made within two to three minutes.

Media

More than 1,500 foreign and Indian journalists vied with each other in reporting the much-awaited event. For the first time, a wide range of modern facilities were provided in this country to facilitate the coverage of the Summit. These included the telephoto transmission facility where you can transmit a photograph through telephone-linked photo-transmission equipment. The Media Centre provided on-the-spot facilities for transmission of news, radio and TV reports and photos through telex, telephone and satellite. A computerised service for seeking interviews with visiting delegation members was also set up to facilitate the journalists.

While the journalists were busy covering serious non-aligned business, Delhiites had a royal time glimpsing world leaders in their Mercedes outside their hotels or on the VIP routes. It was, indeed, a royal week in the capital.

Aruna Chauhan, New Delhi

THE EMBLEM



Created by N N Srivastava of the College of Art, New Delhi, the emblem of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit was so designed as to symbolise equality, unity and peace. The five peepal leaves, which are the three 'limbs' of the symbol, represent the *panchsheel*—the five principles of peaceful co-existence between na-

tions. They also symbolise the five continents, signifying the global nature of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM). The similarity of each leaf in size and shape symbolises the equality of all nations.

The number 7 in the emblem represents the stem or trunk of a tree. Apart from standing for the Seventh Summit, it hints at what has been the most common meeting place of people in the Orient since bygone days—the big trees under which was conducted all the important business. The dove, placed in the centre of the symbol, indicates that the concern of the Summit is peace.

NOTICES

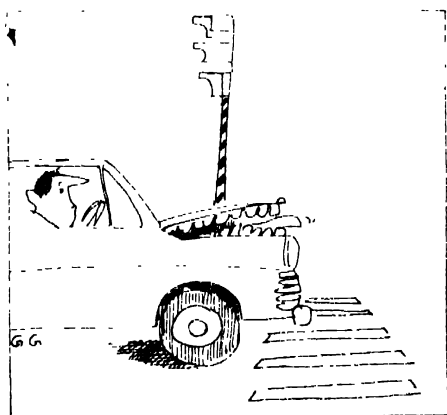
TALKING CAR...



Top: Maestro's dashboard with computer. Above: Margaret Thatcher outside 10 Downing Street going for a trial run in the Maestro.

The British Austin Maestro Vanden Plas goes vocal, thanks to the talking computer on its dashboard. The voice—that of TV actress Nicolette McKenzie—comes through a larynx in the dashboard. Europe's first talking car, it will be produced at British Leyland's plant in Oxford, England.

...AND TRAFFIC LIGHTS



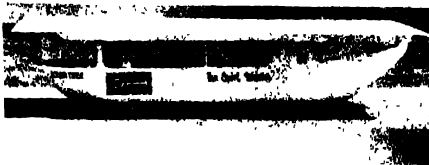
When cars start talking, can their friend, guide and admonisher, the traffic lights, be far behind? Talking lights for pedestrians have already started tattling in the Japanese town of

AP, they were 'thought up' to deal with pedestrians who have a somewhat negligent attitude to traffic regulations and tend to cross streets at red lights.

When the lights go red, a pleasant female voice warns people that they shouldn't cross. 'Talking technology' is becoming increasingly popular in Japan. There are gas stoves which inform housewives when a dish is ready to be taken out of the oven and a voice in the car that reminds drivers to fasten their seat belts.

Rajeev Sethi, Khandwa

THE QUIET ACHIEVER



Quieter than a Rolls Royce, gasoline consumption zero, pollution-free—and mobile. Never fear. It isn't a dream—or an alien spaceship. It is reality—and it is *The Quiet Achiever*, Australia's first solar-powered gondola-like car. In mid-January, souls in Sydney stared, laughed and then cheered loudly as the car pussy-footed in with a 2,500-mile trouble-free trek across Australia on its speedometer.

Talking of speed, the car averaged 15 miles per hour and logged in 10 hours a day. Said Hans Tholstrup, one of the car's drivers, after the run: "We've proven that solar energy cannot only run a vehicle, but that it is cheap as well. Our only expense was the 20-cent toll to cross the Sydney Harbour Bridge."

For an aborigine in the Australian outback, *The Quiet Achiever* may still be dear. It cost Tholstrup and Australian auto designer Larry Perkins \$15,000 to build. British Petroleum (BP), makers of the vehicle's solar panels, financed most of the project. Costly as it is, *The Quiet Achiever* could yet be Australia's—and the world's—futuristic car. Never mind the terrain: the car has a lightweight steel chassis,

wheels powered by a single-horsepower electric motor. Never mind the weather: for a good part of the trip, Australia's usually-bright skies were overcast. Thanks to BP's solar panels, which were far more efficient than expected, *The Quiet Achiever* made the run ahead of schedule.

BLUES FOR THE BLUE-COLLAR

There are plans to replace the blue-collar with a metallic one in the US. The General Motors company—with 1,090 robots already reporting on duty—plans to use 5,000 by 1985 and, God willing, 14,000 by 1990, in its car and truck plants.

The estimate is that the total number of robots in use in the US will reach 1,15,000 by 1990.

To attain this level, the robot industry needs a large infusion of capital to develop a manufacturing base. As orders and income increase, working capital will become available for expansion and further research, the US Department of Commerce reports.

Courtesy USIS

AN OPEL COUPLE



Love is walking down the highway to your Opel on a windy day. This new Opel Senator CD from the FRG has a swing-action stabiliser on the front axle that enhances comfort and safety thus endearing the car to drivers who believe in action. The aerodynamic refinement of the car reduces fuel consumption up to seven per cent. This four-cylinder version, top speed 180 kmph, hits the market around June this year.

Courtesy Inter Naciones

The Bridge That Launched A Thousand Deaths



World War I started here. This bridge over the Miljacka river in Sarajevo has been firmly entrenched in history as it was here that a young Bosnian on June 28, 1914, shot and killed Austrian heir to the throne, Archduke Frank Ferdinand, an event which led to the Great War. Notwithstanding history, this 4,50,000-strong city is to host the 25th Olympic Winter Games from February 8 next year.

HOVENTURE VENTURES

AN INDIAN EXPERIENCE

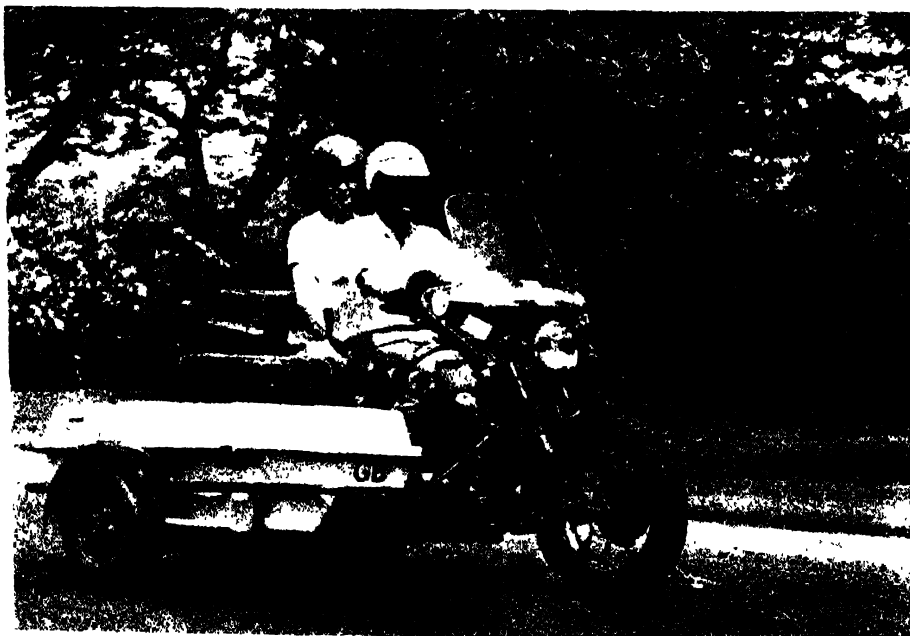
Richard and Mopsa English, a young British couple, were recently in Delhi, in the course of a three-year 80,000-km journey on wheels round the world. Driving a 650 cc Triumph Thunderbird with a heavy-duty fibreglass side-car, Richard and Mopsa set out from London last August and have already covered Western Europe and 10 other European and Asian countries. Besides the thrill of driving, the couple feel their tour is providing them an excellent opportunity to make contact with different cultures. They are fast learning not to have pre-conceptions about countries and are particularly impressed with the hospitality, kindness and variety of the Indian people, the efficiency of the Indian tourist industry and the level of advancement of the economy and, especially relevant to them, the roads! A first-hand account:

It was in August 1982 that, with some trepidation, we set off through the London rain on our Triumph Thunderbird 650 cc motorcycle, complete with side-car box to carry spare parts, equipment, clothing, etc., etc.—in fact, with all the necessities we would need for our three-year 'round-the-world' journey. We planned to travel down through Europe and the Middle East, by boat from Dubai to Pakistan, into India, and then on to South-East Asia, Australia, the Americas and finally to Africa. To this end we had been planning, saving and organising for over two years.

Seven eventful and exciting months later, we were in Delhi—we crossed into India at Amritsar where, among other things, we visited the beautiful Golden Temple: we had forgotten that tobacco is forbidden in the Sikh religion and as we entered we failed to remove a packet of cigarettes from our bag. However, as we tried to take a photograph of the Temple shimmering in the waters of the tank the camera jammed—maybe someone was trying to tell us something? We enjoyed the Punjab tremendously—green and fertile and its people, very talkative and friendly, telling us a great deal about India and its peoples and culture during our first few days here; they were very helpful and considerate: a fine introduction to the country. We drove to Delhi via Chandigarh, pleasantly surprised at how good the roads were—particularly after a few bumpy rides in Pakistan and the Middle East. But we were a little shocked by the inconsiderate driving of some people, despite the many road safety signs. On several occasions, we were forced off the road by approaching buses overtaking one another, luckily with no damage done.

Delhi was preparing for the Non-aligned Conference when we arrived and here we began organising our programme. We visited Srinagar in Kashmir (not by motorbike but by train and bus—a welcome rest after so much driving) where,

*Thumping Thunderbird Triumph:
Richard and Mopsa English on the road for a taste of India.*



houseboat and arriving late at night, we were kidnapped and taken to another, the owner swearing we had really booked with him. The next morning we found the correct houseboat and promptly moved, being well looked after and fed by the family we had originally booked with. It seems that out of the main season in Kashmir everyone is desperate for business and will go to all sorts of lengths to get it. Despite it being wet and cold we enjoyed our stay there, hiring a bicycle, riding around the lakes and visiting Gulmarg, under 5 feet of snow to talk to and watch the winter skiers. The Kashmiris were cheerful and friendly despite their obsession with 'business'. Our return to Jammu by bus was held up for eight hours by a landslide across the road—a quite frequent occurrence at this time of the year, it appears.

We have seen a small part of this vast country and plan to travel south and experience the many and varied places that go to make up India.

Club Desk

In response to our suggestion to the readers to form their own CCTimes clubs, over 200 of them have already been set up in different cities and towns all over India. Here we feature activities of some of these clubs. Why don't you too club your resources and write to us about the goings-on at your club?

CCTimes Club, Chas (Bihar), initiated a discussion on the Assam situation in February while the polls were being held there. The views expressed were diverse, some even questioning the legitimacy of holding the elections. The Club plans to hold a similar discussion on the Non-aligned Movement and has requested CCTimes to provide guidelines for this.

CCTimes Club, Berhampur (Orissa), conducted seminars on planning in India and budgetary trends and fiscal policy; arranged an essay competition entitled *Self-employment*, arranged a guest lecture on *Employment Opportunities for Students in India*; and conducted a debate competition on the *Role of Women in India*.

CCTimes Club, Chandausi (UP), organised a debate on the *Uses of Science in Daily Life*. Prizes were awarded to the three best debaters.

CCTimes Club, Gaya (Bihar), organised a debate on *The Evil of Dowry in Hindu Society*.

Courtesy BIS

Gallery Of Greats

'NO STOPPIN' CRUYFF

"Perhaps just the best, with his deceptive simplicity, his economy of movement, his determination. Yes, I would rank him above Pele," said Franz Beckebauer, the captain of West Germany's 1974 World Cup soccer winning team, of the 'electric-heeled' Dutchman Johan Cruyff. High praise indeed—coming as it did from the most astute defender in world soccer.

Cruyff was born in '47 in a poor quarter of Amsterdam and went to Ajax as a boy. He was already attracting attention when he was in the junior team. He made his debut at the age of 17 in the league side and got capped for the Netherlands in 1966 against Hungary. Temperamental as he was right through, Cruyff's international career suffered an early setback when he was sent off in his second game against Czechoslovakia, after a violent argument with the referee. The Dutch Federation suspended him for a year but it was commuted to six months. He came back in the national side soon. His subsequent experiences with the national team also tended to be stormy. In 1969 he was left out of the national side against Bulgaria in a vital World Cup match for arriving late at a training camp.

Cruyff has been on the championship-winning team seven times, Dutch Champions six times and Spanish once. In 1972, he was the star player of the Ajax team which became the first European club to win their domestic league and cup, the European Cup and World Club championships in the same year. Further, Cruyff is the only footballer to win the 'Golden Ball' award (annually awarded to the best footballer in Europe) thrice.

Cruyff's physique has nothing to do with his dazzling success and effectiveness. Tall and slim, tipping the scale at just about 10½ stones (147 lbs), he had, early in his career, a lot of difficulty in getting any real power behind his shots. He developed the whiplash power in his shots later. He is terribly fast, though he insists that he is simply quick off the mark. It is reported he can, from a standing start, run 30 m in 3.0 sec. His ball control is extraordinary in that his long, thin legs can galvanically twist and turn, beating an opponent with the sheer speed and the unexpectedness of his turn. He is no mean player in the air, either.

In such a physical era, it is inevitable that a player of Cruyff's powers and talents should often be maltreated. For a long



time he was inclined to retaliate, sometimes bearing the consequences. But later he developed a more mature outlook, saying that when a player fouled him, he preferred to get his revenge by making him look stupid.

His popularity, the world over, is so great that a survey in 1973, the year he left Ajax to join Barcelona for the period August 1 to 30, revealed that 84,969 sq cm review space was accorded to Cruyff in the town's papers. This was more than any other sportsman in any part of the world.

Cruyff forsook his club Ajax, at the peak of his career, to join Barcelona F.C. of Spain. The transfer money involved was nearly one million pounds with Cruyff pocketing about £40,000 plus monthly payments and a house in addition. The reason, it came out later, was not just money; it was the jealous attitude of his Ajax teammates that Ajax could do perfectly well without him.

In the early part of last year, Cruyff came out of retirement to play for his old club Ajax Amsterdam. Soon attendances doubled and Ajax started moving up in league standings. Ajax are currently leading the table. Even now, in his mid-30s and past his prime, he has the requisite charisma and presence to bewilder opposing defences, and talent to enthral spectators and fill stadia.

So great is his game that Cruyff took the Dutch team into the finals of the World Cup twice—in 1974 at Munich and in 1978 at Buenos Aires. But

unfortunately, Holland needed more from Cruyff to take home the cup on both occasions. In 1974, they went down to West Germany 1-2, after leading by a goal scored in the very first minute. In 1978, they lost to Argentina 1-3 after a 1-1 deadlock at the end of the stipulated time. But even more agonising was the fact that Holland didn't even qualify for the 1982 World Cup in Madrid.

So there it was, the great Cruyff never achieved a footballer's dream— a World Cup winner's medal. He went into retirement after the 1978 World Cup and came out of it in early 1982, but his dream remained a dream. Such is fate. Sometimes even the greats are denied the ultimate glory.

V. Krishnaswamy, New Delhi

On The Lighter Side

Reading between the lines

"I have to go to the mountains because of respiratory trouble" (*His creditors won't let him breathe!*)

I have hundreds of people under me (*He is a watchman in a cemetery*)

Rana Sandhu, Jabalpur

A student, poor in mathematics, copied from his friend's geometry exam paper using a hand mirror. He got all his answers backwards. His friend got a grade of 91, he 19!

Ticket collector: "Lost your ticket, have you? Do you expect me to believe that?"

Passenger: "Why not? I believe the railways when they incur losses every year."

A gentleman to a prisoner: What made you go to prison?

Prisoner: Competition, sir.

Gentleman: Competition! Is it that tough?

Prisoner: Yes, I made the same coins as the government.

During an English class, the teacher wanted a sentence to be changed into past tense.

"He gives her a present," he said.

A student answered, "He gave her a past."

Shyam said to his dentist: "Ten rupees is a lot of money just for pulling out a tooth. It only takes you a couple of seconds to do it."

"I can pull it out very slowly if you like," replied the dentist.

Amulya Krishna Pattanaik, Banpur (Orissa)

CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-9

1. Michelangelo (1475-1564), Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet
2. James Buchanan, USA's 15th President. He had as his official hostess his orphaned niece Harriet Lane
3. Fat
4. W.L. Judson in 1893
5. Satyajit Ray's *Apur Sansar*
6. A traditional Japanese religion
7. They are the endocrine glands that form part of the pancreas in the human body
8. M.V. Polar Circle
9. December 30, 1982
10. Ismaili Muslims

Winners

First Prize (all-correct): 1. P. Ekamber, Secunderabad. 2. S. Palani, Tiruchirappalli. 3. Parijat Sinha, Lucknow. 4. Prashanth Kumar, Hyderabad. 5. S. Mahipal Reddy, Hyderabad. 6. Sumita Basu, Calcutta. 7. Anurag Jindal, Chandigarh. 8. Dev Kumar Nair, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh. 9. R. Venkataraman, Madurai, Tamil Nadu. 10. A.K. Ananth Shenoy, Mangalore.

Second Prize (all-correct/one-error): 1. Jagdish N. Srivastava, Lucknow. 2. Satyajit Chakravarty, Shillong. 3. B. Suresh, Madras. 4. Santosh Kumar, East Champaran, Bihar. 5. Prabir Kumar Jha, Patna.

Third Prize (one-error): 1. Shrikant Bhutani, Bikaner. 2. Sunil Kumar Bhutani,

Hissar. 3. S.K. Sridhar, New Delhi. 4. N. Valluvan, Madras. 5. Shama Bhutani, New Delhi.

Consolation Prize (one-error): 1. Satyajit Bose, Calcutta. 2. E. Venkateshwar Rao, Hyderabad. 3. Major I.A. Rodrigues, Bombay. 4. S. Karthik, Vellore, Tamil Nadu. 5. Manmohan Dev Bhutani, Churu, Rajasthan. 6. M. Shankar Secunderabad. 7. Leo Lalit Choraria, Gauhati. 8. A.R. Kumaravelu, Madras. 9. Vasudha Bhutani, Bikaner. 10. Badre Alam Ansari, Gorakhpur.

SPORTS QUIZ-17

1. Los Angeles, USA
2. Seoul, S. Korea
3. 1992
4. Eliza Nelson
5. Parduman Singh (1954, 1958), Joginder Singh (1966, 1970); Bahadur Singh (1978, 1982)
6. F. Tarapore and Z. Karanjia in fireball class
7. Kuwait

Winners

First Prize (all-correct) 1. Rajendra Kumar Hirawat, Churu, Rajasthan. 2. Goutam Roy, Durgapur.

Consolation Prize (all-correct): 1. Viney Panjabi, Bombay. 2. Lalit Chadha, New Delhi. 3. Santosh R. Kini, Aurangabad. 4. Santosh Kumar, Motihari, Bihar. 5. Leo Dilip Chhabra, Gauhati.

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SOLUTION TO KEYWORDS-17

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | A | M | L | E | T | F | R | A | N | C | E |
| E | E | X | A | I | N | | | | | | |
| R | R | P | C | H | A | R | L | E | S | | |
| M | C | C | I | K | E | | | | | I | |
| E | V | A | N | A | G | G | I | N | G | | |
| S | R | T | T | U | N | | | | | | |
| | L | Y | R | E | S | L | E | M | O | N | |
| A | U | P | N | L | T | | | | | | |
| S | H | A | N | K | A | R | G | Y | E | | |
| S | | | I | E | L | M | E | N | | | |
| I | S | L | A | M | I | C | I | P | E | | |
| S | I | E | S | I | T | | | | | | |
| T | A | R | Z | A | N | S | H | E | A | R | S |

Winners

First Prize (all-correct): 1. S.M.S. Mathur, Jodhpur. 2. Biji Jacob, Bombay.

Consolation Prize (all-correct/one-error): 1. V. Ramachandran, New Delhi. 2. B.V. Rao, Dehra Dun. 3. Hemant Mishra, Patna. 4. Shyam Prakash, Allahabad. 5. V.K. Saxena, Lucknow.

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Pen Friends

Jyoti Prakash Singh (24), Village Mazgawan (Kalan), P.O. Mazgawan (Kalan), Distt. Jaunpur (UP) (Reading, penfriendship, singing).

Rajeev Kohli, Connozia Ward-West, Padrauna-274 304 (Walking, reading, philately, correspondence).

Naresh R. Ajwani (24), C-15, Andheri Jumbo Co-op. Hsg. Soc, Kol-Dongri Rd. No. 2, Andheri (East), Bombay-400 069 (Cricket, travelling, penfriendship, reading, music).

Sandip Sharma, Old 58A (New 89A), Khurbura Mohalla, Dehra Dun-248 001 (Singing, reading, exchange of views,

movies, cricket, sight-seeing, travelling, chess).

T. Manivasegam, Room No. 27, New Hostel-A, Bishop Heber College, Trichy-620 017 (Penfriendship).

Ashok Kumar Sharma, Ashoka House, Roshanara Road, Delhi-110 007 (Philately, numismatics, reading magazines, movies, penfriendship).

Govind Sharda (16), C/o Jankidass Narayandas, Mirchi Bazar, Jodhpur-342 001 (Correspondence, music, reading, disco-dancing, exchange of ideas).

Girish Chandra Mishra (16), Amarnath Jha Hostel, University of Allahabad, Allahabad-211 002. (Reading, sports, correspondence).

Deepak Singh (24), Himalaya Chitra Mandir, P.O. Nirmali, Distt. Saharsa-847 452 (Reading, penfriendship, travelling, cricket commentary).

Kumar Santosh Gopal (19), Bihar Silk College, Nathnagar, Bhagalpur-812 006 (Penfriendship, meeting strangers, correspondence).

Roop Kumar (23), 283, Chhota Tengra,

P.O. Kharagpur-721 301 (Music, painting, cricket, exchange of views, penfriendship, reading).

M. Veerappa (20), C/o Prabhu Lingam APERL, Himat Sagar, Via-R. Nagar, dt-R. Reddy, Hyderabad (Penfriendship, reading, riding, chess, swimming).

Sanjay Sharma (15), D-24, Old Bara dari, behind Malwa Theatre, Patiala-147 001 (Cricket, music, penfriendship).

CCTimes Debate Contest Winners

A CCTimes Debate Contest was held at Kamala Nehru College, New Delhi on March 16. The topic: *Relevance of the Non-aligned Movement in the Present Age*.

The winners of this cash-prize contest were:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1. Bhupinder Kaur | Rs 80 |
| 2. Paramjeet Kaur | Rs 40 |
| 3. Abha Chaturvedi | Rs 30 |

Who Was He?

Did our April '83 Mini-Mag help you guess who our famous personality was? If not, the answer is:
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Theatre-Hopping

Cherry Ka Baghicha: Environmental Theatre



A scene from *Cherry Ka Baghicha*: Ranevskya's garden party

IMAGINE THAT you have been transported in a time-machine from the present to the early 20th century, somewhere in Russia. You are amidst the sylvan surroundings of the Russian countryside, a large tile-roofed house stands before you, with a huge tree looming over it, its wide-spread branches swaying in the breeze; nearby lies a cherry orchard. And before your eyes unfolds a drama depicting those troubled times, just before the Glorious Revolution of 1917, with characters who look as if they've stepped out of a history book—the nobility who start clanking their finery and fiddles along with their retainers, back into the clothes.

It would be a unique experience, wouldn't it? Well, that's just what the ingenious Repertory Company of the National Council of Drama conjured up this time for the theatre fans of Delhi—a Hindi adaptation of Russian playwright Anton Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard*. Called *Cherry Ka Baghicha*, the play was directed by Richard Schechner, the well-known American director and exponent of 'environmental theatre', and was staged in February-March at the open-air Megh-

doot Theatre. And what was so unique about it? Instead of being confined to a fixed theatrical framework, i.e., within the four walls of a theatre or on a single stage, the action shifts from one location to another after every act. In Act I, the audience is seated around two sides of the Ranevskya house. In Act II, the action takes place on two sides of the spectators in the cherry orchard beyond the house. A formal garden, decorated for a big party, is the setting of Act III, behind the Meghdoot Theatre. Finally, Act IV is enacted at the front of the Ranevskya house, with the audience standing by and watching. A carriage drawn by two horses also stands amidst the spectators, and takes the Ranevskya family away at the end.

The general idea, in Schechner's own words, is "to have you share the environments where *The Cherry Orchard* takes place: to give the story a three-dimensional feel... To offer in live theatre a physical experience to the audience—one that engages your whole being, not just your eyes and ears." The viewers are encouraged to move about freely in order to witness the performance from different quarters, thus making the experience fuller.

And this is what 'environmental theatre' is all about.

The play portrays the crumbling of feudal social order in Russia at the turn of the century and the emergence of a new class—dynamic and practical—which is slowly replacing the former. The focus is on an ancient family of landlords who have fallen upon bad days and are losing their hold on circumstances. Around this family revolve various other characters representing different classes, attitudes and ideologies. Lyubov Ranevskya, the owner of the cherry orchard, her brother Leonid Gayev and their old servant Feers are all representatives of the feudal order. Yermolai Lopakhin, the shrewd and business-like newly-rich merchant and Yasha, Ranevskya's young and ambitious servant, belong to the new upcoming class—the capitalists. Trofimov, lover of Ranevskya's daughter, rejects both feudalism and capitalism and dreams of the new order of socialism.

Actingwise too, it was a delightful performance, even though the acting is overshadowed by the environment many times. The actors notable for their good performance were Surekha Sikri as Ranevskya, G.K. Nair as Feers, Manohar Singh as Gayev and Vageesh K. Singh as Lopakhin. 'Environmental' Nissar Allana deserves a special mention for his wonderful work in designing the sets.

Coming back to the genre of environmental theatre at the end, it must be said that though it proved to be an interesting experiment and served to heighten the audience's involvement in the action of the play, it has a serious drawback. The spectators are so awed by the elaborate sets and their attention is so divided by action taking place at different parts of the setting, that they lose much of the flavour of the actual play—

the play as a work of literature with Chekhov's masterly touches in it. Wouldn't it be better to avoid the presentation of classics in this style, where one stands the danger of missing out on the niceties of the work of great masters because of lack of total concentration?

Hemendra S. Bartwal,
New Delhi

Travelling Theatre

SURABHI NATAKA Kalamandalam in Andhra Pradesh has theatre people in the true sense of the word. They know of no other job than the 'stage', even though the per capita income of the troupe works out to 65 paise a day and already some of the youngsters in the troupe are looking for other avenues for a decent living. The troupe consists of 120 artistes.

The 'Surabhi' troupe, going from village to village, erects a temporary auditorium and entertains the people, most of them unlettered, for about three months. There are about 25 plays in its repertoire, mostly mythological. They are enacted at night for five to six hours. The family stays in an improvised cottage behind the stage. Shortly, the Surabhi Kalamandalam is to celebrate its centenary. V. Govinda Rao was its architect.

The ancestors of the present family hailed from Maharashtra from where they migrated to Rayalaseema, about 200 years ago. The very first play of the family was *Keechakavadam* enacted around 1925. The scene setting, rendering of music in fact everything from ushering in to directing, are shared by the family members. The troupe adheres to tradition but in some areas like Telengana, to meet the demands of the local people, humour or dance items of about five to ten minutes are introduced in between two scenes. They carry the sets, scenes, etc with them.

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3. Rudyard Kipling, W.B. Yeats, John Galsworthy, T.S. Eliot, Boris Pasternak, John Steinbeck and Jean Paul Sartre. What do all these authors have in common?
4. Which Nobel Prize winner for Literature was Indira Gandhi's special invitee at the recent Non-aligned Summit?
5. In his address to the NAM, which Indian litterateur did the UN Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, quote?
6. Which is the biggest of the following three missiles—the Soviet SS-20, the US Pershing II and the Tomahawk Cruise?
7. How far is Today from Tomorrow?
8. On which river are the Jog Falls?
9. Which great Chinese scholar visited Vikramaditya at his capital Pataliputra?
10. Who is a taxidermist?

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Solutions to this issue's contests will be published in July. Solutions to SPORTS QUIZ-17, KENWORDS-17 and CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-9 on page 94

Sports Quiz-19

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1. With which sport are 'chartchai chionoi' and 'kumaki shibata' associated?
2. Two boxers who participated in the 1952 Olympics went on to become world heavyweight boxing champions. Who were they?
3. Name the first Negro boxer to win the world heavyweight boxing title.
4. Name the Indian batsmen who have scored 6,000 or more runs in Test cricket.
5. Who was the first President of the Cricket Control Board of India?
6. Who is the only batsman in Asia to have scored 100 first class centuries?
7. Who invented judo?

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Kenwords-19

BY HOSEY MISTRY

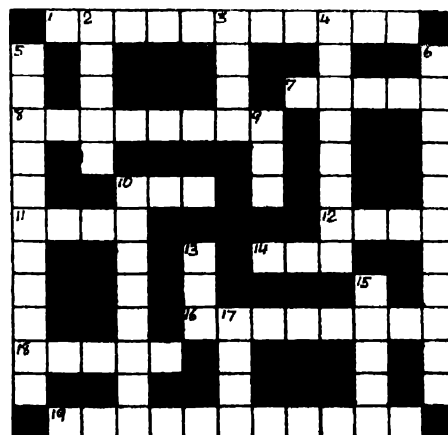
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ACROSS

1. Flier turned politician (5, 6).
7. A ladder-like structure (5).
8. Gas forming 4/5ths of the atmosphere (8).
10. Indian government official (1, 1, 1)
11. Gas used for advertising (4).
12. Riders' game returns (4).
14. Decay returns for a hill (3).
16. India's source of oil (8).
18. Fencers use them in competition (5).
19. Disaster with a feline start (11)

DOWN

2. Your father's sister (5).
3. Triumphant joy (4).
4. Mussolini was one (8).
5. Attenborough's Gandhi (3, 8).
6. Founder of scouting (5-6).
9. Small thread metal ring (3).
10. Tavern starts free of evil (8).
13. It replaced the League of Nations (1, 1, 1).
15. Tramps coming up (5).
17. A decree you can drive (4).



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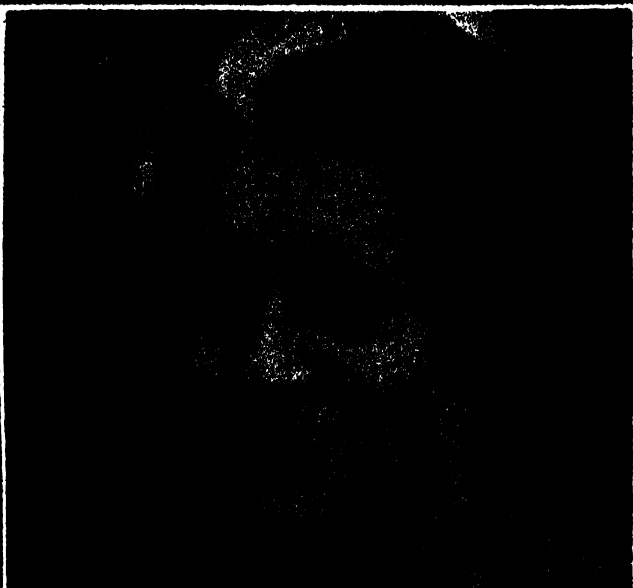
Printed and published for the proprietors, Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd. by Ramesh Chandra at the National Printing Works, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002. Editor: Y. C. Halan. Editorial Office: 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002. Regd. Office: Dr. Dadabhai Naorji Road, Bombay-400001. Branches: 7, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002; 139, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009; 105/7A, S.N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta-700014. Offices at: 13/1, Government Place East, Calcutta-700069; 63, Montieth Road, Egmore, Madras-600008; 407-1, Tirath Bhawan, Chhatargate, Pune-411002; 28, Station Approach, Sudbury, Wembley, Middlesex, London. U. K. London. Tel. 01-903-9696.



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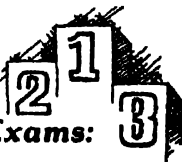


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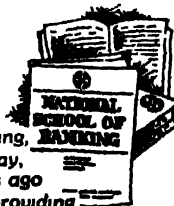
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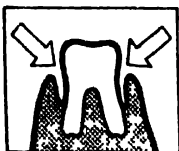
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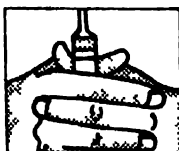
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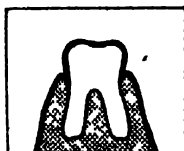
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COVER: Arishah Paricha
Indira Gandhi—The secret of her success.
See page 16.

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P.O. Box No. 213
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FORESTS: Facts and figures.

Continuing: Serials on How To Make Notes, The Freedom Movement and Speed Reading.

PRACTICE TESTS: Restudied G.K. paper of the SCRA July '82 Exam. Test of Reasoning, English and G.K.

Career & competition times

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LETTERS

Not So Non-aligned

The NAM (*Current Events*, April '83) continues to be a global trade union of economic have-nots consisting of black, brown and yellow ex-colonials. (Yugoslavia is the only white member.)

What is ironic is that there is no true non-aligned country in the NAM. Virtually all members tilt towards one superpower or the other for support.

Among the member countries, at least 25 are so small that their foreign policy has no impact on the international community; while a smaller number are preoccupied with their internal problems and are, therefore, unable to contribute anything worthwhile to world politics.

Jaydip Mishra, Dhankanal (Odisha)
Best Letter: Rs 40

Permanent Employment

The employment programme suggested in *Indian Economy: A Progress Report* (March '83) appears to be based on a permanent solution to the problem of unemployment. The need of the hour is to adopt a temporary programme that will create immediate jobs for the unemployed. Industrialisation, based upon the available resources and manpower, is an option. In these international conditions, it can be done. India has demonstrated its industrial capability. A number of the member countries in the NAM have also adopted this option. It is a time to think seriously about it. It should be a realistic and feasible proposal.

Kamran Khan, Bangalore
Prize-winning Letter: Rs 20

unresolved political and economic problems have led to an exceptionally explosive international atmosphere in present times.

All over the world 30 children die of starvation and poverty every minute; and every minute the world spends a million dollars on the stockpiling of armaments. This is a brutal paradox of our times.

In such a situation the consistent policy of opposing war and urging a relaxation of international tension and equal economic cooperation can play a major role.

Gaurav Bhatia, Lucknow

Pragmatic Policies

Indian Economy: A Progress Report (March '83) provides a deep insight into our increasing dependence on foreign aid. Maybe we cannot avoid taking foreign loans, but we can certainly reduce the amount of loans and better our precarious foreign exchange reserve position by adopting pragmatic and far-sighted policies. We should improve our industrial research facilities, set up export-oriented industries by utilising indigenous resources, create a free-trade zone to attract foreign investments for producing exportable goods and reduce imports by producing more import substitutes.

Dilip Chakrader, Patna

Where Did We Go Wrong?

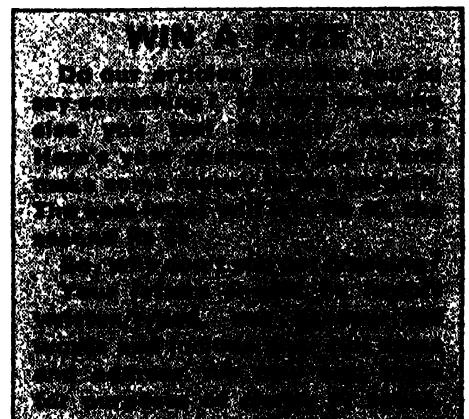
Where Did We Go Wrong? (March '83) gives good ideas for improving our performance in future cricket Test series.

S.P. Mahanty, Ahmedabad

Elusive Semis

Vijay Amritraj has never reached the semi-finals of Wimbledon, as reported in the *News Capsule* (March '83).

P.V. Sundar Kumar, Berhampur



Bloody Mandate

Apropos Assam: *A Bloody Mandate* (*Focus*, April '83), we disagree with N.D. Arora when he writes that the Assam agitationists should have participated in the elections. Had they done so, they would have had to go by the 1979 voters' list, which would deprive about a million young Assamese, who have come of age since then, from casting their franchise; besides, it contains the names of a large number of 'foreigners'. The agitation leaders have time and again emphasised that the '79 list is incorrect, so how could they employ double standards now and go by the same list? Also, by joining the elections, the agitationists would have recognised lakhs of 'foreigners' on the voting list as citizens of India. So how could they act against them afterwards and ask for their deportation?

Bipul Bhuyan, Sonari; Sanjib Bhuyan, Titabor; Amar Jyoti Patgiri, Gauhati

Your article sheds no light on a very significant feature of the Assam situation—that the Assamese are destined to be a minority in their own land out of socio-economic compulsions. Assam's rural economy is completely dependent on the non-Assamese who comprise a very large section of the working force, including the agricultural labour. If the agitationists' demand to deport the foreigners is conceded, it will prove a great setback to the state's economy, which is already in doldrums.

Jogendra Krishna, Arrah

Redefine Reservation

The government should take urgent steps to redefine the 'backward classes' for the purpose of reservation in the spheres of education and employment. Why should the children of well-placed members of the SC/ST be given preference over others? The reservations should be made on the basis of the needs and circumstances of the SC/ST members rather than merely on the virtue of caste.

Chandra Sekhar, Srirangar

Banking Success

I am glad to inform you that I have been selected by the Banking Service Recruitment Board and posted in the Indian Bank, thanks to *CCTimes*, especially the November '82 issue (*What's Banking About?*). I found it to be a great help in my written exam as well as interview. (My Registration No: TI 170455.) As a regular reader of *CCTimes*, I have found it to be very useful in keeping abreast of current events and improving my English.

A.K. Bala Krishna Mohan, Tirunelveli

I read your magazine with great interest because it is the only magazine of its kind that gives photographs of news items.

G.N. Mohan Kumar, Dharwad

A Cruel Paradox

The threat of a worldwide conflagration hangs over us all, regardless of our political or religious views. The continuous stockpiling of armaments and the

Hello folks...



An American tourist, while travelling in a bus in Sweden, began talking to his neighbour. Glorifying the democratic system in his country, he said: "How real our democracy is. You may get a telephone call and guess who is speaking to you? The President of the United States!" The Swede looked at the American and retorted: "Well, here in Sweden, you might be travelling in a bus and talking to a person who might be our King." The passenger got down at the next stop. The American was told that the person was the King of Sweden.

In contrast is the story of an Indian minister who visited the Netherlands. The Indian ambassador received him at the airport and both were waiting for the minister's baggage. The minister, declaring how important he was in the Government of India, went on to lament about his being made to wait for his baggage like a commoner. The ambassador, instead of reacting to his grumbling, took him to a tall fellow at the other end of the baggage area and said, "Let me introduce you to His Majesty, The King of Netherlands." The King was also waiting for his baggage.

These two real-life incidents indicate two different qualities in two different types of people—modesty in one, arrogance and bragging in another. Unfortunately, more and more people are forgetting the virtue of modesty and are becoming increasingly arrogant. I remember a friend

who was preparing for the IAS. The moment he filled in the form he began to behave as if he was already an IAS officer. He would boast about what he would be doing when he became the Deputy Commissioner or a Secretary of the Government of India. He even picked up tiffs with policemen saying, "You will salute me after a few months." He, however, never qualified. An assistant in the Home Ministry, he is still called, "Mr IAS"

It always pays, in the long run, to be modest. A modest person, a stern realist in his dealings, is friendly, warm and possesses an open mind and a rational outlook. A believer in the goodness of man, he is not moved by selfish and crude interests. He does not try to downgrade people around him. In fact, he gives more importance to others than himself.

An immodest person is an antithesis of a modest one. Braggart, boastful, trumpeteer, and bravado-lover, he always finds an opportunity to let others down and is constantly busy talking about how important he is. He is ready to take credit whenever the results are excellent, claiming all went off well as it was done on his advice. However, if something goes wrong he's all set to pass the buck, saying it happened because his advice had not been followed.

It is usually believed that a person who talks too much about himself becomes popular as people begin to know what he has been doing. This is an erroneous notion because when you highlight your own achievements, your good qualities and your importance, you do not create any impression on others. Out of modesty others may not contradict you, but they definitely do not believe all that you say. If you are modest about yourself, you are likely to get much more recognition.

Being modest, however, does not mean that you have to be timid and obey others blindly. In fact, you can be firm and carry your point. Here's an example: Referring to an incident in the Working Committee, Gandhiji

wrote to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on July 1, 1946: "I did not like our conversation today. It is nobody's fault. You know that I have been at a loss to understand a number of things which you have done. You speak in the Committee with much heat."

To this, Patel replied: "What can I say after your letter? I must be at fault. Only I cannot see it, and that makes me very unhappy. I do betray some heat when I speak in the Committee... That is a temperamental defect... but there is nothing in it"

Modesty has certain virtues. Apart from inspiring more respect than a braggart, you are respectfully spoken of even when you are not present. Another advantage is that if you fail to achieve the expected results, you do not have to try and save face. And this kind of situation arises quite often. If you have been telling your friends and acquaintances that you will definitely succeed, you will be laughed at when they learn that you have not been successful. On the other hand, if you have been telling others that you are making an effort to do a certain work and you fail, no one will make fun of you. On the contrary, people will be sympathetic and will appreciate that you tried your best to do something. A braggart has to concoct stories when he fails. Sometimes, he narrates different stories to different people and when exposed, cuts a very sorry figure. A modest person does not face such situations.

An immodest person develops an attitude of self-righteousness, believing he can never be wrong. This stops the learning process. A modest person is always open to learning more and improving his personality.

So, why not be modest and win the world!

R. K. Thakur

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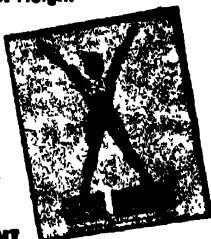
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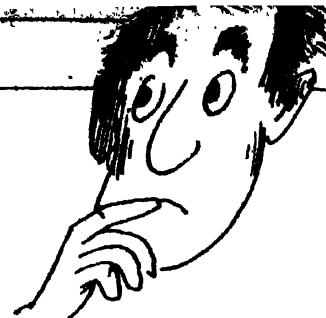
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1. **asset** (ă'set): A: ancestral property B: a valuable quality
C: a precious gift D: inborn sense
2. **aura** (aw'ra): A: a dramatic setting B: circle of light round the heads of gods C: the external part of the ear D: a characteristic atmosphere
3. **bountiful** (bow'ntifal): A: enterprising B: abundant C: courageous D: greedy
4. **circumflex** (sēr'kamfleks): A: saying in many words what may be said in few B: line that marks out a circle C: narrowing down D: a mark written over a letter to indicate pronunciation
5. **circumspect** (sēr'kamspekt): A: giving full details B: cautious C: tidy D: above suspicion
6. **comprise** (kəmprī'z): A: to contain B: press together C: make up D: arrange
7. **conflagration** (kōnfla grā'shan): A: great destructive fire B: loss of human life C: large-scale gathering D: defiant opposition
8. **consecutive** (kənsek'yootiv): A: adjoining B: unchanging C: in unbroken succession D: side by side
9. **deprive** (diprī'v): A: to prevent from using B: snatch roughly C: drive out D: make trouble
10. **epilepsy** (ē'pilēpsi): A: disease spreading rapidly among people B: small disorders in the body C: skin disease that forms silvery scales on the skin D: nervous disease causing a person to fall unconscious
11. **espionage** (ē'spiənahzh): A: use of make-up to deceive

the enemy B: use of secret agents C: secret survey of enemy's strength D: plan to capture enemy territory

12. **frequent** (frē'kwant): A: particular B: rapid C: habitual D: usual
13. **indefatigable** (indifā'tigəbəl): A: untiring B: that cannot be defeated C: without equal D: that cannot be removed
14. **indiscriminate** (indiskri'minat): A: given without care B: unyielding C: vague D: selective
15. **inhabited** (inhā'bitid): A: restrained B: received as legacy C: occupied D: deeply fixed
16. **perennial** (pə're'nial): A: at regular intervals B: happening every year C: continuing throughout the year D: happening once in a decade
17. **proscribe** (prōskri'b): A: to denounce as dangerous B: take risk C: advise D: decide beforehand
18. **protracted** (prōtrā'ktid): A: guarded B: curving outwards C: long drawn out D: temporary
19. **spastic** (spā'stik): A: person with a defective leg B: having a diseased growth in the body C: one suffering from cerebral palsy D: one suffering from lung disease
20. **stranglehold** (strā'nggəlhōld): A: a tight constriction B: hindrance C: deadly grip D: a fortified place

(Answers on page 70)

P.S.: For pronunciation symbols look up our March issue.

FOREIGN WORDS

BY THE AARBES

1. **prima facie** (primā fa'shiē) L: at first sight; on the first impression. She gave reasons which were *prima facie* untenable.
2. **primum mobile** (primūm mō'bili) L: outermost sphere added in Middle Ages to Ptolemaic system, supposed to revolve round the earth in 24 hours; prime source of motion or action. In his case self-interest was the *primum mobile* of all his actions.
3. **primus inter pares** (primūs intar pār'ēz) L: the first among equals; senior/spokesman member of a group. There is no reason to question the prime minister's place among her cabinet colleagues as *primus inter pares*.
4. **pro forma** (prō fōr'mā) L: for the sake of form; invoice sent to purchaser in advance of goods, for completion of

business formalities. (a) The secretary was asked to prepare a *pro forma* financial statement for the chairman's approval. (b) It is customary to receive a *pro forma* invoice from the shipping agents.

5. **pro rata** (prō rā'ta) L: proportional(ly). All of them agreed on a *pro rata* distribution of shares.
6. **pro tempore** (prō tē'mpəri) L: for the time being (chosen to occupy a position). He was called upon to act as chairman *pro tempore*.
7. **putsch** (pooch) Gk: attempt at a revolution; secretly plotted and suddenly executed attempt to overthrow a government or governing body. Troops were called in to meet any eventuality, especially the much-feared *putsch*.
8. **quid pro quo** (kwid prō kwō) L: thing given as compensation, return made, consideration; something for something. The Chinese will not give up their claim to Indian territory in the east without some *quid pro quo*.

Note: L—Latin; Gk—Greek.

FOCUS

AFGHANISTAN

POSITIVE TRENDS

BY AJAY VERMA

Since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979, the already complex and explosive international scenario has become murkier. New alignments have been struck; the *jihad* of morals and human values has once again been raised by the West; and South and South-West Asia have become the hotbed of political and military intrigues.

Afghanistan is a landlocked country—picturesque and mountainous, having an area of 6,50,000 sq km and a population of some 16 million. The Afghan society mainly comprises various tribes known for their fierce independence but unending fighting among themselves. Afghanistan has been a cross road for historical and religious forces between Europe and Asia, right from the time of Alexander the Great. Whether it was Alexander, Babar, Nadir Shah or Taimur Lane, each one was aware of the strategic importance of Afghanistan.

Enhancement of Russian interests in Central Asia troubled the British rulers in India throughout the 19th century. They were under the perennial fear of a Russian invasion of India through Afghanistan. Many have termed this fear as 'Russophobia', forcing the British to embark on the disastrous Afghan wars. The Russian desire to annex Afghanistan did not also crystallise. That is how Afghanistan was allowed to remain a buffer state by the parties concerned; and all attempts at conquering it came to nought.

The importance of Afghanistan lies in its strategic position as a gateway to not only the Indian sub-continent but also to Central and West Asia and in a way to Europe. This fact had been known to the various invaders, from Alexander to the Russians and British rulers in India. One can understand why Afghanistan has long been



the bone of contention between various powers and how it had come to be a buffer state between imperial Russia and British India till World War I and in recent years between the USSR and the US-Pakistan-China combine. The conclusion of World War II saw an ideological confrontation

Afghan guerillas, armed with captured Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles, on the lookout for Soviet warplanes in the hills of Lega: 'Jihad' against the godless reds.

between the USSR and the US in order to bring Afghanistan into the purview of their respective in-

ARGUMENTS...

The point is that the developments forced us to make a choice: we had either to bring in troops or let the Afghan revolution be defeated and the country turned into a kind of Shah's Iran. We decided to bring in the troops. It was not a simple decision to take. We weighed all the pros and cons before taking it. We knew that the victory of counter-revolution and of religious zealots and revenge-seeking feudal lords would result in a bloodbath before which even the crimes committed by the Chilean junta would pale. We knew that the victory of counter-revolution would pave the way for massive American military presence in a country which borders on the Soviet Union and that this was a challenge to our country's security. We knew that the decision to bring in troops would not be popular in the modern world even if it was absolutely legal. But we also knew that we would have ceased to be a great power if we refrained from carrying the burden of taking unpopular but necessary decisions, extraordinary decisions prompted by extraordinary circumstances...

As regards the 'non-interference' argument, I could quite

simply quote appropriate clauses of the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter. Let us get to the gist of the problem. Non-intervention is a good thing but the principles of international law do not exist in a vacuum. There was a committee for non-intervention in the affairs of Spain, and that non-intervention resulted in the 40-year dictatorship of Franco. Should the Vietnamese who were asked for help by the Khmers who were being murdered by power-crazed maniacs have read their lecture on non-interference in reply? History and politics cannot always be fitted into legal notions. There are situations when non-intervention is a disgrace and a betrayal. Such a situation developed in Afghanistan. And when I hear the voices of protest from people who claim to be democrats, humanists and even revolutionaries, saying they are outraged by Soviet 'intervention', I tell them this: it is logic that prompted us. If you are against Soviet military aid to revolutionary Afghanistan, then you are for the victory of counter-revolution. There is no third way.

—Alexander Bovin, *Izvestia*, April 1980

nances. America, already having aligned itself with Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, wanted to further consolidate its hold on the region. Russia, on the other hand, would not brook the presence of the US right at its doorstep and for this a favourable policy towards Afghanistan had to be evolved and pursued.

The Afghan leaders themselves, over the years, have not been averse to let their domestic and foreign policies be influenced by the Soviet Union, though at times they have sworn to remain non-aligned and even made half-hearted attempts to forge some sort of understanding with the US. But the creation of the CENTO in the '50s finally decided for Afghanistan where its interests lay. Afghanistan on its part has given a *quid pro quo* to the USSR. The trouble in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan over

the Pushtun question as well as Baluchi demand for autonomy affecting Iran and Pakistan, actively aided and abetted by Afghanistan, helped provide a potential source of instability against the two CENTO allies, much to the benefit of the USSR. When President Daud came to power for the second time in 1973, he caused apprehensions in Moscow by underplaying the Pushtun and Baluchi issues and trying to befriend both Iran and Pakistan. Various economic agreements with the Shah of Iran, officially dropping claims on Pakistan's NWFP territory, were indeed firm steps in the direction of rapprochement. The 'Saur Revolution' of April 1978 saw the overthrow of Daud and the installation of Nur Mohammad Tarraki as President. This indeed was a blessing in disguise for the Soviets, for the Tarraki takeover was occasioned by inter-

nal events in Afghanistan rather than through direct Soviet orders. This honeymoon could not last long because of the alienation of Tarraki from the religious leaders of the country. The mullahs found Tarraki's policies to be communistic and anti-Islamic. The resentment kept brewing and eventually culminated in the overthrow of Tarraki by his Defence Minister, Hafizullah Amin, in September 1979. Though initially Amin was granted recognition by Moscow, he lost his clout later on. Ultimately, on December 27, 1979, Soviet troops marched into Kabul and installed Babrak Karmal as the President of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union presumed the intervention to be a low-key operation. That the US had not taken an active interest or even vigorous stand during the 1978-79 revolutions also encouraged the Russians in their venture. Furthermore, the preoccupation of the US with its economic worries, the hostage problem with Iran, presidential primaries and the like, made it difficult for it to respond strongly and effectively to the events in Afghanistan, as was expected of it as a superpower.

At the same time various theories have been put forward to explain the action of the Russians, like decreasing Soviet influence over Amin, fear of the rebels getting foreign support, crystallisation of the cleavage between the communists and the mullahs at a time when Moscow seemed to be actively aligning itself with Islamic fundamentalism and so on. It is unlikely that the Soviet intervention was prompted by the fear of the effects of Muslim self-consciousness on USSR's Turkic/Muslim population, as suggested by some critics. The Soviet action was also not a move to divert the public attention in Russia from its supposed economic woes. The view that found most support among analysts was that the Russians aimed at finding a direct route to the warm-water port of Gwadar in the Arabian Sea, thereby giving them leverage over the entrance to the Persian Gulf and enhance their presence in the Indian Ocean. With increasing importance of West Asia in the international strategy of either superpower, this reason may not

...AND COUNTERARGUMENTS

Making the world safe for socialism has always been a euphemism for protecting Soviet interest, just as championing "wars of national liberation" has been a pretext for installing comradely governments and thwarting the US in the Third World. While paranoid in motivation, such a policy is often predatory in practice. The men in the Kremlin would not feel entirely secure unless the whole world were made up of fraternal (i.e., satellite) or at least Finlandised countries.

The Soviets are most on the defensive and therefore most likely to take the offensive along their own borders. Their invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 was a case in point. So is the invasion of Afghanistan. The Kremlin leaders want to position their forces as advantageously as possible for the chaos still to come in Iran and possibly in Pakistan as well. The Soviets would dearly love eventual access to the oil and warm waters of the Persian Gulf, but those are not their immediate goals. They have moved into Afghanistan primarily because the Muslim insurgency there threatened to turn a friendly neighbour into an unfriendly one.

The Afghan rebellion is doubly

dangerous because it has Chinese backing. China represents one of the two strategic obsessions of the Soviet Union; the other is upheaval in Eastern Europe. Many sophisticated Russians believe war with their largest and most unfriendly neighbour is inevitable. The fear of China was one of the main incentives for Leonid Brezhnev to embark upon a policy of detente with the West. He did not want to wage cold wars—with the ever-present threat of hot ones—on two fronts.

The Soviets have had 30 years' experience confronting American presidential doctrines about containment. But much has changed in the Soviet Union's favour since Harry Truman's time. Most significant, the USSR now enjoys equality with the US in intercontinental nuclear weapons and superiority in conventional forces. Whatever their historical insecurities, the Soviets have a new-found military self-confidence that translates into political boldness. They are much more inclined than in the past to go out into the hostile world that surrounds them to buy friends and bully enemies.

—Strobe Talbott & Bruce Nolan, *Time*, February 1980

be as implausible as the others. Both superpowers are well aware that oil holds the key to their economic survival and, therefore, endeavour to create their own pockets of influence in the Gulf. However, in this age of nuclear missiles and warheads, warm-water ports are a trivial military pleasure. Furthermore, if this was a part of a broader design, Moscow would have resorted to a more plausible excuse and would have not only acted at a more appropriate time seasonally but would have also pursued its overall plan with vigour.

The Afghanistan 'invasion' set off a chain reaction which brought the American allies into open confrontation with the Soviet bloc. The reaction of the West was at first hysterical and unduly moralistic instead of being realistic and prudent. What these countries were aiming at was the destabilisation of Soviet influence on Afghanistan rather than the freedom and well-being of the Afghans. The policy makers in Washington did wrong to ignore such decisive factors as geographic proximity, ethnic relations and a history of close ties between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan before voicing their condemnations and threats. A realistic appraisal should have incorporated all of these.

The Soviet intervention and the subsequent American reaction to it, once again, initiated the Cold War. Whatever had been the gains of detente over the years were thrown to the winds. The two countries most affected by this worsening of superpower relations in South West Asia were India and Pakistan.

India has a long record of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Mutual respect for each other's status and appreciation of policies has been a cementing force of this ever-growing relationship. The Soviet Union has lent continued support to India during various crises. But this does not alter India's status of a non-aligned country which decides individual issues on their merit irrespective of bloc considerations. Keeping this in mind New Delhi chose the right path of not playing Washington's tune and openly coming out against the Russian intervention without taking into consideration the factors which

whether Russia would have acted on such a scale in Afghanistan had the Pak-US-China combine not provided arms and other facilities to the Afghan rebels and sought to organise not only subversion but an actual invasion of Afghanistan. But whatever the circumstances or excuses, India has voiced her stiff opposition to the continued presence of foreign troops in a sovereign country and at the same time spoken for the need of a political settlement rather than simply indulge in condemnation. One country which has benefited the most by the Afghan crisis is Pakistan. Pakistan has long been used by the US as a pawn to counter Soviet thrust in South Asia. Thus, it was least surprising to see Islamabad jump on the Washington bandwagon in December 1979. Pakistan was suitably rewarded by 3.2 billion dollars worth of American aid, besides the gift packets from Saudi Arabia and China. The American support helped bolster the rickety regime of General Zia ul-Haq. Pakistan has also got a pretext to substantially increase and revamp its defensive and offensive capabilities. The nuclear programme, too, has got an added fillip. At the same time, Pakistan has been opportunistic to align itself with the Islamic brotherhood bloc and thereby reap additional military as well as monetary benefits.

Evidently, India's fortunes have suffered grievously since the Soviet intervention. Beginning from the Indian envoy's statement in the UN in January 1980, India has been accused of acquiescing to the Soviet action. The truth is quite to the contrary, though. Both publicly and privately our leaders have hoped for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan and stood for the sovereignty and non-aligned status of Afghanistan.

The Afghan crisis has changed the character of problems confronting the South Asia region. Though the very notion that Russia would next step into Pakistan and finally gobble up India, is absurd, nevertheless, the compulsions of superpower rivalries cannot be predicted easily. Countries are wooed and dropped as and when it suits their scheme of things. However, it is for the countries of the region to ensure that they are

It is in the light of all this that India's efforts for regional unity and amity should be appreciated. Indira Gandhi has done well by endeavouring to normalise relations with Pakistan and China and at the same time stepping up the process of regional cooperation with other countries. The sailing, however, is not so smooth. One cannot take at its face value the Pakistani desire for amity. How is it that such a desire surfaces only when Pakistan receives huge military supplies, amidst protests from India? Furthermore, the General's regime being unpopular and shaky as it is, what shall be the credibility of an agreement with the military junta? As regards China, many a Sinophile is baffled by its blow-hot-blow-cold attitude. Today it expresses the hope for normalising relations and the next day it issues a statement protesting against the inclusion of a dance troupe from Arunachal Pradesh in the Asiad pageant, reviving claims on Indian territory. Also, regarding regional amity and cooperation, India being the most dominant power in South Asia makes it vulnerable to blackmail, both political and economic.

Whatever the drawbacks, whatever the obstacles, India's destiny, as also of other regional countries, lies in close cooperation in South Asia. Inter-dependence and co-operation will alone enable them to withstand the whims and fancies of the superpowers trying to compromise their freedom and honour.

The Indian Government has been prudent by not allowing "one friendship to come in the way of the other". The relations of India with Russia are as strong as ever and those with the US are sought to be placed on a better footing. Considering that India is the Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, it is imperative for her to maintain good relations with both Moscow and Washington. The added responsibility of the Chairmanship coupled with such good relations and a strong leadership should enable India to play a constructive role in lessening some of the tensions emanating from the Cold War. The new position will also afford India the opportunity to help in deciding the fate of non-aligned Afghanistan.

(Continued on page 34)

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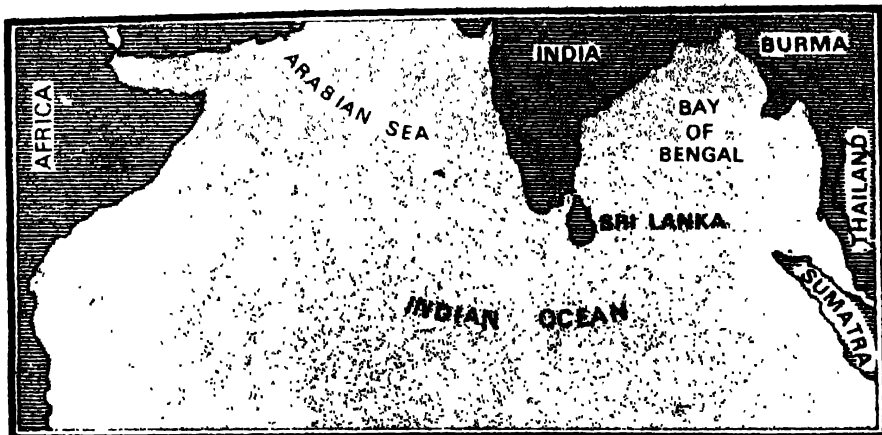
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BACKGROUND INDIAN OCEAN

BY P.N. KUMRIA



With the US base in Diego Garcia as a staging post for the Rapid Deployment Force; with the present instability in Iran; with the Soviet quest for a warm-water port corroborated with their intervention in Afghanistan; and with their warships roaming these blue waters at will, the Indian Ocean, today, is the centre of superpower rivalry. What does this mean to poor littoral nations, already crushed by enormous defence spending and inflation? Our background traces the strategic importance the Indian Ocean has acquired over the years and suggests the steps to be taken for diffusing tension in the region.

A strife is on in the Indian Ocean today, whose sea lanes carry the world's precious petroleum products and other important commodities that turn the wheels of the international industry.

It commenced in the early seventies, when the Arabs used oil as a weapon to bring pressure on the Israel-backing West. The results far exceeded their expectations and OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), formed in late 1960, took advantage of their fast-dwindling oil resources. In a 10-year period, the prices were hiked about 10 times till the crash came in 1983 because of a drop in the demand for oil, recession and a hunt for alternative sources of energy.

The strategic importance of oil for the world, however, increased and the superpowers got locked in a struggle to maintain their hold on oil in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula, which had 67 per cent of the world's proven oil deposits. The Indian Ocean, thus, became an arena for superpower conflict.

CENCOM: The change in the security perceptions of the US after the fall of the Shah of Iran, the 'Policeman of the Gulf', has resulted in the raising of over one lakh troops of the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF), consisting of seven divisions, two wings of strategic B-52 bombers, three aircraft carriers and necessary escort and supply ships. The RDF will be mobile in TA-KK ships and CX aircraft and its equipment will be carried in roll-on-roll-off (RORO) ships capable of loading and unloading under their own steam. This force, though capable of operating without bases to project the US military power over 7,000 miles, will increase its potential with the help of bases, particularly Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The Gulf states of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, UAE and Oman have formed the Gulf Cooperation Council mainly for economic and political purposes. The US, in January 1982, established a unified South West Asian Central Military Command (CENCOM) in Tampa (Florida), to control the RDF. The aim of the CENCOM is to protect US interests in the Arabian Peninsula, mainly oil. Its jurisdiction will be over 20 countries covering Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Arabian Peninsula including Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, North and

South Yemen, north eastern states of Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt, and it may supersede the RDF.

Military balance: What kind of military balance is sought to be achieved in this region? The entire area of the Indian Ocean, except the region between Egypt and Pakistan and Arabian Peninsula touching Kenya to the South, is controlled by the US Pacific Command (PACOM). PACOM covers Diego Garcia, lying 1,000 miles south of India, the member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, Japan and Korea.

PACOM and CENCOM represent the US efforts to preserve their supremacy and interests in the region. The occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviets, the changed situation in Iran after the fall of the Shah and the Iran-Iraq war have resulted in changed perceptions and realignment of the US global strategy. Pakistan has emerged as a front-line state of the US on account of the situation in Afghanistan and is closely linked with the security of the Persian Gulf, which makes it the back door to the Gulf and also the front door to India. A spill-over of any conflict in the region of the Gulf and Pakistan cannot leave India and other littoral nations of the Indian Ocean untouched. The Soviet Union has equally high stakes in the region and will prevent any action that reduces its strategic gains.

The future: The Seventh Non-aligned Meet held in New Delhi has shown the path to prosperity in the zone of the Indian Ocean. No amount of militarisation of this region by the superpowers can succeed against the moral force of over 100 nations who constitute over two-thirds of the world and represent the Non-aligned Movement. The united movement can frustrate the designs of superpowers to escalate the arms race and establish military bases in the region. Expeditionary forces operating thousands of miles from their bases can get lost in the countries, sub-continent and peninsulas of Asia and Africa whose shores are washed by the Indian Ocean, and who refuse to provide bases and join the military alliances of the power blocs. The theory of power vacuum is a false bogey that was never raised when the British ruled this region.

Whether the big and superpowers will respond to the peace initiative of the non-aligned nations to turn the region of Indian Ocean into a peace zone, is difficult to answer. Their interests in the area and its resources will preclude active cooperation. The non-aligned nations cannot, however, remain unconcerned and should continue to project the voice of moral force. □

ESSAY

GLOBAL RECESSION

BY J.D. SETHI, Former Member of Planning Commission

Do you imagine yourself as a prospective officer? Whether you are in the Civil Services, Banks, Forest Service or any other field—you need to know a lot more than your own subject. You can't hope to solve a problem in isolation. A wider perspective gives you that added advantage over your competitors. And in a world suffering from economic pressures, what can be more important than understanding your country's position in the global context?

The global recession has given India valuable breathing time to plan for policies relating to exports and imports, transfer of technology, foreign investment, etc. In fact, the government has got a genuine opportunity, though not of its own making, to put planning back on the rails.

First, the global recession has brought about a crash in oil prices, both official and spot. India was bankrupted externally because of repeated hikes in oil prices. OPEC refused to agree to dual prices which, if they had done so, could have now given them some cushion in the form of increased consumption of oil in the developing countries. But the oil sheikhs were too drunk with money power to be reasonable. Now the poor nations can heave a sigh of relief. There is no reason for them to bemoan the sharp decline in OPEC's surpluses from \$ 120 billion to \$ 20 billion. The OPEC surplus was not invested in developing countries.

If OPEC had had its way, the projected price of oil in 1983-84 would have been above \$ 65 a barrel. Consequently, India's balance-of-trade deficit would have been more than doubled to around Rs 12,000 crores. This would have happened despite domestic oil production going up to 20 million tonnes. The import of oil has not declined. Recession has made our position safe but the government has become complacent.

Secondly, until three years ago it was not easy to attract large-scale capital from the international market or acquire or buy appropriate technology on terms which were not onerous and economically justified. The picture is now completely changed. For every project opened up, not only the specialised financial agencies of the UN but also the multinationals, the banks and governments of the developed countries are

coming forward to offer whatever we need on reasonable terms. For the first time since independence, India has got freedom to choose technology, level of investments and even terms of transactions. There is a glut in the world market not only of oil, but of money and technology as well. In 1982-83 India signed 950 collaboration agreements, twice the normal rate. Unfortunately, what seems to have determined the choice is the size of the kickbacks.

India's position remains unique in another field. Whereas during the '60s and '70s other countries were borrowing money from the international banking system at a rapid rate and using it injudiciously, India's borrowings were modest. Mexico, Argentina and Brazil alone have an external debt of more than \$ 225 billion. As against this, India's total external debt stands at about \$ 15 billion. Naturally, the international banking system is looking for new and safer markets because of the inability of the big debtors to pay even the interest, let alone the instalment on the original sum. Besides, India has a large potential market which can be opened up in a big way if a balance is struck between domestic growth, distribution and exports.

The government did not realise the significance of this situation for over two years. Even now there is no sense of urgency. The oil crisis had brought the realisation that India must earn more to pay for the large import bill or be obliged to borrow. Unfortunately, it did not plan properly and ended up with a large IMF loan. Nevertheless, that realisation did raise serious questions about the role of trade in Indian economic development. The proportion of trade to GNP had always remained very low. Even now, it hovers around 10 per cent for imports and 5 per cent for exports. Sharad

favourable comparisons of India's performance with much smaller countries in Asia and Latin America cannot be ignored.

The main question now is whether India should move towards export-led growth. If it fails to pay for imports from exports or if the import content of economic development declines, not only will the growth rate decline but the balance-of-payments gap will also widen. The underlying assumption is that if the level of imports and exports is simultaneously raised, there will be an automatic and positive impact on the growth rate. This is a false assumption. In fact, things did not happen that way. Our imports, exports and GNP all grew with an increased balance-of-payments deficit. It was overlooked that at least one of the variables has to be independent for creating a general balance or equilibrium.

Probably the right question has not been asked. For instance, the role of import substitution in the new situation is not yet a subject for serious analysis. In the past, indiscriminate import substitution and its extension to non-essentials totally distorted domestic patterns of production and income. Now import substitution must be linked to export promotion and improvements in economic efficiency and competitiveness. How can these linkages be established in the entirely new situation? This is the crucial question.

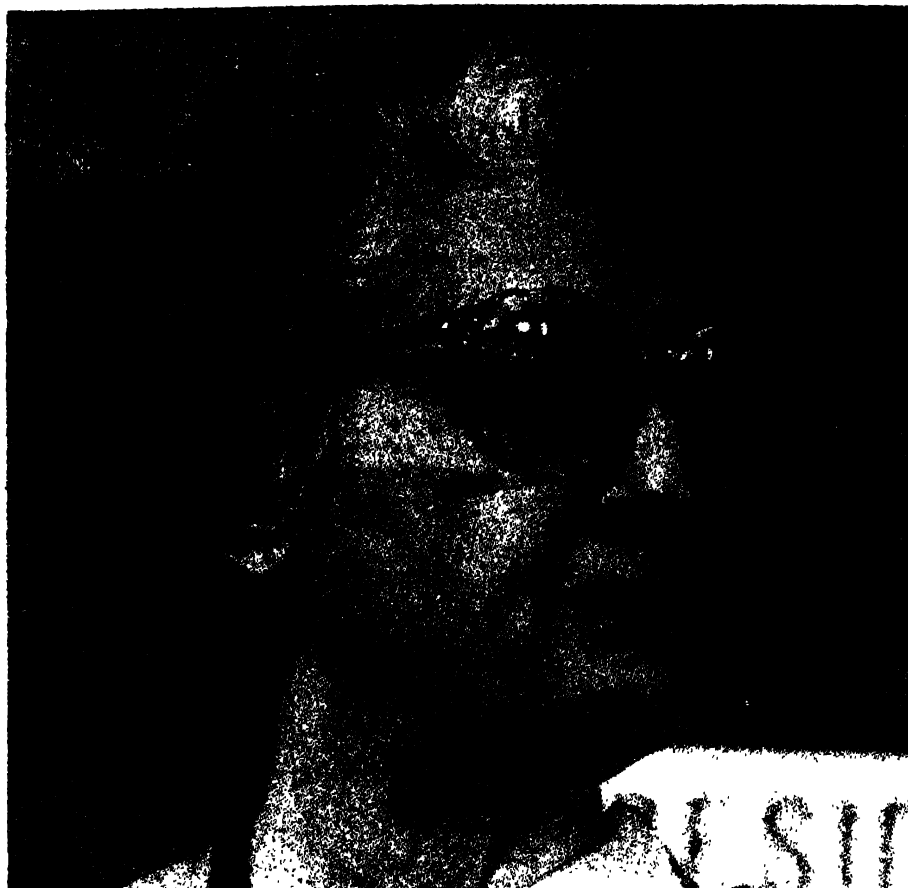
It is curious that while debate about the dangerous role of multinationals continued for three decades in practice, multinationals were allowed in practically every field of industry. The strong point of collaboration agreements with multinationals has been that the Indians remained senior partners. The weak point was the neglect of R & D and an independent technological base. The result is India has become more dependent on multinationals for further development.

The Industry Minister, N.D. Tiwari, while addressing FICCI in early April, warned about the continued neglect of technological upgradation and modernisation. He said, "The inoperativeness of our industry to research and develop meant our addiction to the craze to borrow the latest technology from abroad, leaving a primitive industrial system which, if not replaced in the '90s, will indeed be a disaster in the '90s." In this context, one may ask about the fate of the new technology policy which Indira Gandhi announced with great fanfare. It has almost failed to take the shape of a policy in the global recession. It is a question of last hour.

(Continued on page 29)

WHAT MAKES HER A WINNER

BY SANJUKTA BANERJI, University of Delhi



Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them. Into which category does Indira Gandhi fall? She was, no doubt, born into a great family, but from all accounts she showed very few signs of greatness as a child. As late as 1936, a famous historian called her "a silly little girl without an idea in her head", and Harold Laski's widow described her as a "mousy, shy little girl who didn't have any political ideas". According to her own account, she was so shy that when she was asked to speak before the India League in London during her student days at Oxford, she "just couldn't get anything out at all" and someone from the audience (she hoped he was drunk) brought her speech to an abrupt end by shouting, "She doesn't speak, she squeals." Later, as a young woman, she lived in her

father's shadow, serving as his hostess and bringing up her own two sons.

Within a few years of Jawaharlal Nehru's death, however, she became, what the London *Economist* has described, the "Queen Empress of India". How did this sea change occur? Was greatness thrust upon her, or did she achieve greatness over the years? The answer lies somewhere in the middle. Initially, she was not a leader in her own right but was manoeuvred into the primeministership by K. Kamaraj to avoid a contest between Morarji Desai and Gulzarilal Nanda. But having acquired the primeministership, Indira Gandhi developed certain qualities, some of which were innate, and the 'kung-makers' soon found out to their dismay that they had bitten off more than they could chew. Regarding his role in making Indira Gandhi prime minister,

man's daughter, little man's big mistake."

The qualities which she already possessed were bravery, fearlessness and firmness. Her actions during the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965 were to win her the title of "The only man in a Cabinet of old women". She was in Srinagar on a brief visit when Pakistan launched its armed infiltration and she refused to leave till the situation was stabilised. During the course of the war, she was a frequent visitor at various forward positions. Despite warnings by senior Air Force officers, she visited the front near the Haji Pir Pass, the scene of heavy fighting in the Kashmir sector. The best example of her firmness, perhaps, is her own marriage to Feroze Gandhi. Once she had made up her mind, neither her beloved father, nor the spiritual, intellectual and political 'guru' of 'gurus' of the time, Mahatma Gandhi, could shake her determination. That she was spirited and strong-willed despite the veneer of femininity, was evident from early childhood. She was brought up in a family which led the national movement in the country, and certain leadership qualities apparently rubbed off. According to accounts left by Nehru, she used to shake her fist at policemen who came to take away valuables from Anand Bhawan because the Nehrus refused to pay fines imposed by the British courts, when she was only four years old. At another time she sacrificed her foreign-made doll at the height of the Swadeshi Movement because she realised the incongruity of possessing a foreign doll while consigning foreign-made clothes to the flames.

Her childhood was lonely and turbulent. She constantly saw members of her family being hauled away to jail and she herself wandered from one school to another. She lost her mother at a time when a girl needs her mother most. But what is commendable is that she learnt from these experiences. She did not waste away her youth, deprived as she was of close parental guidance. She became a voracious reader, reading books ranging from science to adventure to fairy tales to the biographies of nationalist heroes/heroines like Joan of Arc, William Tell, Garibaldi, and Benito Juarez, and the seeds of ambition—the desire to become a leader of men—were probably sown in this period. It was also perhaps around this time that she developed the quality to face calamities. She does not accept ill-fortune lying down—she has developed the quality to bounce back. This has stood her in good stead as evidenced by

ing a major electoral defeat in 1977, when most political commentators felt that she was politically finished.

All her qualities were, however, not innate. Some were developed after she became the prime minister, and these are perhaps the ones which make a leader great. The 'gungi gudiya' (dumb doll) came to power at the worst possible time for a leader to take over the reins of the nation. The language controversy was still simmering in the south and south-west, there was an acute economic crisis: 1965 had been a year of unparalleled drought; the 1962 China war and the 1965 Pakistan war had made serious dents in the country's scarce resources for development, the Sikh community was demanding a Punjabi Suba or a Punjabi-speaking state; the Naga secessionists were also creating problems in the east, and, finally, in the international field, the prestige and respect which India had enjoyed in the heyday of Nehruvian non-alignment had been drastically eroded since 1962. Indira Gandhi, however, was not cowed down. Although some of the decisions she took were unpopular at the time, she followed them through and guided the nation through the crisis period, to emerge as the undisputed leader of the country. Despite mob violence and communal rioting, she followed through her decision to create a Punjabi Suba and Punjab was divided into Punjab and Haryana. She held peace talks with the Nagas despite criticism from chauvinistic elements in the Congress and the Opposition. And in the international field, her prestige sky rocketed in the ensuing years. The US, which had dragged her through mud during the emergency period, gave her a warm welcome in 1982. The world loves a fighter, and Indira Gandhi is a fighter.

She is also adept at the art of crisis management. The Bangladesh crisis is a case in point. Nobody can deny the capable manner in which she guided India through a period of peril when millions of refugees poured into this country from East Pakistan. Her remarkable sense of timing and the way she prepares the ground for action were also evidenced in 1971. Although some military leaders wanted to attack Pakistan much earlier than December, she stuck to her decision that it was not the right time. She sounded foreign nations before taking any step and referred to East Bengal as Bangladesh for the first time as late as May 24, stating that Pakistan's internal problem had become India's internal problem because of the influx of refugees which caused a heavy



“The world loves a fighter, and Indira Gandhi is a fighter.”

drain on the country's resources. Yet, she refused to concede the demand for the recognition of the Bangladesh Government-in-exile as late as August. In fact, her sense of timing was so perfect that she made it appear that Pakistan was the culprit and that India had nothing to do with forcing a war on Pakistan. When Pakistan launched its attack on India on December 3, Indira Gandhi was in Calcutta telling a public meeting, "I do not want war. I earnestly desire peace. . . I will be the last person to start a war. But if a war is thrust upon us, we are prepared to fight in defence of our freedom and our ideals." She could, therefore, later say with a clear conscience that she had done everything in her power to secure the independence of Bangladesh without a war.

Indira Gandhi has not achieved the position she has through sitting idle—she believes in hard work and in personal discipline. She does not indulge herself with regard to food or luxury and takes exercises regularly to keep fit. The result is that she can work for hours without tiring. She has also developed the capacity to get over fatigue very fast—a remarkable achievement this for a person who was very sickly as a child. She also works very systematically. She is an inveterate scribbler of notes. There are memo pads in every nook and corner of her house, in her car and in her office. She jots down all ideas that come to her at any point of time. In fact, the basis for her talks with Richard Nixon, the then

US President during the Bangladesh crisis, came from a number of points she had noted down on scraps of paper at various times during preceding weeks.

She has also developed the quality of patience in addition to the quality she already possesses—charm. When she was a young woman, many people including Sanjiva Reddy considered her to be arrogant. She has apparently got over this—now she is modest and does not brag about her achievements. On the contrary, she gives others credit where it is due, and is ready to listen to good advice. She is a keen observer and very little escapes her eye. She has a quick mind and she reacts to people and events with determination. She seldom makes the same mistake twice and learns from her mistakes. For instance, after she devalued the rupee by 57.6 per cent in 1966 on the advice of some persons close to her, she realised that it was a wrong decision because it failed to solve the balance-of-payments problem or stimulate productivity. After that, she did not depend on these advisers so much. In fact, she is an astute politician who knows when to drop a person and when to keep him. During Nehru's time, when serious allegations were made against M. O. Mathai, the PM's Principal Private Secretary, Indira Gandhi, despite her personal closeness to him, dissociated herself from him with sound political sense. In her present term, despite the fact that one of her Cabinet colleagues, Ghani Khan Choudhary, is facing a lot of public criticism, she has not yet dismissed him—not because he is a friend, but because he is the only member of a minority community in the Cabinet. While Nehru was a sentimentalist and a thinker, his daughter is a doer. She believes in action—and once she has made up her mind, she sticks to it.

Few persons in history have achieved such a scintillating success in so short a time as Indira Gandhi. Like all persons in the public eye, she has come in for a lot of eulogy as well as a lot of flak. But what one often fails to see is that she is a very successful leader of a very problematic nation, and what one must consider is—what is it that has made her the person she is. She has developed some qualities like confidence, patience, self-restraint and the capacity to work hard. Is it not possible that others too can learn from her experiences, select the factors which make a person great, inculcate these qualities and follow her path? It may not lead to the position she has reached, but it will lead to success in the various fields that we have chosen for ourselves. □

Group discussion has become an important stage in the selection process of a large number of public and private sector companies, and professional institutes like management schools and teachers' training colleges. The candidates are first made to go through the grind of a written test and sometimes the personal interview as well. In the process, most of them lose out and just a few are left. Of these few, only some are to be selected. These candidates then go through a group discussion. A topic is given to them, there is to be no coordinator, the candidates are expected to discuss the topic among themselves while the selectors sit by and observe them.

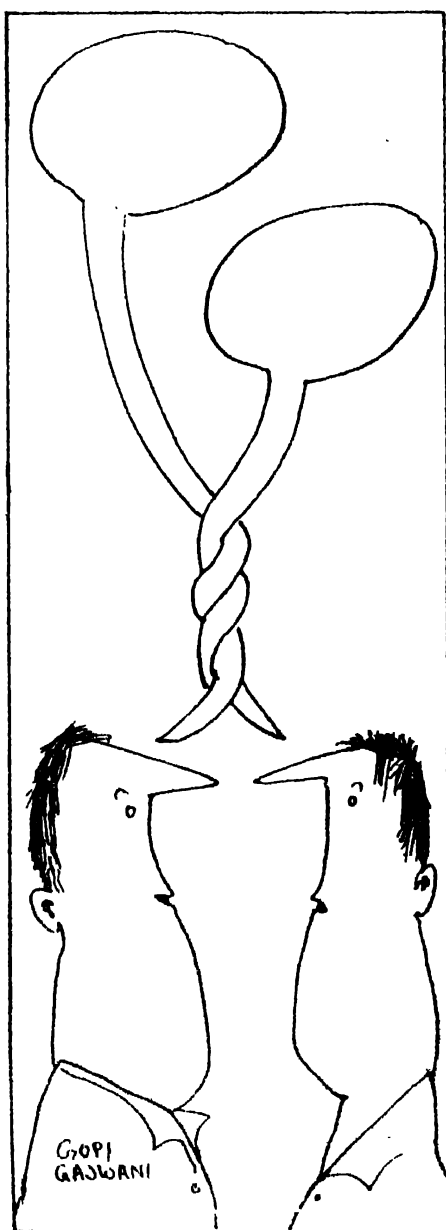
What is it that these selectors are looking for? Is it merely how good the person is at the subject? Obviously not, since the candidates have already gone through one or two stages of the selection process and their level of knowledge has been tested. A group discussion brings out the leadership qualities in a person. Hence, what is being tested is the candidate's ability to conduct himself in a group, his tact, his persuasive and reasoning powers, his personal charm. In effect, all his innate qualities are under observation. The candidates, therefore, should bear in mind that it is not merely what they are saying that will count, but also how they are saying it. A candidate is expected to be humble, but not to the point of being timid, he should be forceful without being aggressive, he should be polite, concede to other people's view point if he is proved incorrect but at the same time he should be clear about his own views.

A group discussion is not to be taken lightly because it is often the deciding factor that may tilt the decision in your favour. If you are about to go through one in the near future, watch yourself from now—you can train yourself through self-observation. We present here a mock discussion to give you some guidelines on how to and how not to conduct yourself in this vital stage of the selection procedure.

A: Language, as I see it, can only unite. People who speak the same language have a common bond—language binds them together. I do not see how language can divide.

B: Language can obviously divide. A nation is not necessarily made up of only one linguistic group. Take India, for instance.

CAN LANGUAGE UNITE?



ance. It is a multi-lingual nation. And almost every linguistic group in this country wants to maintain its own linguistic identity. In spite of the fact that we have a national language—Hindi—there is chaos so far as language is concerned, even though attempts have been made to impose Hindi for over 30 years now on non-Hindi-speaking people.

A: Yes, but India is a special case. There are not many countries which have so many linguistic groups. In most countries language helps to unite. What about Germany, France, the UK and the US?

B: No, you are taking the wrong examples. The topic is 'Language can divide as well as unite'. I did not say that language does not unite; it does. But I am refuting your point that it cannot divide.

C: The problem, I feel, is imposition. Every linguistic and religious group within a country would naturally want to maintain its own religious and linguistic identity. People would obviously resent any language or religion foreign to them, if it was forcibly imposed on them. The result would be analogous to the Tower of Babel. However, it is easier for dialects to be replaced. That is why one sees so much unity in the field of language in so many other countries. The UK actually has minor linguistic differences between areas—Welsh, Irish and Scottish are not the same as English, but because the differences are not so deep, unity is maintained.

A: But can you name any country other than India, where the language problem acquired such major dimensions?

B: Well...

C: Yes, Pakistan, if we go back just a few years. The problem between East and West Pakistan began with language. The Bengalis in Pakistan resented the imposition of Urdu and the problem snowballed. Finally, Bangladesh came into existence with its own language—Bengali.

D: I partly agree with C. But I think that in most cases politics plays an important role. It is not merely a question of religion and language.

B: Politics is not so important because the basic problem is language or religion and politicians are just about the language riots in Karnataka and earlier in Tamil Nadu. To go back further, what about the creation of a separate state for the Gujaratis on the basis of language? And then there are contemporary problems, you have the

giving example of Assam.

E: Not to mention Khalistan.

D: I am afraid the question of Khalistan is not a question of language. And by mentioning Assam you have just proved my point. I think that Assam is a political problem in which the question of language has been blown out of proportion. It was a problem created by politicians and is being sustained by politicians.

C: I am afraid we are going slightly off the point. Language and religious problems are both political problems, and it is only natural that politicians would try to make the maximum out of any situation profitable to them. The fact is that the Khalistan problem is a political problem which has a wide religious basis and is one example of how religion can divide. The Assam problem too, although it has broad political overtones, stems from religious and linguistic causes.

F: Excuse me, but my English is not good, so I don't speak till now. I feel that C is right. In international field too, we see examples of religion and language uniting and dividing. Historically, the crusades is good example of how religion can unite despite language differences. So many European countries, each speaking different languages, got together on the basis of religion to fight people who belonged to different religion. It was Christian against Muslims.

A: Yes, that is an example of how religion can unite. The Muslims, too, were united against the Christians. In fact, when it comes to fighting against non-Muslims, the Muslims have always been united.

C: I am sorry, I cannot agree with that point. Religion, it is true, can unite, and within a state, one often sees divisions on the basis of religion. In earlier periods of history religion played an important role—probably the most important role—in uniting or dividing a nation. In modern times, however, I feel that religion does not play that important a role.

D: It is politics that is vital in modern times.

C: Yes, politics is important, but I would like to put it another way. It is self-interest which guides a nation.

F: Yes, example-wise, I bring the Arab states forward. Arab states did not all help PLO in the recent problem it faced in Lebanon after Israel attacked, although all had same religion. Why they not help, PLO? Because self-interest guides.

C: I think that is a very good example. Most Arab nations did not help the PLO when they were being massacred by the Israelis last year in Lebanon. If Islam

united all Muslims against *Kafirs* in the modern world, the Arab states would have declared a *jihad* against Israel. But that would have been political suicide. The superpowers would have inevitably been drawn into the melee because the US will never allow the destruction of Israel.

D: Yes, I agree that self-interest is the guiding spirit so far as nations are concerned. But religion still plays an important role—Israel's unity, for instance, is based on religious unity.

B: It is also based on years of suffering and on Hitler's concentration camps.

F: No, in early times, religion more important. Iran-Iraq war is not religious. Shia-Sunni war basically. If so, why other Sunnis not help Iraq? Why, on other hand, France help with arms, when French language and religion different?

C: Yes, that is a good point. In the international field, as I have said earlier, it is self-interest which guides a nation. I feel that in the contemporary world, or in the immediate future, a situation similar to the crusades cannot recur. I must also point out that in the crusades, although the common soldier was motivated by religion—that is, defence of the Holy Land, throwing the infidels out of the land of Christ—the kings and leaders were often motivated by self-interest. However, religion was the prime mover then. Between nations it is no longer the prime mover.

B: What about the 'Islamic Bomb'? Nations also get together for Islamic conferences.

C: I am speaking from the practical point of view, not the theoretical.

F: But continuing what C said, within nation, divisions on language and religious basis very possible. India begin in 1947 with division on religious ground, and states formed on language basis.

C: Yes, I too feel that within a country these divisions are quite possible.

A: But unity, too, is possible. Take America, for example. It is made up of people from all parts of the world—people who originally spoke widely-differing languages, with different scripts, etc. But now English has united them all. Many religions also exist in the US, but one does not see communal riots, perhaps because the majority religion is Christianity—although there are many sects within it.

A C: Oh yes, America is perhaps the best example of the melting pot and all those who go there accept English as their mother-tongue in about one generation. One reason for this is probably the prosperity of the country. Those who go there, go in search of prosperity

and are ready to conform to its values.

B: But I have been saying from the beginning that India is not America. When Indians go to America, whether they be Hindus, Muslims or Sikhs and whatever language they may speak, they do accept English and follow their own religion without making much hullabaloo about it. Yet, when they are in India they make a lot of fuss about both religion and language.

C: That is exactly the point. Language and religion can both unite and divide. While between nations these divisions are less important now than they were in the past, and in times of external threats divisions among linguistic and religious groups within a nation are generally forgotten, at other times language and religion can both divide and unite.

Assessment

What does the selector look for in a candidate while a group discussion is going on? The candidate has come through various tests and group discussion is one of the important subsequent stages of the screening process. What the selector is looking for is a poised, self-confident person, polite but able to think for himself and express his views without being aggressive.

In the model discussion given above, the personalities of the various candidates come through. Candidate 'A' begins the discussion without really thinking about the subject under discussion and very soon runs out of arguments. This often happens to candidates who want to make a mark by being the first to speak. 'A' also commits himself to a certain point of view and does not know when to back out gracefully. Candidate 'B' is aggressive, interrupts others and tries making wisecracks without much success. This indicates a lack of depth in the person. Candidate 'D' digresses from the main theme and is prone to contradict himself without realising that he is doing so. Candidate 'E' makes the big mistake of opening his mouth when he should not have—and thus disqualifies himself immediately. Candidate 'F' is intelligent, knowledgeable, well-read, but his problem is that he cannot express himself too well in English and very often lack of good expression is a minus point, however intelligent you may be. Candidate 'C', on the other hand, emerges as the best candidate in this group. He is polite even when he is refuting a point made by another candidate. He has depth of knowledge and can express himself well. It is obvious in a short while that he is in full control of the situation and, in fact, is guiding the discussion. In short, he fills the bill.

S B

READING THE RAPID WAY-3

Reading over 45 type units in one glance is just as important as getting its meaning. A strategic speed reader does just that. Our third instalment tells you how to become one.

Mind training for better reading

What do you mean by "learn to use your mind better"?

I mean that you should become a strategic reader: that is, a reader who follows a system for getting to the meaning of the matter. Think of the East Bengal or Mohun Bagan football teams. They don't just rush out and play their opponents. They have a strategy. They study their opponents. The goalie—does he move equally well to the left and right? Does he make the first move when he is attacked alone? Or does he wait for the attacker to move first? The centre-forward—where does he usually pass? What are the weak spots of the defence? East Bengal or Mohun Bagan win championships because they play intelligently and approach the game systematically. They have done much work even before the game begins.

And is there a system that will help me read more efficiently?

Yes, there is. The secret of strategic reading lies in one small phrase—Survey Q3R.

What does it mean?

Survey stands for Survey; Q stands for Question; 3R stands for Read, Re-state and Review.

Carve it on a tree, write it in your book. Stick it on your mirror. Make a flag and hang it on the wall. Write a song about it, but remember the formula: Survey Q3R. Make it a habit. You'll become a strategic reader and you'll read more, faster and better for the rest of your life.

I think you are exaggerating.



Not at all. You don't know how ignorant most of us are when it comes to reading. We read like white ants. We bury our nose in the opening words of a book and carry on till we finish. Then either we can't remember what we've read or we find that what we've read was not worth reading. Many people, otherwise very intelligent, are poor readers. But Survey Q3R can change all this. Let's start with Survey.

First step

What do you mean by 'Survey'?

Survey means that when you pick up a book or anything else to read, the first thing you should do is to take a good look at it, inspect it and skim over its contents. Never start by reading. Reading is thinking. The way to get your thinking started is by inspecting the material and skimming over it. First, see if you can quickly find the author's purpose—this is most important. Think also about your own purpose: Why do I want to read this? Next, look at the chapters or headings. Try to look at it with X-ray eyes and get to the very core of the meaning. What kind of material is it? Stories will be different from reports, newspaper articles will differ from book reviews; textbooks will be written in yet another style.

Look at the paragraphs: are they big or small? Reading is like digesting food. You have to see beforehand what kind of food is about to be served. If the paragraphs are big, you can expect heavy, solid food like a plate of rice. There will be a limit to how much you

can digest in one sitting. If the paragraphs are small, you can expect a series of small underdeveloped ideas. It will be something like eating *chana*.

Skimming is the next step in surveying and the key to effective reading. Just as a swallow skims over the pond in the evening dipping in the water only where he sights food, so should you skim through the chapter giving particular attention to the following:

A. Read the first and last sentences of the first and last paragraphs and the first sentence of the paragraphs in-between. Often, that can give you the entire gist of the chapter in less than a minute. The first and last paragraphs of any chapter are likely to be more important than the other paragraphs, just as the first sentence of every paragraph is usually more important than the succeeding sentences. While going through these sentences, therefore, it is very probable that we will be reading the most meaningful sentences of the entire chapter or article.

The last paragraph is particularly important because it often contains the essence of the matter, a summary of the chapter. It may seem strange to read the last paragraph first, but that is just what strategic readers do. You never get on a bus without asking where it is going. Knowing where the bus is going makes you a more intelligent passenger. You understand why the bus turns this way and that, and you know where you are all the time. Similarly, try to find out where the author is going

before you start reading.

B. **Word in italics:** The author italicises words just to tell you: "This is something I wish to stress", "This is important". Make sure that you read them.

C. **Key Words:** Note the key word/words of a paragraph. These are the words that convey the meaning of the whole paragraph. Searching for such key words and jotting them down improves your concentration and helps you understand it better when you are reviewing it a second time. Also, pay attention to words such as first, secondly, lastly, in summary, in short: these are important clues to what the writer is trying to say.

D. Skip examples if you have understood the point of the example

(Time to be spent on surveying the material: 5 per cent of the total time.)

Exercise: First and last sentence practice

Choose a partner. Then select a chapter of any book, story or article you would like to read. It could be from your Social Science or History or Literature book. You have exactly two minutes. Time yourself strictly. Within these two minutes read the first and last sentences of every paragraph in between. When the two minutes are over, close the book and tell your partner as much as you can about the main points and meaning of the chapter. After you have done this, let your partner do the same.

Second step

Question. After surveying the material, you're still not ready to read. Never start reading until you have questions in your head. You should be asking questions *before* you start reading, as well as *while* you are reading. Questions should start with the title: What does the title tell me about the contents of the article or book? What do I think will be included and what do I think will be excluded? How much time do I wish to devote to this reading?

Let us take an example. Suppose the title is: "Great Batsmen of India". The title itself gives you many clues as to what will be in the material and what will not. You know it will be about batsmen and not about bowlers. You know it will be about leading batsmen, not mediocre ones; and you know it will be about batsmen in India and not abroad. Try to recall how much you already know about India's great batsmen. You may wonder whether Viswanath's name will be included or Gavaskar's.

Reading is thinking plus questions.

• We only learn when we ask questions; we read and remember best when we read to answer our questions and problems. By raising questions continually



from the title and headings, we put ourselves in the right frame of mind for reading.

We must ask questions not only *before* we read but *while* we are at it. Just like a person driving a scooter. He has to drive defensively: Will that cyclist turn left or will he continue straight? Will that goat dash across the road or won't it? A careful driver is always asking questions. Similarly, as we read, we too should ask questions: Do I agree? Who says so? What proof? What follows from this? Where will the author go from here? Questions should continually dance in our head as we read. Otherwise, we are just watching a book.

(Time to be spent on questions: 5 per cent of the total time.)

Prediction exercise

From a book of your choice, choose any chapter that you have not read. Looking only at the title of the chapter and any headings or sub-headings that may exist, make five predictions about the contents of the chapter by completing the following sentences:

In this chapter the author will:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

When you have finished, skim through the chapter quickly to see how many of your predictions came true. Do you think making predictions helped you to read more effectively?

(To be continued)

Serialised from WORK EFFICIENCY 1
READING by Work-Oriented General Education Project, Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur

ESSAY

(Continued from page 15)

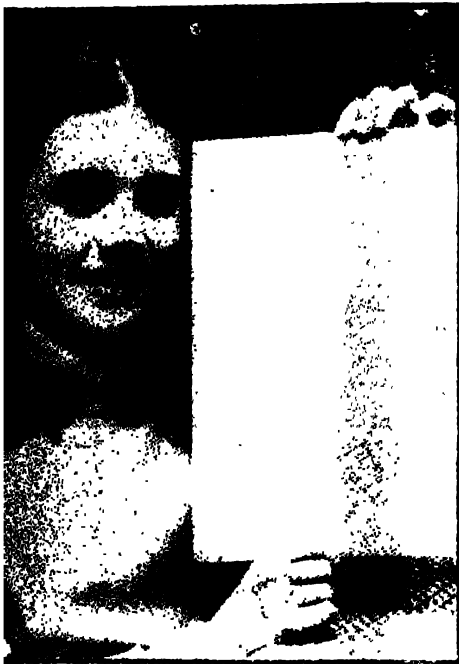
However, the government has taken a small step by creating a basket of technologies for domestic industry to enable it to select the right type of technology from a varied mix, either for partial or total improvement in its competitive strength. The DGTI has been assigned this task but, strangely, has also been asked not to take more than six countries to begin with for the induction of contemporary technologies. The intention is to forecast the technology requirements for the Indian industry in keeping with the changes taking place elsewhere in the world. This is sought to be done by monitoring the technological advances taking place in a selected group of industries, to begin with, then suggesting their adoption in India.

The government is certainly aware of the fact that overseas suppliers may not be interested in parting with certain technologies. But now that the situation is quite favourable, with proper planning of policies it could select contemporary alternative technologies so that the domestic industry has a good mix from which to choose. The availability of new international financial liquidity provides as many opportunities as it poses threats. In reality, liquidity does not exist for everyone, certainly not for those who are burdened with large debts. If large funds are borrowed to match imports of high technology in selective areas in the producer-goods sector, we can lay a strong and independent base for industry. But if funds are used as easy options for all kinds of manufactures through collaborations, we shall only be repeating the mistakes of the past. It seems that just as we need a consortium approach for exports, we must have the same for import of goods, technology and investments. Reports that the government is thinking of borrowing from abroad to create rupee counterparts at home unmistakably show that it has not grasped the novelty and urgency of the situation.

The global recession is not going to last for long, but it is there for at least another two years. Thinking and planning is needed to exploit world markets in order to lay the basis for an independent economy. If we miss the opportunity, keep borrowing on a larger scale, sign collaboration agreements indiscriminately and allow liberal imports, we shall end up in a near-Brazilian or Mexican situation.

Excerpts from *Blessed Is The Recession*,
Indian Express

NEWS IN PIX



Above: From Russia With Peace: Samantha Smith (10) of Manchester, Maine, holds up a letter from Soviet leader Yuri Andropov that gave his personal assurance that the Soviet Union "will never, but never, be the first to use nuclear weapons against any country". The fifth-grader had written in early April to Andropov congratulating him on his new job. Above right, NAM Ministerial Meet: PM Indira Gandhi with visiting NAM delegates at Hyderabad House on April 30. Ministers from Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Yugoslavia attended the two-day meet inaugurated by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. The meeting formulated a three pronged strategy to approach developed countries and convince them of the urgency of a North-South dialogue. As NAM Chairperson, Mrs Gandhi will "address suitably" the US President and other participants in the Williamsburg Summit to be held shortly; get in touch with the GDR President and other participants at the Summit of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the Socialist bloc; and also write to the Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Development.



Above: Death Of A Dove: The PLO Chief European representative, Issam Sartawi, was shot dead in a southern Portugal hotel lobby while he was attending the 16th Socialist International Congress in Lisbon on April 10. Though the pro-Syrian PLO militant Abu Nidal claimed responsibility for the killing, Yasser Arafat chose to pin the blame on Israel's secret service, Mossad. Sartawi's crime in his fellow Palestinians' eyes: in the Palestinian National Council (PNC) meeting in February, he called for active consideration of Reagan's West Asia peace plan and had enough backing of PLO moderates to get it through with the help of Jordan's King Hussein and Saudi Arabia's King Fahd; he insisted that what had happened to the PLO in Lebanon was a defeat—not a victory as PNC claimed; he called for the recognition of Israel in the larger interests of peace in the Middle East; and refused to accept a decision calling on him to resign from the PNC.



Above: The Ghetto Story: April 19 marks a "spiritual watershed" for Jews worldwide. That day 40 years back, the infamous Nazis decimated the Warsaw ghetto through aerial bombing and tank shelling because crack German troops could not cope with a handful of poorly-armed Jew resisters. Pic shows a group of Jews, including a small boy mistakenly named as Arthur Schmlontak by the Agence France Presse, being escorted from the Warsaw ghetto by German soldiers. The picture formed part of a report from SS General Stroop to his commanding officer, and was introduced as evidence in the 1945 Nuremberg War Crimes Trial.



Above: Governors Meet: Inaugurating the two-day state governors conference beginning April 9, President Zail Singh called upon the states to keep a special watch on the communal situation and to mobilise public opinion against communal and anti-national elements rearing their heads in different parts of the country. The governors (pic shows some of them sharing lighter moments), on their part, suggested that with a view to promoting national integration, recruits from outside the states should form a large proportion of the cadre of all India services posted in the state. Among other things, the governors discussed the political and economic situation in the states and the public-distribution system in the country.

RBI Officers (Gr. 'A') SC/ST

The Reserve Bank of India Services Board, Bombay, will hold a competitive exam exclusively for members of SC/ST, for recruitment of Officers in Grade 'A' in RBI, on July 16 and 17, 1983. To be eligible, candidates must possess a bachelor's degree and should be between 21 and 31 years of age as on 1.5.83. The last date for receipt of applications is 3.6.83. For format of application form and details, see *Employment News* dated 7.5.83 and *The Hindustan Times* dated 4.5.83.

Assistants' Grade Exam

The UPSC will hold the Assistants' Grade Exam from 11.10.83. Candidates must be degree-holders and should have been born not earlier than 2.1.58 and not later than 1.1.63. Last date for receipt of applications is 13.6.83. For details and format of application form, see *The Hindustan Times* or *Employment News* dated 30.4.83.

P.G. Courses, IIT Delhi

IIT Delhi invites applications for its postgraduate programmes, i.e., M.Sc., M.Tech., and Ph.D., in various disciplines for the year 1983-84. Application forms and detailed information brochure may be obtained free of cost from Assistant Registrar (Academic & Examination I) IIT, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110 016, by sending a self-addressed stamped (Rs 1.30) envelope (27 x 12 cm), superscribing 'Application form for M.Sc./M.Tech./Ph.D.' (as the case may be) on it. Last date for receipt of requests for application forms is 31.5.83 and that for receipt of completed applications is 7.6.83.

P.G. Courses, University Of Hyderabad

The University of Hyderabad will be conducting an admission test for M.A./M.Sc./M.Phil./Ph.D. / Master of Computer Applications courses for the 1983-84 session, between 21 and 27.7.83. Admission bulletin and application forms may be obtained from the Assistant Registrar (Academic), University of Hyderabad, either in person or

by post by means of a crossed I.P.O. for Rs 5, drawn in favour of the Finance Officer, University of Hyderabad, payable at Hyderabad G.P.O. Requests for application forms must reach the above-mentioned by 4.6.83. Last date for receipt of completed applications is 15.6.83.

Combined Defence Services Exam

The UPSC will hold the Combined Defence Services Exam from 23.10.83 for admission to the Indian Military Academy (IMA), the Naval Academy (NA), the Air Force Academy (AFA) and the Officers' Training School (OTS) for the Short Service Commission (Non-Technical) Course (SSC-NT). For IMA, NA and OTS (SSC-NT), candidates must hold a degree or equivalent qualification. For AFA, in addition to holding a degree, candidates must have passed the Hr. Sec. or 12th class of 10 + 2 pattern with Maths and Physics. Candidates should have been born after 1.7.62 and before 2.7.65 for entry to IMA, NA or AFA, and after 1.7.61 and before 2.7.65 for OTS. Application forms and details are obtainable from Army, Navy and Air Force authorities, as also from Secretary, UPSC, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110 011, on payment of Rs 2 either by M.O. or crossed Indian

Postal Order (I.P.O.), payable to the above-mentioned at New Delhi G.P.O. or on cash payment at the UPSC counter. Last date for receipt of applications is 27.6.83.

Sub-Inspectors (Executive) CISF

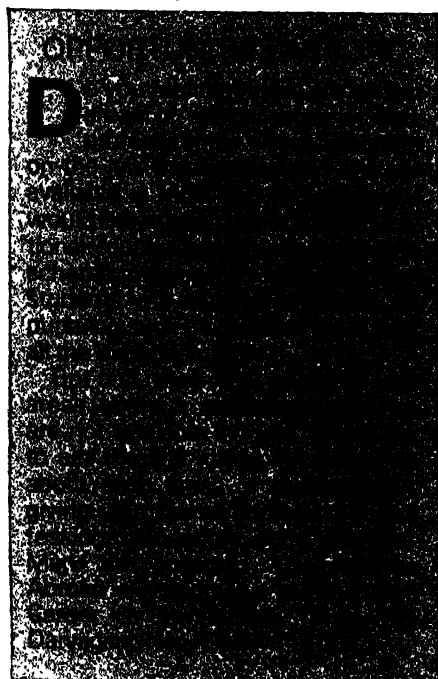
Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce or Law, interested in joining the security services, have an opportunity to join the Central Industrial Security Force as Sub-Inspectors (Executive). Proficiency in sports and athletics and membership of the NCC are desirable qualifications. The age of the candidates must not be below 19 and above 25 years as on 1.7.83. Last date for receipt of applications is 18.6.83. For format of application form and other details, see *Employment News* dated 14.5.83.

Archival Studies Diploma

The School of Archival Studies, New Delhi, offers a one-year diploma course in Archival Studies to post-graduate students of History having at least second-class marks and an optional paper in Modern Indian History (Post-1500 period). No fee is charged for this course and five scholarships, each worth Rs 300 p.m., are awarded to candidates on merit. Prospectus and application forms may be had on payment of Rs 2, either personally or by sending M.O./I.P.O., addressed to the Director of Archives, National Archives of India, Janpath, New Delhi. Last date for receipt of applications is 5.6.83.

Educated Unemployed

Here's a superb opportunity for the educated unemployed youth to enter into the transport business. The basic requirements are: applicants should be males below 35 years of age, preferably educated upto matriculation level, at least; should be capable of arranging an initial deposit of Rs 30,000 and providing some reserve fund for working capital; and should be able to produce good security/guarantors for the bank loan. For further details, write to National Association of Educated Self-Employed Youth (NAESEY), 117 Trade Centre, Wallajah Road, Madras-600 002.



HEIGHTS OF GLORY

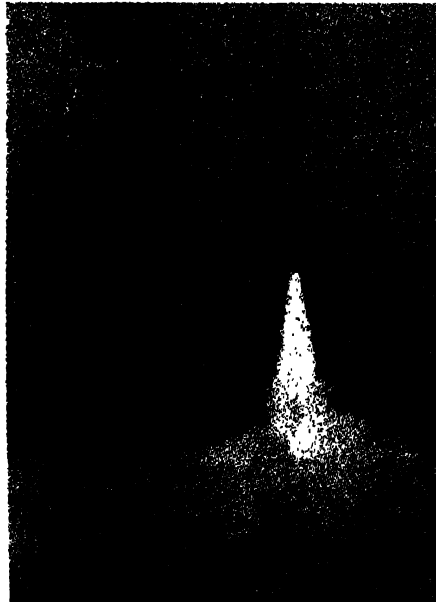
SHAR, Sunday, April 17, 11-06 a.m.: Suddenly several hundred pairs of eyes discovered a great ball of yellow-white flame; the sound they heard was equivalent to "100 express trains speeding simultaneously along a rail track". And even as Indian space scientists congratulated each other, the 22.7-metre, pencil-like, red-and-white SLV-3 D2 rocket pierced the horizon perfectly to hurtle the 41.5-kg Rohini 2 satellite it carried in its nose cone in a near-earth orbit.

The flawless launch was a testimony to the advances in the country's space technology and the skill and hard work put in by over 10,000 scientists from four major space centres—the Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Trivandrum, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Satellite Centre, Bangalore and the Srihankota High Altitude Range (SHAR), Nellore.

Echoing the thoughts of every Indian, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who watched the launch at SHAR, said: "For me, it was a special thrill. Although I am well above 60, I have not lost the sense of wonder and marvel at what man can achieve."

For a late starter, India's achievement has few parallels in the world: it has been faster than Western nations like Britain, France and Japan. Only 20 years back, a launching pad worthy of space research was set up: the Thumba Equatorial Launching Station (TERLS) in the VSSC premises. In a 14-year span beginning 1964, TERLS was the launching site of some 500 sounding rockets under supervision of scientists from the USSR, France, West Germany, the UK and the US. Of these, only one—the US-made Apache rocket—was launched solely by the Indians in 1969. By then, Indian space research had gained momentum. Other history-making launches were not far in coming: Aryabhata (1975); Bhaskara (1979); SLV-E01 (1979); SLV-E02 (1980); APPLE (1981); SLV-3 D1 (1981); INSAT-1A (1982).

Success came in spurts, though. Only SLV-E02, which put a 35-kg Rohini satellite in an elliptical orbit around the earth, was the first real breakthrough. Now, the SLV-3 D2 launch comes as a precious second.



SLV-3 D2: Perfect launch.

Barring some last-minute trepidations, the April 17 launch went off smoothly as scheduled. Of the four stages in the SLV-3 D2 rocket, the 10-metre-long first stage was jettisoned 72 seconds after the lift-off, thereby increasing the speed of the remaining part tremendously, the second stage was jettisoned 140 seconds after launch, accelerating the system further into space; the third after 450 seconds, while the fourth stage was separated and Rohini 2 hurtled into space exactly 9 minutes 43 seconds after lift-off at a speed of nearly 28,000 kmph. Rohini then started moving in the programmed elliptical orbit—the maximum distance from earth called apogee being nearly 975 km and the minimum distance called perigee being 438 km—circling the earth once every 97 minutes on an average.

Considering the concerted efforts of the various Indian space agencies and the hard work the scientists put in, leaving nothing to chance, the 'textbook-perfect' launch was not surprising. The four-stage, solid-fuel, 16.9-tonne SLV-3 D2 rocket, with over one lakh high-tech components, involved a million joints. Over 10,000 scientists from SAC, VSSC, ISRO Space Centre and SHAR integrated these components piece by piece, painstakingly, over an 18-month

period. VSSC supplied 320 kg of solid propellants packed in three stages of the 14-rocket assemblies.

The efficiency of the rocket was raised many times over by the modified fourth-stage Kevlar motor. Developed by ISRO and pre-tested at SHAR's vacuum chamber, Kevlar's significant modification is its casing: it is made of plastic-reinforced fibreglass. "With this material, the deadweight of the motor was brought down from 26 kg to 16 kg and the fuel pack [went] up from 270 kg to 320 kg," said VSSC Director Vasant Gowarikar. "This helped the rocket travel further and propel the satellite at a greater height." In fact, scientists could have either increased the payload above the 40-odd-kg limit, or the orbital height. They chose the latter—and Rohini's orbital height was increased from 300 to 450 km. However, not much was compromised by way of keeping Rohini's weight at 41.5 kg.

Though dubbed as a "veritable space pygmy", the spin-stabilised Rs 40-lakh Rohini packs a lot of punch. It carries on board a 'high-precision' two-band (optical and infra-red) solid-state camera—called 'smart sensor', and aptly so. It provides a better 'contrast' in pictures to identify landmass—for 'refinement' of the orbital path and altitude—and other ground features like distribution of water reserves, clouds, vegetation, bare land, snow, etc. Says Prof U R Rao about the camera: "Harvests depend to a great extent on rain forecasts. We do not have a complete picture of agricultural production, or of our forest resources. Nor do we have glaciological maps of the Himalayas which are vital in water supply. The camera attached to Rohini 2, with its 'smart' capabilities, is a big step in this direction."

Rohini also incorporates an L-band beacon, with a power output of 100 milliwatts, to provide better tracking accuracy. Mission Director Ved Prakash Sandlas said the satellite is transmitting "very healthy" signals to the four earth stations at Srihankota, Thumba, Car Nicobar Islands and Ahmedabad. The upgraded L-band beacon is responsible for this.

Rohini cannot carry on such onboard operations without, first, a power source and, second, a device to reduce the satellite's spin-rate. The first is taken

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with rechargeable nickel-cadmium storage batteries as the secondary power source; the second is made possible by an additional "yo-yo mechanism"

In terms of hardware alone, the entire rocket cost Rs 1.50 crores, while the project cost Rs 26 crores. In terms of returns, much depends on Rohini's life in space. An optimistic Sandlas said the satellite would remain in orbit for at least two to three years, many times more than "the predicted minimum life of 100 days in space". The government, sharing Sandlas' optimism, has agreed to spend nearly 1,000 crores on space efforts during this decade.

And there are four such programmes at present: INSAT-1B from the US this September; Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) from the USSR in 1985-86; a 150-kg satellite aboard the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) in 1986-87; and IRS-2 aboard Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) in 1989-90. The last two are more important: first, they will be Indian endeavours lock, stock and barrel, and second, they are the direct spin-offs of the present launch.

The excellent performance of the modified Kevlar motor, evidenced by the near-perfect orbiting of Rohini 2, has come as a boon for the ASLV and PSLV programmes, aimed at launching heavier satellites into orbits at greater distances from the surface of the earth. The Rs 20-crore project work on the five-stage ASLV has already begun. It will aim at placing the 150-kg satellite in a 400-500-km near-circular orbit, its first-stage power increased by two 'strap-on' rockets. The PSLV programme is much more ambitious. While the project cost is nearly 311 crores, the PSLV, using six 'strap-ons', is expected to put a 1-tonne satellite into a polar sub-synchronous orbit, 900 km above the earth's surface. The increased payload capacity and greater orbital height is sought to be achieved, partly, by using an indigenous liquid fuel: Unsymmetrical Dimethyl Hydrazine (UDMH), to be manufactured by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. UDMH, along with fuming Nitric Acid, will be the component of the bi-propellant for the liquid-fuel second-stage of the PSLV.

The 'work-horse' SLV-3's superb performance has opened one more avenue besides tossing heavier satellites yet farther into space. SLV-3, in principle, can be converted into a 'war-horse'—an Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM)—by replacing the fourth-stage and the Rohini satellite with a 400-kg warhead. In practice, a

warhead of such a weight class can incorporate complete casing, electronics and trigger system. And by adding enough punch to the rocket's three stages, the warhead could be fired to a distance of upto 5,000 km. The tele-guidance system employed in the SLV-3 D2 is very much similar to those used in IRBMs.

In fact, China, a space power with 13 orbital crafts to its credit, has already launched an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile in 1980 as a direct offshoot of its rapid advances in space technology, since venturing into this field in 1959. Japan, the other indigenous satellite power in Asia, is restricted by a 1969 Diet resolution not to take up military applications of space. Its space programme is thus civil, commercial and science-oriented.

Politically, India does not face Japan's problem. Still, taking into account India's aversion to using its nuclear capabilities for military purposes, one can understand Mrs Gandhi's views—as expressed to reporters in SHAR—on not making the country's space programme defence-oriented. Said she: "You are jumping two steps ahead"

But nuclear and space programmes can only be non-military in outlook till there is no war. What if there is one? Civil-oriented programmes cannot be converted to military ones overnight. Realising this, the government has already given its approval to Indian scientists to work on the defence possibilities of the SLV-3 D2. But the scientists face a technical problem. How to toughen the nose cone using heat shields to withstand temperatures of about 2,500°C, which a warhead will be subjected to on re-entering the earth's atmosphere. At present, the fibreglass honeycomb heat shield on the SLV-3 D2 can bear temperatures of upto only 600°C—and heat-shield technology is a closely-guarded secret.

The optical and infra-red sensors developed in satellites can be used to detect intercontinental ballistic missile launches. They can also be used to enable aircraft in flight to communicate with ships, earth stations thousands of kilometres away, and even submerged submarines. With the onboard detectors, the satellites can be used to monitor nuclear tests in the atmosphere and also serve as early-warning sources for nuclear explosions. A fully-developed satellite-network system can provide reliable full-time communication between various military-force elements.

NAGARAJAN V. with B.L. ARORA &
SURINDAR SINGH



FIDEL CASTRO

Cuba's cigar-smoking President in battle-greens, Fidel Castro, is a newsmaker par excellence, an ideal subject for our new biographical feature of the same name. From a rich landowner's son fighting for the uplift of the poor; to an altruistic lawyer with a vision; to a daredevil revolutionary with a will to win; to a shrewd political operator with a superhuman capacity for survival—Castro has made his own ism, Fidelismo. Which is: not taking orders from "great centres of revolutionary authority" like USSR and China; and establishing a "brand new social order", completely original, and not to be found in textbooks.

Castro's Cuba is "one of the pillars of the Non-aligned Movement". As outgoing NAM Chairman Castro captured the imagination of the press and people of the Third World. To Castro this is not new: for 30 years now, he has been the messiah of the "dispossessed and the disinherited of the earth", be they in despot-ruled Latin America or in neo-colonial black Africa.

Fidel Castro Ruz has captured the imagination of the world as the leader of a nation that has made rapid strides in a period of just two decades after it overthrew the oppressive regime of Fulgencio Batista in 1958. Born the second son of a wealthy cane-plantation owner in the Oriente Province of Cuba, Castro is a born leader, an outstanding speaker, and a great sportsman. In 1944, he secured the top position in Cuban school athletics. Fired with a burning zeal against injustice, Castro, at the age of 13 organised a strike of farm workers against his own father. He finished law studies in 1950 and defended few cases of poor peasants free of charge. His only aim was to free Cuba from the oppression of dictator Batista.

In July 1953, he and his younger brother, Raul, collected 100 men and launched an attack on Cuban army barracks having over 1,000 soldiers. It was a costly attack—they lost three men and were captured soon after. After nearly two years in prison, he, with his brother, fled to Mexico. In 1955, Castro, his brother Raul, Che Guevara and four-score guerillas on board the fishing yacht Granma, landed in his home province Oriente. Their strength dwindled to a mere 15 but the spirit of revolt had caught on and Batista fled the country in 1958, leaving Castro the ruler of Cuba at the age of 33.

Castro is worshipped as a hero not only in Cuba, the only communist country in the Western

hemisphere, but all over the world. The tall, handsome and masculine Castro in his soldier's uniform looks benignly at his people who have a great affection for him despite the changes he has brought about in Cuba. He was, however, not a communist when he freed his country from Batista. The indifference of the West coupled with the extreme poverty of his people made him turn to the Soviet Russia and communism. Over five lakh Cubans fled to the US and repeated attempts were made by them to dislodge Castro from power. The Bay of Pigs invasion launched from Florida by anti-Castro refugees in the US turned into a disaster



with Castro becoming the hero of his people. Though eight assassination attempts have been made on his life by the US, he carries on as strongly as ever.

Though a hard core communist and Marxist, Castro does not take orders from the Soviet Union. He has become a champion of the black African nations fighting apartheid and exploitation. Castro's troops are fighting in Angola against South African-engineered subversion. His volunteers are in Ethiopia and Mozambique combating similar threats. He has opened a university in the Isla de La Juventud (Isle of the Youth) where students from Africa, Asia and Arabia come to study.

What kind of revolution does Castro export? He believes that revolutionaries should create conditions for struggle rather than wait for suitable conditions to appear. Castro's vision of a communist society and the new socialist man is the dominant theme of Cuba's communist philosophy. He always addresses himself to the masses to raise the level of their political awareness so that the revolution brought about in Cuba continues to prosper and thoughts generated by it are exported to the Third World.

The island of Cuba in the Caribbean Sea, inhabited by ten million Mestizos of mixed Spanish, Negro and aboriginal Indian descent, has emerged as the Mecca for revolutionary movements. Castro was the Chairman of the Sixth Non-aligned Summit in Havana and a prominent figure at the Seventh Summit in New Delhi, where he worked with Indira Gandhi to make it a resounding success.

P.N.K.

NEWS IN BRIEF

DECEMBER '82-MARCH '83

It's people, places or issues which always make news. And in important competitive exams like Civil Services, Reserve Bank Grade 'A' and banking, questions are invariably based on them. For your instant success in exams featuring such questions, and to save yourself the bother of scanning through four-month-old newspapers and magazines, CCTimes brings you news from December '82 to April '83 in an easy-to-follow format.

NATIONAL

PEOPLE

A.B. A Ghani Khan Choudhary: The Railway Minister who created a furore in railway circles by his high-handedness. He attacked the Railway Board and stated that the then Chairman of the Board, M. S. Gujral, would have to go "if he did not mend his ways". He also created considerable confusion by giving contradictory orders on the one hand, he has been calling for decentralisation but on the other, his specific orders include one in which he stated that no train should be cancelled without his permission.

Ashok Sarkar, Chief Editor of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and doyen of Bengali journalism, died in February.

Ashwini Kumar was elected Vice-President of the International Olympic Committee for a period of four years on March 27.

Justice Baharul Islam Supreme Court judge who resigned in January to join Assam politics.

C.K. Daphtary, eminent jurist and doyen of the legal profession, a former Attorney General of India and a winner of the Padma Vibhushan died on February 16.

C. Sivaramamurthy, noted scholar, author and exponent of Indian art, died on February 6.

Sant Harchand Singh Longowal Akali Dal President who was in the news

all through this quarter for the various agitations he spearheaded. Other important Akali leaders who figured in the news: Surjit Singh Barnala, Prakash Singh Badal, Gurcharan Singh Tohra, Jagdev Singh Talwandi, Balwant Singh and Ravi Inder Singh.

Kapil Dev: Chosen captain of India's cricket team (after Sunil Gavaskar) to lead them in their tour of the West Indies.

Kedar Pande, former Union Minister, died of brain haemorrhage in March.

Mohinder Amarnath was adjudged India's Man of the Series in India's cricket Test series against Pakistan this winter. **Imran Khan** was adjudged Pakistan's Man of the Series.

M. Chalapathi Rau, veteran journalist and former Editor of the *National Herald*, died in March.

M.M. Choudhury, former Governor of Punjab and a former Chief Minister of Assam, died on December 27.



N.T. Rama Rao: Starry success.

N.T. Rama Rao: Founder leader of the political party, Telugu Desam, he was chosen as the AP Chief Minister after his party won a landslide victory in the state Assembly elections held in January.

Phoolan Devi, the elusive woman dacoit, who surrendered before MP Chief Minister Arjun Singh. Another dreaded outlaw, **Ghanshyam,** surrendered with her.

Piloo Mody, veteran parliamentarian, died on January 29.

Profulla Chandra Ghosh, first Chief Minister of West Bengal and an active politician, died in February.

Vice-Chief of the Army Staff won Lt-Gen A.M. Sethna in January.

PLACES

Aleppey was rocked by sporadic violence in late December, after a clash between police personnel and a violent crowd on Prophet Muhammed's birthday. Violence spread to other parts of Kerala, including Trivandrum and Cochin, and it assumed communal forms. The army had to be called out to quell the trouble.

Baroda: Riots of a communal nature began on December 14, when the Police Commissioner, Jashpal Singh, was transferred out of the city. Violence continued for about a week.

Bellary in Karnataka Mob violence erupted over the alleged rape of a teenaged girl in a local police station in mid-February.

Gohpur area of Darrang district in Assam: About 100 people were killed and 6,000 houses razed to the ground between February 12 and 14 in pre-poll communal violence.

Howrah: Scene of a major railway accident in mid-February.

Nellie in Assam: The scene of one of the bloodiest pre-election massacres. Tribals were responsible for the bloodbath. Other places which were badly affected were Mangaldoi, Balahiti, Mikirbheta and Kachwagaon.

Sriharikota Range. The Rohini 560 rocket was launched on January 12. It was developed by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thumba.

Varanasi: On January 4, gold plates worth Rs 25 lakhs were stolen from the famous Vishwanath Temple.

ISSUES

Economy: Facts and figures on the rate of India's economic growth were published by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Ministry of Planning in February. The national income recorded an increase of 5 per cent in real terms during 1981-82, over and above a marked rise of 8.1 per cent in 1980-81, according to quick estimates. The per capita income in real terms was estimated at Rs 720 for 1981-82 against Rs 700 in 1980-81. At constant prices (1970-71 base period), the total national income of 1981-82 was estimated at Rs 49,887 crores against Rs 47,490 crores in 1980-81. At current prices, the national income stands at Rs 1,21,243 crores in 1981-82. The increase in national income in real terms was attributed to the moderate improvement of 3.3 per cent in the performance of the agricultural sector, accompanied by a marked increase in the mining sector by 12.5 per cent, electricity, gas

and water supply by 10.8 per cent, and registered manufacturing by 7.5 per cent. Forestry, fishing, transport, trade, hotels and restaurants, hauling and public administration and defence also contributed to the increase. Production of foodgrains increased from 126.6 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 133.1 million tonnes in 1981-82. The production of crude petroleum increased by 54.1 per cent, coal by 8.9 per cent, and power generation by 11.2 per cent. Net domestic saving increased as well, from Rs 20,024 crores in 1980-81 to Rs 24,075 crores in 1981-82.

However, a different picture emerged from the pre-budgetary economic survey as presented to Parliament on February 22. It admitted a fall in both agricultural and industrial production in 1982-83 and severe strains on the balance-of-payments and budgetary resources. It pointed out that in agriculture, despite increases of 9 million hectares in the irrigation potential and 2 million tonnes in fertiliser use in the period 1978-79 to 1982-83, there had not been any significant increase in the level of foodgrains production. However, it said that the economic outlook for the next fiscal year was favourable. The Opposition had serious objections to the government's claim of a sound economy.

The public sector, however, appears to have taken a turn for the better. After suffering losses year after year, it made a net profit of Rs 485 crores in 1981-82, according to estimates published by the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

In February, the Union Government, in a surprise move, raised the price of petroleum products including diesel, aviation turbine fuel and kerosene. Petrol and LPG prices, however, were spared. The price of petrol in Delhi, in fact, was reduced by 8 paise. In February, a five-member Economic Advisory Council, consisting of prominent economists like Prof Sukhomoy Chakravorty and Dr C.H. Hanumantha Rao, was set up to deal with issues relating to economic policy and development. The Council was hailed by all sectors.

Purse strings were pulled tighter when news of the railway budget was published. It envisaged for 1983-84, gross traffic receipts at Rs 5,145.68 crores and total working expense at Rs 4,520.77 crores. As a result, prices of railway tickets are to cost more. Freight, too, would cost more. Around the same time postal and telecommunication rates also went up.

The national budget for 1983 was modest and was made to give a boost to savings and farmers. It provided for a higher surcharge on income-tax, and for relief at the lowest slab. While cement prices were increased, those of sugar,

scooter tyres, bulbs, tubes, etc, fell. The budgetary deficit for 1983-84 was Rs 1,555 crores. There were deficits in the state budgets as well and most states got prepared for price hikes. The cumulative deficits in the budgets of 13 of the 14 major states (the exception being Madhya Pradesh) came to Rs 885 crores for 1983-84. Against this, the states raised Rs 200 crores by way of tax and non-tax revenues. The persistence and widening of the state deficits has raised the spectre of mounting overdrafts once again, which the Centre will probably have to write off in the future.

Congress (I) dissidents: Congress (I) dissident legislators in Maharashtra became active in early December and demanded the removal of CM Babasaheb Bhosale. And they were successful in their attempt, as the events of the new year showed, when Vasantrao Patil replaced Bhosale. Dissidence has been on the upswing in Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat and Orissa also. In Orissa, the Union Minister of State for Chemicals, Ramachandra Rath, has made common cause with the dissidents in the state to undermine the position of the chief minister. The Gujarat Congress (I) breakaway group led by former state party President, Raterbhai Adani, formed a new political party called the Rashtriya Congress, in December. Rajasthan dissidents increased their pressure for the removal of the CM, Shiv Charan Mathur.

The Congress (I) working President, Kamalapati Tripathi, took steps to curb dissidence within Congress (I) ranks by ordering dissidents not to visit Delhi with their grievances. He also emphasised the importance of Pradesh Congress Committees and their presidents.

In another move, the entire unit of the Congress (S) in West Bengal, headed by Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, merged with the Congress (I) on March 26. The Congress (I) has benefited from this because of Munshi's powerful following. The Das Munshi group was against the alignment of the Marxists and the Congress (S) in Assam, and had been counting the Marxists in association with the Congress (I) for sometime. The dissidents finally broke away from the main body of the Congress (S) in March. Another longtime dissident group—the breakaway faction led by Maneka Gandhi—formed the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch in late March. The party claims a membership of 8 lakhs. It has come as a threat to the Congress (I) in some sectors. The president of the Bangalore rural district Congress (I) resigned from the party to join the Manch, and declared that there were many more in Karnataka who would do the same.

Centre-State relations: Non-Congress (I) Governments continued to have their usual grouse against the Congress (I)-

ruled Centre on the question of resource allocation and "discrimination" against them. The question of imposition of Hindi also came up, especially in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Governor S.L. Khurana claimed in January that some Central departments like the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were trying, directly and indirectly, to impose Hindi on the state through TV and AIR broadcasts. However, he said that Tamil Nadu was committed to the two-language formula of Hindi and English.

Later, in February, Tamil Nadu CM M.G. Ramachandran created high drama in the state when he went on a token fast on February 9 against the Centre's refusal to give rice to Tamil Nadu, which was in the throes of a food crisis. The Centre, however, responded quickly and de-escalated the crisis. The PM also sanctioned Rs 10 crores as drought relief for Tamil Nadu.

The Karnataka Government set up a 12-member 'think tank' in January to review Centre-State relations in the fields of finance, administration and allied subjects. It was a healthy development since it was an expert committee set up to advise the state government on strengthening the federal structure to enable the functioning of the Centre and the states in a manner which would stimulate better relations.

In March, the chief ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, AP and the Union territory of Pondicherry, all of which are under non-Congress (I) leadership, paved the way for a council of chief ministers for the southern region. The moving spirit behind the council, Karnataka CM Ramakrishna Hegde, initially declared that the council was not intended to be a forum to confront the Centre. The idea, he said, was that the chief ministers should, as far as possible, settle mutual problems at their own level and go to the Centre only when they failed to solve their problems. Nevertheless, the focus shifted soon afterwards, and the conclave demanded a wholesale reorganisation of the financial and fiscal pattern of Centre-State relations. It emphasised the state's rights in very strong terms.

Following these developments, PM Mrs Gandhi announced the formation of the first-ever Commission to review Centre-State relations on March 24, to recommend such changes as may be appropriate within the constitutional framework. The Commission would comprise a former Supreme Court judge, R.S. Sarkaria. More members are to be added later. The Sarkaria Commission has been widely welcomed.

Press: In December, the Press Council of India called for the codification of the

privileges of the administration. It further suggested that the administration of the law of parliamentary privileges ought to be such that it does not fetter or discourage the free expression of opinion or criticism and recommended the setting up of a joint parliamentary committee.

Another important development in this field was the defeat of the Bihar Press Bill in February-end.

Regionalism and communalism: Two major problems which have plagued India ever since its inception, remained unabated in this quarter. Besides communal violence in Baroda and Kerala and the free-for-all in Assam during the state elections, the formation and victory of regional parties like the Telugu Desam and the Karnataka Kranti Ranga Front proved that divisive tendencies were on the rise



Akalis in Delhi: Show of strength.

in Indian politics. The Akali agitation with its religious and regional demands took violent forms time and again. To deal with the problem of communalism, the Union Government has decided to raise five battalions of peace police, in addition to three already in existence. The government is also considering a proposal to set up tribunals to deal with communal riots. One hundred and forty-two districts have been identified in the country where communal tension is apprehended. However, the RSS gained ground in this period. An impressive show of strength was displayed at one Maharashtra state-level camp in late January. The actual attendance crossed the 36,000 mark. It was the first time since 1948 that the RSS had organised a camp of such magni-

the RSS has been rapidly expanding. The RSS General Secretary, Rajendra Singh, alleged that lakhs of infiltrators from Bangladesh had settled on Bengal's borders. According to him, only Hindus should be let in while Muslims should be considered as foreigners and not be permitted to enter. Otherwise, it would be a repetition of the Assam problem in West Bengal.

Among Muslim communal groups, the Mulk-o-Millat Bachao Tehrik Movement, headed by a former Union Food Minister, Shahnaz Khan, made headlines in February, when it presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister saying that it would launch a civil disobedience movement in collaboration with other like-minded forces unless its demand for curbing communal trends in the country were conceded.

Foreign affairs: India continued to build up her image in the international field in this period. India and Pakistan set up a joint commission to promote economic, scientific, industrial, trade and cultural cooperation between the two countries in December. India and Vietnam, too, agreed to set up a joint commission in the same month. In February, a major breakthrough was achieved in Indo-Nepalese relations when the two countries agreed upon the joint execution of three major multipurpose river-valley projects, which will enable the two governments to harness the waters of the Karnali, the Rapti and the Pancheshwar rivers for irrigation and power generation in the future. India and France agreed on a draft of the commercial contract for the supply of French nuclear fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

An Indo-Soviet trade protocol, providing for an 11.2-per cent growth in two-way trade, was also signed. India and the Netherlands signed an agreement to promote economic and technical collaboration between the two countries. India and Romania agreed to expand bilateral trade and economic cooperation. With China, however, India made no headway in these four months. A large number of foreign dignitaries came to India on state visits. Among them: Nepalese PM Surya Bahadur Thapa; Mauritius PM Aneerood Jugnauth; West German Naval Chief Vice-Admiral Ansgar Bethge; and the Afghan PM, Sultan Ali Keshtmand, besides all the NAM dignitaries. Even so, India received the maximum boost in March, when the Seventh Non-aligned Summit was held in New Delhi. Indira Gandhi took over as NAM Chairwoman from Cuba's Fidel Castro. Although the Kampuchean issue came in for much debate, the general consensus was that the Summit was a major success, and it was felt that with India chairing NAM, it was back on the

Assembly elections: Elections to state Assemblies were held in Andhra Pradesh (AP), Karnataka and Tripura in January. The Congress (I) was defeated in all the states. In Tripura the CPM-led four-party Left Front secured an absolute majority and the second successive Left-Front Ministry was sworn in under Nripen Chakravorty. In AP, the Telugu Desam swept the polls and N.T. Rama Rao became the Chief Minister. In Karnataka, the electorate failed to give a clear mandate to any party but the Janata-Karnataka Kranti Ranga Front, which included the CPI and CPM and received the support of the BJP, formed a government headed by Ramakrishna Hegde, the leader of the state Janata legislature party. The Kranti Ranga leader, S. Bangarappa, was, however, dissatisfied with the decision and later took steps to revive the Kranti Ranga as a separate party. The Congress (I), however, fared much better in the Delhi Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation elections, winning 57 of the 100 Municipal Corporation seats and getting a majority in the Metropolitan Council. After a massive bloodbath following anti-election agitations, the Congress (I) also received a two-thirds majority in Assam, and Hiteswar Saikia was sworn in as Chief Minister. In Meghalaya, the Congress (I) increased its strength in the 60-member Assembly from 20 to 25, but the two major regional parties, the All-Party Hill Leaders Conference (APHLC) and the Hill State People's Democratic Party won 15 and 16 seats each, and a coalition ministry led by the APHLC was formed under the chief ministership of B.B. Lyngdoh.

Cabinet reshuffle: There were a number of Cabinet reshuffles, too, in this period. Among the prominent changes: H.K.L. Bhagat became the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting and Bhagwat Jha Azad became the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies. The Cabinet's strength has come down from 20 to 18. Some states were also given new governors: A.P. Sharma took over as Governor of Punjab after the resignation of Chenna Reddy; A.N. Banerji, the Governor of Himachal Pradesh, was appointed Governor of Karnataka. Former Nagaland CM Hekiehe Sema has been appointed Governor of Himachal Pradesh.

AWARDED

Kalinga Prize (1981) for the popularisation of Science, jointly to David F. Attenborough, British author and TV producer, and Dennis Flannagan, Editor of the *Scientific American*.

Borlaug Award (1981) for outstanding contribution to research and agriculture.

Agricultural Research Institute.

National Award of the Federation of UNESCO Associations for the promotion of the activities and objectives of UNESCO, to Dr D.S. Kothari.

Sahitya Akademi Awards (1982) to 22 writers for works in 22 languages, including English and Sanskrit. Hindi satilist Hari Shankar Parsai, Indo-Anglian novelist Arun Joshi and Malayalam short-story writer V.K. Narayanan Kutty, were among those to get the award. Priyankar Maniar was given a posthumous award for his collection of poems *Lilero Dhal*. The winner who refused the award was a Dogri writer, Deshbandhu Dogra, for *Nutan*.

Padma Shri Awards to sports stars

...Singh, Kaur Singh, Satpal Singh, Vijay Amritraj, M.D. Valsamma, Chand Ram, Eliza Nelson, 'Guru' Hanuman and Daddar Raghunir Singh.

Indian National Science Academy Awards (1982) to 16 young scientists for outstanding work.

Bharat Ratna (1983) to Acharya Vinoba Bhave posthumously.

Padma Bhushan (1983) to 17 awardees, prominent among them being Sir Richard Attenborough.

Fortieth Annual Golden Globe Ceremony (Hollywood) Awards: Five awards to the film *Gandhi*. It also received the British Academy Award for the Best Picture in London in March.

Olympic Gold Order to PM Indira Gandhi in New Delhi in March.

Secretary of State in late December and over a month afterwards undertook a goodwill mission to the Far East.

Helmut Kohl of the Christian Democratic Union was elected Chancellor of West Germany in the general elections held in March. He defeated the Social Democratic candidate, Hans-Jochen Vogel.



Kohl: Fresh mandate.

Hugh Hambleton, a Canadian Economics professor, convicted of being a Soviet spy. While working as an economist at NATO's Paris headquarters between 1956 and 1961, he gave the Soviets copies of 80 NATO documents. Among other recently-blown spies are Geoffrey Prime, a Russian-language expert at Britain's top-secret Cheltenham communications centre, and British diplomat Rhona Ritchie.

Ichiro Nakagawa, a Japanese parliamentary leader who ran against Yasuhiro Nakasone in the recent election for president of the ruling LDP, and therefore for prime minister, committed suicide in early January.

Imran Mohammad Zain: Radical Indonesian Muslim leader, sentenced to death for subversion, including the masterminding of an aircraft hijacking, escaped from a Jakarta detention camp with the help of civilians in early February. However, he was recaptured later in the month.

Leo Su: The infamous Chinese-born opium warlord of South-East Asia's Golden Triangle, he died of gunshot wounds in February. Another warlord, Khun Sa, is looking for a place in the sun for himself.

INTERNATIONAL

PEOPLE

Adhaji Ali Baba, Nigerian Minister of Internal Affairs, who started an exodus of foreigners by his announcement on January 18 that aliens without valid permits must leave Nigeria within a fortnight. He made an exception for professional and skilled personnel. There has been a sharp increase in xenophobia in Nigeria in the past few months.

Amintore Fafani formed his fifth and Italy's 43rd government in December. He headed a four-party centre-left grouping of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals.

Ariel Sharon was replaced as Defence Minister of Israel in February, by Moshe Arens, Israel's Ambassador to Washington.

Arthit Kamleng, the Thai Army Chief, who recalled Parliament from

Shultz (right) with Reagan: Team-player.



a recess to pass necessary amendments so that the military's long-established role in politics could be upheld. A premature election has been called on April 18.

Arthur Koestler, the author of the masterpiece *Darkness At Noon* and many other books, died recently.

Bob Hawke: Leader of the Australian Labour Party, he defeated Malcolm Fraser, leader of the Liberal-Country Party coalition and the second-longest-serving Prime Minister in Australia, in the general elections held on March 5, to become the country's next PM.

David Lange, the new leader of New Zealand's opposition Labour Party, he replaced Bill Rowling in early February.

Edward Kennedy said in early December that he would not contest the 1984 presidential elections.

George Shultz, US President Ronald Reagan's team-playing Secretary of State, toured Europe for the first time as

eight-day religious trip to eight troubled Central American countries in the first week of March. The trip, nevertheless, assumed a lot of political overtones. Meanwhile, the investigations on the attempt to assassinate him two years ago, have been leading to Bulgaria and may even implicate the KGB.

Julius Jayewardene: Sri Lanka President, who held a referendum on December 22, 1982, to extend the term of the current Parliament by another six years to August 1989. Earlier, he had held an election on October 20 to renew his mandate.

Klaus Barbie, a wartime Gestapo chief in Lyons, who was extradited by the French from Bolivia on February 5. He will face charges for conducting mass executions in France during World War II.

Captain Lee Ung Pyong: The seventh North Korean Air Force pilot to defect to South Korea since shortly before the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950. On February 25, he flew south in his Chinese-built MiG 19, which was the second such aircraft to reach the South in four months. At a news conference, he revealed that North Korea is conducting bombing exercises in preparation for attacks aimed at destroying 30 to 40 per cent of the South's major cities, missile bases, key factories and ports during the initial phase of a new war.

Marty Feldman, the British comedy actor, died in Mexico City on December 2. Among his best known films are *Young Frankenstein*, *Silent Movie* and *The Last Remake Of Beau Geste*.

Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado became Mexico's 21st President since the 1910 Revolution, in early December.

Nikolai Podgorny, the Soviet rubber-stamp President from 1965 to 1977, died in January.

Philip Habib: Special envoy of the US President to the Middle East who has been entrusted with the task of finding a way to end the impasse in the peace negotiations in the Middle East.

President Suharto was re-elected for another five-year term as President of Indonesia, in March. Umar Wirahadikusumah became the Vice-President.

PLACES

Algiers: The 16th session of the Palestine National Council (the Palestinian Parliament in exile) met in Algiers on February 14. PLO leaders met before this at Aden on January 26. There was a considerable show of unity despite the cleavages in the PLO.

Berlin: A town in El Salvador, it was occupied by guerrillas for four days upto February 3. Although the town has

doubts about the ability of El Salvador's Defence Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia. The Reagan Administration has recently shown eagerness to step up its military aid to El Salvador and this includes an increase of US "trainers" in the country.

Dhaka: Secular and Islamic fundamentalist student groups clashed on the Dhaka University campus on February 6, after a speech by Lt-Gen H.M. Ershad on January 4, in which he discussed the possibility of making Bangladesh an Islamic state. Nearly 200 were injured.

France: In the municipal elections of March 6 and 13, President Francois Mitterrand's socialist and communist supporters got an unpleasant rebuff from the French. There was a rightist comeback all over France.

Karachi was the scene of a violent showdown between Sunni and Shia Muslims on March 18. A number of people were killed and many injured.

Matagalpa: A city in Nicaragua, close to the capital, Managua. Anti-Sandinista guerrillas reached this city in March, leading to a fresh spate of accusation and counter-accusation on the part of Nicaragua, the US and Honduras.

Philippines: Over a hundred people died in fighting between communist and government forces in the country in this period. The centre of insurgency is the island of Mindanao. The communist New People's Army (NPA) has lately grown dramatically in size and also improved in organisation and tactics. At the end of January they briefly occupied the town

Suharto: Re-elected.



arsenal. The reason for the NPA's growing support was the repressive policies of the Marcos regime.

Senegal: A multi-party election was held on February 27, and although President Abdou Diouf was predictably re-elected, the good news is that the system allowed four candidates to stand against him, one of them getting 13 per cent of the votes.

Zimbabwe was in turmoil throughout this period. It began with a military sweep in the third week of January against anti-government guerrillas in Matabeleland. The basic cause was rivalry between the ruling ZANU (PF) Party and the opposition ZAPU. In early March, ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo fled to London. But the troubles continue.

ISSUES

French colonialism: Although a socialist government is in power at home, the sun has not set on the remains of the French 'empire': New Caledonia, Reunion, Mayotte, French Polynesia, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint Pierre, Miquelon, French Southern and Antarctic territories, Wallis and Futuna. Before coming to power, the Socialists had treated the overseas colonies as a foreign-policy matter. Now, Mitterrand speaks of the overseas citizens as becoming even more French than in the past. However, the local inhabitants of some of the French colonies, like Melanesians of New Caledonia, are dissatisfied with French rule. Several small independence movements have been active in Guadeloupe as well.

Euromissiles: About three years ago NATO members signed an agreement to deploy 572 US Pershing II and Tomahawk cruise missiles in Western Europe as a counter to the Soviet arsenal of medium-range SS-20s. Barring a breakthrough in the slow-motion Geneva talks on European theatre nuclear forces, the American missiles are due to begin arriving on British, West German, Italian, Dutch and Belgium soils in the autumn of 1983. Public opinion in many of these countries, however, is against the establishment of nuclear-strike bases on their soil. There have been active protests in West Germany and Britain in the last few months. If under such pressures the NATO powers fail to meet the deadline, it will show that the Western powers are not capable of carrying out the most important collective decision they have made in many years. And this would be to the Soviets' advantage. Thus, the Soviets have been trying to woo the European nations by acting devilish. The US, too, has been desperately trying to get its arms-control

message across the Atlantic through task forces headed by persons like Vice-President George Bush and Peter Deley, the US Ambassador to Ireland.

International debt: Never have so many nations owed so many nations so much money with so little promise of repayment. The sum at stake: \$706 billion held by banks, governments and international financial institutions against a group of financially-troubled developing and East-bloc countries. A default at any point may trigger off far reaching political and economic repercussions everywhere. The banking system of the Western world is in danger. New York's Chemical Bank, for example, has \$1.4 billion on loan in Mexico and \$370 million to Argentina, a sum amounting to 92 per cent of its shareholder's equity. Among the biggest debtor countries are Brazil (\$87 billion), Mexico (\$80 billion), Argentina (\$43 billion), South Korea (\$36 billion) and Venezuela (\$28 billion). Among East-bloc states, Poland owes \$26 billion and the USSR \$23 billion. The crisis is potentially dangerous and efforts are being made by the IMF as well as the US to rescue the debtor nations. Reagan emphasised the financial aspect of international problems during his recent tour of selected Latin American and Caribbean countries. The fear is that a surge of defaults could turn the world recession into depression.

Racialism—British-style: The new British Nationality Act, passed on January 1, is racial. It has created three categories of citizenship: (1) full British citizens who have the right to live in the UK; (2) citizens of the remaining British dependent territories who have the right to live there, but not in Britain; and (3) British overseas citizens, who live elsewhere in places from which Britain has withdrawn its former imperial promises of protection. People in the last two categories may not live in, or even visit, Britain without conforming to strict and sometimes humiliating immigration rules. Almost all the people covered in the last two categories are blacks or Asians—the precise reason for their exclusion from Britain. Residents of British colonies are also treated differently on the basis of colour; while Chinese from Hong Kong have no right to enter Britain, Gibraltarians and Falklanders enjoy full citizenship rights. The Act also lays down that children born in Britain will no longer be automatically entitled to British citizenship and protection. Only children born to British citizens and to non-British people lawfully settled in Britain will get citizenship rights, while

children born to foreign students or transit workers will not.

European Monetary System (EMS): On March 21, the EMS was realised. According to the changes in the ECU central rates, the currencies which have gone up are: Deutsch Mark (5.5 per cent); Dutch Guilder (3.5 per cent); Danish Kroner (2.5 per cent); and Belgian Franc (1.5 per cent). The currencies which have gone down are: French Franc (—2.5 per cent); Italian Lira (—2.5 per cent); and Irish Punt (—3.5 per cent). Britain and Greece have never joined the EMS's currency grid, so their currencies were not affected. Prior to the agreement at one Big Ten's finance ministers' meeting in Brussels, the alliance between France and West Germany came close to cracking up. West Germany was concerned lest a big upvaluation of the D-mark would hurt German exports and thus push up German unemployment. The French finance minister, on the other hand, threatened to leave the EMS in the absence of an agreement, float their own currency and retreat behind national trade barriers. Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Geoffrey Howe, acted as an honest broker and an agreement was arrived at. This is the seventh realignment since the EMS was established in 1979. France devalued its currency for the third time since Mitterrand took over.

Neo-protectionism: A deal was concluded on February 12 by EEC's Wilhelm Haferkamp and Viscount Etienne Davignon and Japan's Nakasone by which the Japanese renewed their "self-limitation" agreement not to sell more than 1.68 million cars a year to the American market and keep exports of video recorders and colour TV tubes to the EEC within specific limits. It appears that the world's three main trading powers, with the EEC in the lead, are bent on following a policy of neo-protectionism, although officials in Washington and Brussels still maintain that voluntary export restraints of the kind elicited from the Japanese are not protectionist since they are not expressly banned by GATT. According to many trade experts, about 30 per cent of world trade is now "managed"—i.e., subject to direct or indirect protectionism. The list of protected sectors in the EEC includes agriculture, steel, ship-building, textiles and clothing, mechanical watches, radio sets and electronic components.

Dissidence in China: Outside the mainstream of Chinese politics, there are pulls from the right as well as the left. Although revisionist Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang have now got rid of Mao-fixated leaders like Wu De, Wang Dong-



Pershing II missile.

xing and Hua Guofeng, Mao's ghost still hovers around the corridors of power. On the other hand, there is a small but growing number of people who call themselves the Chinese Revolutionary Party. They are violently anti-Maoist and regard the present so-called liberal regime to be no better than Mao's. What they want is a parliamentary multi-party democracy for China. Abroad, a dissident student movement spread from New York to Hong Kong. Its journal *China Spring* appeared first in New York in December. Concerned that the dissident movement could gain support on the mainland, Chinese authorities began to attack the *China Spring* movement in March.

OPEC crisis: There was a crisis in the OPEC this quarter and there was a chance that oil prices may crash into a free fall as crude prices began falling. First, the price of North Sea crude was reduced; Nigeria lowered its prices to compete with Western Europe. The Soviet Union too lowered its prices to Western customers. Finally, after much negotiation which threatened to break the OPEC, the benchmark price was reduced from \$34 to \$29 per barrel. If the global oil glut continues, the chances of the poorer of the oil-rich nations breaking ranks with the OPEC, will increase. And if the OPEC breaks up, economists fear

to think of the consequences for world economy. However, although OPEC countries are still producing more than the demand, the demand is expected to pick up later in the year.

Intermediate Range Nuclear Missiles: The US is trying to use the threat of stationing new missiles in Europe (Pershing II ballistic missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles) as a bargaining chip to force the Soviets to discard the most powerful and modern of their intermediate-range missiles (333 SS-20s, 280 SS-4s and SS-5s) already in place. Negotiations to this effect are going on at Geneva, and the three types of missiles are under discussion there. The SS-20 is propelled by solid fuel, is mobile and has a range of up to 3,000 miles. It carries three 150-kiloton warheads, each with its programmed target. Two thirds of the SS-20s are stationed west of the Ural mountains, pointing westwards with an approximately 20-minute flight to West Germany. The Pershing II has a range of 1,000 miles and is also propelled by solid fuel. It is theoretically ten times as accurate as the SS-20. The Tomahawks, unlike the Pershing II and SS-20, which are ballistic missiles, are more like unmanned jet planes. It has remarkable mobility, accuracy and stealth but has a cruising speed of only 500 mph. While the Pershing IIs are destined for West Germany, the Tomahawks will go to Italy, West Germany, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands.

A Law of the Sea (LOS) convention was signed by delegates from 117 countries in Jamaica in late December. The convention, if ratified as expected, will establish, among other things, a country's right to claim a limit of 12 nautical miles to its territorial waters; a 200-mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ); a 350-mile continental shelf as its territory, and the right for an archipelagic state (like Indonesia) to claim as its internal waters all the sea enclosed by a boundary drawn around the outermost islands of its grouping. While the LOS seems to provide an orderly method of establishing a nation's rights and responsibilities regarding its surrounding waters, the new pattern of control is superimposed on one of transnational resources and activities and may be the source of new disputes. For instance, Indonesia and Vietnam, separated by hundreds of miles of water, now have overlapping claims to the continental shelf area north of the Natuna Islands. Overlapping EEZ claims regarding fishing rights and oil-bearing seabed structures may also occur. Furthermore, the LOS has done little to solve current problems existing between nations.

Dense Pack Plan: In late November/early December, US President Ronald

Reagan urged the deployment of 100 huge new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in a Dense Pack cluster near Cheyenne, Wyoming. The plan calls for the missiles to be implanted 1,800 feet apart along a 14-by-1½ mile strip. Their concrete-and-steel silos would be hardened to a degree never attained before. The rationale behind it is a fratricide theory: in case of a Soviet ICBM attack, the first group of Soviet warheads would knock out only some of the closely-packed MX missiles in their silos, but the explosion would destroy or disable those coming behind, which would be forced into close proximity because of the small target area of the Dense Pack site. The theory is not tested and has been the subject of much debate. And as things stand today, MX may never take off as Congress has withheld funding of missile deployment and production in the absence of an as yet practical and invulnerable basing mode.

The Balkans again: After World War II, the problem of the minorities living in the Balkans became a side issue. But recently, territorial disputes regarding "national contradictions" have re-emerged. Among the most bitter is a dispute between Hungary and Romania over Transylvania, a province in Romania with a large minority of Hungarians. There is also a dispute between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia regarding the nationality of the slav inhabitants of Macedonia, which is a republic of the Yugoslav federation. While Bulgaria accepts the present frontier, it insists that the inhabitants in question are Bulgarians and not "Macedonians". While Yugoslavia is an independent Communist country, Bulgaria is a close ally of the USSR. The Yugoslavs fear that one day the Soviet Union may allow Bulgaria to renew its old territorial claim on Macedonia as a prelude to a general Soviet-bloc onslaught on Yugoslavia. Another vulnerable spot is the province of Kosovo on the Albanian border, where a Yugoslav-Albanian minority lives. In 1981, they demanded that the province be upgraded to a republic. Although Albania has given only moral support so far, it may do more in future, especially if it is backed by a superpower.

Zero Option: President Reagan's proposal to the Soviet Union, under which NATO members would reverse their decision to deploy new nuclear weapons if the Soviets dismantled all 333 of their SS-20s everywhere in the USSR, including the Far East, plus the 280 aging SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. He unveiled the option in a live broadcast on November 18. It was a counter to Leonid Brezhnev's "peace campaign" and his call for a moratorium on nuclear weapons in Europe.

S.B.

FOCUS: AFGHANISTAN

(Continued from page 12)

Pakistan's willingness to participate in the Geneva tripartite talks with the Afghan Government and the special representative of the UN Secretary General paves the way for a negotiated settlement of the Afghan tangle. But it should be realised that no such solution can be found without all outside help to the Afghan rebels being stopped. In fact, Egypt's President Anwar Sadat himself disclosed, just before his assassination, that he channelised American arms to the rebels. Despite the protestations of Pakistan, it is a known fact that it acts as the base camp for all rebel activity and replenishment of arms. The rebels have indeed succeeded in giving the Russians a tough time and making their entrenchment a costly affair—economically, politically and militarily. Nevertheless, the new Soviet chief, Yuri Andropov, will never allow Afghanistan to be exposed to such subversion and threat to its sovereignty, whatever be the cost, lest Russia's own borders are made pregnable. Thus, cessation of all help to the rebels is a pre-requisite for a negotiated settlement. With strong credentials to back its efforts, India can work for a political solution of the Afghan crisis on these lines:

- Guarantee by all concerned parties to desist from arming Afghan rebels in their subversive activities;
- Concrete measures to be taken by Western countries to uphold and maintain the sovereignty and non-aligned status of Afghanistan;
- Complete non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by all the concerned parties;
- Letting the people of Afghanistan decide their future as well as choose their friends and foes.

Unless these conditions are created, no lasting solution can be found. Both the US and USSR can continue piling their nuclear arsenals, but unless they come to the negotiating table they cannot find a solution to their problems, much less handle the Afghan crisis. And surely India can chip in its own efforts, given the goodwill and opportunity to function in a positive way. ■

PRACTICE TESTS

In preparing these tests we have tried to visualise the questions you are likely to face in your actual exam. Great care has been taken to frame questions which are of the same standard as those you'll encounter in your exam.

Rating: Evaluate your performance on the basis of the following score-card:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|
| 100 questions in 60 minutes | — | Excellent |
| 60 questions in 60 minutes | — | Good |
| 50 questions in 60 minutes | — | Fair |
| 35 questions in 60 minutes | — | Poor |

Tips: 1. Do not waste time over questions you are not sure about. 2. Give the problems some thought before choosing the answers. 3. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. 4. Do not try to guess the answer.

TEST OF REASONING

BY LT COL I. R. MANCHANDA, former Dy President, S. S. B.

FOR CIVIL SERVICES (Prelims) & PO Exams

This section forms an important part of the GENERAL STUDIES paper of the Civil Services (Prelims) exam and the TEST OF REASONING paper of the PO exam (SBI Associate Banks, Central Recruitment Board), both to be held this month.

Time: 35 minutes.

Scores: 1. Give yourself one mark for each correct answer. 2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate your score as under:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Excellent . . . 35-38 | Very Good . . . 30-34 | Good . . . 25-29 |
| Fair . . . 20-24 | Poor . . . Below 20 | |

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers are given at the end of this supplement.

Directions: Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following:

| Party Position—Assembly Elections (Jan '83) | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|
| | Andhra | Karnataka | | Andhra | Karnataka |
| Total seats | 294* | 224* | | | |
| Congress (I) | 60 | 81 | BJP | 3 | 18 |
| Telugu Desam | 202 | --- | CPI | 4 | 3 |
| Janata | | | CPI (M) | 5 | 3 |
| (With Kranti Ranga) | --- | 95 | "Others" | 19 | 23 |

*One result in each of the Assembly Elections was countermanded.

- Madras and Karnataka were captured by the Congress (I).
- (a) 21
(b) 24
(c) 27
(d) 30
2. Based on the percentage of seats captured by the CPI, which of the following is true with respect to this party?
- (a) Its performance in Karnataka was better than in Andhra
(b) Its performance in Andhra was better than in Karnataka
(c) It performed equally well in both states
(d) None of the above
3. Approximately—per cent of the total seats won by the BJP in both the states were won by the Telugu Desam.
- (a) 109
(b) 460
(c) 662
(d) 962
4. In Karnataka, the Janata (with Kranti Ranga) secured approximately—per cent more seats than the Congress (I).
- (a) 12
(b) 17
(c) 22
(d) 27
5. Approximately—per cent of the seats won by the Telugu Desam were won by the other parties excluding "Others" in Andhra?
- (a) 24
(b) 36
(c) 48
(d) 60
6. If $93 \times 72 = 129$, $32 \times 4 = 54$, and $91 \times 11 = 102$, 25×10 equals
- (a) 27
(b) 57
(c) 71

| | | |
|----|-------|----|
| 14 | (90) | 16 |
| 15 | (?) | 19 |
| 16 | (190) | 22 |
| 17 | (252) | 25 |

- (a) 136
(b) 176
(c) 216
(d) None of the above

8. Tilak was born 11 years before the house was constructed. Inder was born a year after the house was constructed. Ved was 4 years old when Inder was born. How old was Ved in 1978, if Tilak was 52 in 1973?

- (a) 45
(b) 46
(c) 48
(d) 49

Directions: In questions 9 to 13, some of the letters in the capitalised word are underlined. You are required to arrange these letters into a meaningful word and then select from amongst the lettered choices, the one which gives the first letter of the word so formed.

9. P A T T E L A

- (a) E
(b) L
(c) P
(d) T

10. B A R G A I N I N G

- (a) A
(b) N
(c) G
(d) I

11. R E F R I G E R A T I O N

- (a) E
(b) G
(c) R
(d) T

12. P E R S O N A L I T Y

- (a) L
(b) O
(c) R
(d) S

- (a) E
- (b) R
- (c) T
- (d) U

Directions: In questions 14 to 20, there are two premises followed by a conclusion. Without challenging the authenticity of the premises, state whether the conclusion drawn is valid or not.

14. (a) None of the soldiers present in the regiment today is unfit
(b) No soldier of the regiment is absent today
(c) Therefore, all soldiers of the regiment are fit
15. (a) Any two persons who contradict each other cannot both be lying
(b) Ram and Shyam have contradicted each other
(c) Therefore, both Ram and Shyam could not be lying
16. (a) If a man is innocent, he is comfortable under cross-examination
(b) If a man is clever, he is comfortable under cross-examination
(c) Therefore, if a man is clever, he is innocent
17. (a) If the teachers are men of high calibre, students will be creative
(b) If the teachers are paid well, men of high calibre will join the teaching profession
(c) Therefore, if the teachers are paid well, students will be more creative
18. (a) No great thinker is ever self-satisfied
(b) Rajinder is never self-satisfied
(c) Therefore, Rajinder is a great thinker
19. (a) No great man preaches

what he does not practice

- (b) Ramanand does not preach what he does not practice
 - (c) Therefore, Ramanand is a great man
20. (a) Only intelligent students are able to pass the National Talent Search Examination (NTSE)
(b) X is a very intelligent student
(c) Therefore, X will certainly pass the NTSE

Directions: In questions 21 to 30, select from amongst the lettered pairs of words the alternative that has the same relationship as the key word-pair in capital letters

21. GAMES: HYDROPHOBIA
(a) Tetanus: malaria
(b) Dengue: kala-azar
(c) Myopia: hypermetropia
(d) Cerebrum: fore brain
22. HUMERUS: FEMUR:
(a) Voice-box: larynx
(b) Trachea: windpipe
(c) Upper arm: thigh
(d) Peanuts: groundnuts
23. PITUITARY BRAIN:
(a) Thyroid: neck
(b) Endocrine: adrenalin
(c) Hormones: chemical
(d) Abdomen: belly
24. SCALPEL: GUN:
(a) Teacher: knowledge
(b) Carpenter: clerk
(c) Surgeon: soldier
(d) Refugee: immigrant
25. LACONIC: VERBOSE:
(a) Latent: hidden
(b) Intrepid: brave
(c) Lethargic: enervated
(d) Laudatory: defamatory
26. MOTIF: THEME:
(a) Mundane: spiritual
(b) Munificent: generous
(c) Nadir: zenith
(d) Enervating: invigorating
27. WINE: GRAPES:
(a) Liquor: intoxicant

- (d) Dry: wet
28. IRRITATION: RAGE::
 (a) Break: make
 (b) Permanent: evanescent
 (c) Shower: deluge
 (d) Doctor: exotic
29. TEAR: FRACTURE::
 (a) Relative: hostile
 (b) Small: big
 (c) Ligament: bone
 (d) Cloth: paper
30. SPIRITS: SORCERY::
 (a) Scholar: erudite
 (b) Learning: knowledge
 (c) Ghosts: necromancy
 (d) Spiritual: mundane

Directions: Questions 31 to 34 are based on the following: A man's energy output depends on the kind of physical activity in which he is engaged, on the size of his body and on the climate around him. Unless energy output, i.e., the work done by him, is adequately compensated for by energy input, i.e., food, a man shall not survive for long. When lying down, completely relaxed, comfortably warm, and at rest (but still awake), a man produces, every hour, about 1 calorie (cal) of heat per kg of body weight. In other words, the energy requirement of a man weighing 60 kg under these circumstances would be 1,440 cal per day. A table given below shows the approximate energy requirement per kg of body weight per hour (cal/kg/hr) under comfortably warm conditions:

| Activity | Approximate energy requirement (cal/kg/hr) |
|---------------------|--|
| At rest, lying down | 1.0 |
| Sitting upright | 1.4 |
| Standing upright | 1.6 |
| Slow walking | 2.0 |

Sleeping

0.9

Note: All questions are to be answered assuming that the climatic conditions are comfortably warm unless otherwise stated.

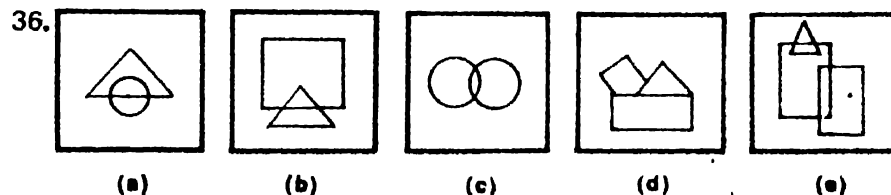
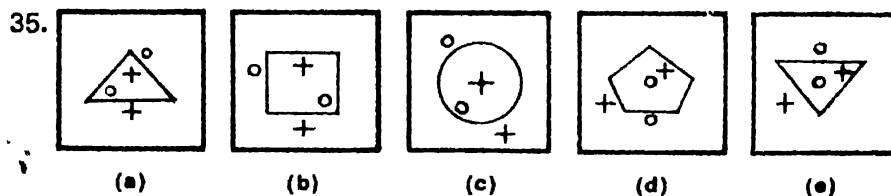
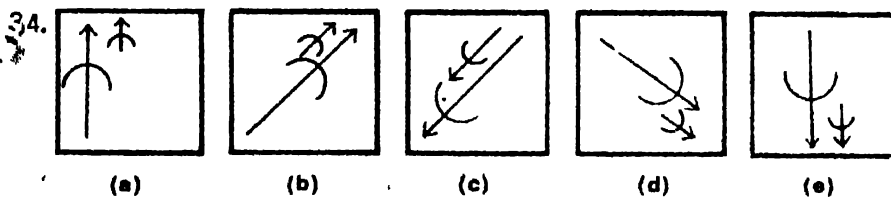
31. X's activities during the day are: sleeping 8 hours; moderate exercise 2 hours; slow walking 3 hours; sitting upright $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours; standing upright for the remaining hours. If X weighs 70 kg, what will be his energy requirement in cal?
- (a) 2,343
 (b) 2,443
 (c) 2,553
 (d) 2,653
32. X weighing 80 kg sleeps for 8 hours and sits upright for 16 hours. Had he slept for 16 hours and done moderate exercise for 8 hours, his energy requirement would have been approximately—per cent of his energy requirement in the first case.
- (a) 57
 (b) 150
 (c) 157
 (d) 167
33. The daily routine of two athletes is as under:

| | Severe exercise | Rest, lying down | Slow walking | Sleeping |
|----|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----------|
| X. | 4 hrs | 4 hrs | 8 hrs | 8 hrs |
| Y. | 6 hrs | 2 hrs | 6 hrs | 10 hrs |

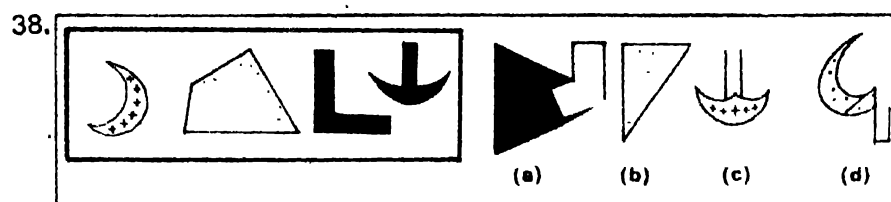
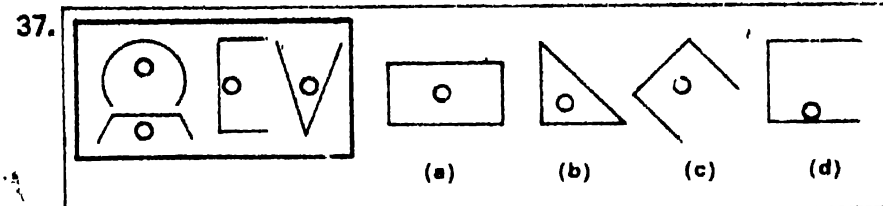
If both the athletes weigh 60 kg each, approximately—per cent more or less would be the energy requirement of X than that of Y.

(a) 14 per cent less
 (b) 14 per cent more
 (c) 23 per cent less
 (d) 23 per cent more

...of the 100, there are five figures. Four of these are similar in some way and one is different. You are required to spot the odd-figure out.



Directions: In questions 37 and 38, you are required to select from amongst the lettered figures, the one which goes with those in the box on the left.



EDITOR'S NOTE

All possible care is taken to check the information given in this supplement. But we do not take responsibility for chance errors or omissions. Authoritative corrections will be gratefully received.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Questions published in this section appeared in the General Knowledge paper of the Clerks' Grade Examination held in July 1982. These are based on the candidates' memory as they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall. Though we have compiled these questions as close to the original as possible, we take no responsibility for any discrepancies.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. Julius Nyerere is the President of
 - (a) Kenya
 - (b) Tanzania
 - (c) Zaire
 - (d) Zimbabwe
2. The growth of GNP in India in 1980-81 was — per cent
 - (a) Zero
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 5
 - (d) 5.5
3. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Park is in
 - (a) Assam
 - (b) Kerala
 - (c) Karnataka
 - (d) UP
4. Mahatma Gandhi Setu, the world's longest bridge, is on the river
 - (a) Brahmaputra
 - (b) Ganga
 - (c) Yamuna
 - (d) Narmada
5. Who delivered the keynote address at the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy held at Moscow in 1982?
 - (a) Daniel Arap Moi
 - (b) Indira Gandhi
 - (c) Kurt Waldheim
 - (d) Pierre Trudeau
6. ——— is a gas-cooled nuclear power plant
 - (a) UP
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Karnataka
 - (d) Tamil Nadu
7. The Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation and the Space Commission is
 - (a) H.N. Sethna
 - (b) Satish Dhawan
 - (c) M.G.K. Menon
 - (d) None of the above
8. Jupiter has — known satellites.
 - (a) 10
 - (b) 12
 - (c) 14
 - (d) 15
9. Two new oil refineries are proposed to be set up at
 - (a) Karnal and Mangalore
 - (b) Sonapat and Calicut
 - (c) Bhatinda and Aihaphey
 - (d) Paradeep and Kandla
10. At ——— Steel Plant stainless steel is produced
 - (a) Bokaro
 - (b) Bhilai
 - (c) Durgapur
 - (d) Salem
11. ——— per cent of India's population lives below poverty line.
 - (a) 38
 - (b) 43
 - (c) 48
 - (d) 53

- declared 1902 as the
- (a) Women's Liberation Year
 - (b) Year of Removal of Leprosy
 - (c) Year of the Disabled
 - (d) Productivity Year
13. According to the 1981 census — has the highest literacy rate.
- (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) West Bengal
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) Maharashtra
14. The Indus Valley people established commercial contacts with the
- (a) Egyptians
 - (b) Greeks
 - (c) Sumerians
 - (d) Mesopotamians
15. — was the great woman scholar of Rigvedic age.
- (a) Gargi
 - (b) Janaki
 - (c) Lakshmi
 - (d) Vaidehi
16. Sarnath, the famous Buddhist site near Varanasi, was the place where Buddha
- (a) Attained his enlightenment
 - (b) Attained his Mahaparnirvana
 - (c) Delivered his first sermon
 - (d) Was born
17. — was the celebrated Indian astronomer and mathematician who adorned the court of Vikramaditya.
- (a) Aryabhatta
 - (b) Banabhatta
 - (c) Shashanka
 - (d) Vagabhatta
18. Most of the Gupta sovereigns followed
- (a) Buddhism
 - (b) Jainism
 - (c) Hinduism
 - (d) Islam

- the
- (a) Cholas
 - (b) Pallavas
 - (c) Pandyas
 - (d) Rashtrakutas
20. The 1982 World Cup Soccer games will be held at
- (a) Barcelona
 - (b) Madrid
 - (c) Mexico City
 - (d) Munich
21. — was the first woman to climb Mount Everest.
- (a) Junko Tabei
 - (b) Phantong Phantog
 - (c) Takashi Osakhi
 - (d) Wanda Ruthkiewicz
22. — won the Rovers Cup (1981).
- (a) East Bengal
 - (b) Mafatlal
 - (c) Mohammedan Sporting
 - (d) Mohun Bagan
23. In the parliamentary form of government
- (a) The Executive is responsible to the Legislature
 - (b) The Executive is responsible to the Judiciary
 - (c) The Legislature is responsible to the Executive
 - (d) The Judiciary is responsible to the Legislature
24. In a federal state, the powers are divided between the
- (a) President and the Cabinet
 - (b) Executive and the Legislature
 - (c) Centre and the Units
 - (d) Two Houses of the Legislature
25. To which of the following parts of our Constitution does the new 20-point Programme relate the most?
- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (b) Centre-State relations
 - (c) Fundamental duties
 - (d) Fundamental rights

- marxism.
 (a) Nation State
 (b) Separation of powers
 (c) Social contract
 (d) Class war
27. The Great Indian Bustard is found in
 (a) Gujarat
 (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Punjab
 (d) Rajasthan
28. The *People's Daily* is a well-known newspaper published in
 (a) China
 (b) France
 (c) Italy
 (d) Vietnam
29. The first recipient of the Jnanpith Award was
 (a) Firaq Gorakhpuri
 (b) G. Shankara Kurup
 (c) K.V. Putappa
 (d) Tara Shankar Bandopadhyaya
30. The — industry is the most power-oriented.
 (a) Aluminium
 (b) Cement
 (c) Cotton textiles
 (d) Ship-building
31. The largest producer of iron-ore in India is
 (a) Bihar
 (b) Goa
 (c) Orissa
 (d) Madhya Pradesh
32. — has the largest area under tea cultivation.
 (a) Burma
 (b) China
 (c) India
 (d) Sri Lanka
33. A day of 24 hours occurs on June 21 every year in the
 (a) Arctic Circle
 (b) Antarctic Circle
 (c) Tropic of Cancer
 (d) Tropic of Capricorn
34. — is the most predominant gas in the atmosphere.
 (b) Carbon dioxide
 (c) Nitrogen
 (d) Oxygen
35. The purest form of water is
 (a) Rain water
 (b) Tap water
 (c) Spring water
 (d) Sea water
36. Atomic weight of an element is equal to
 (a) Electrons and neutrons in one atom of the element
 (b) Electrons and protons in one atom of the element
 (c) Protons only in one atom of the element
 (d) Protons, neutrons and electrons in one atom of the element
37. Iron obtained from the blast furnace is known as
 (a) Cast iron
 (b) Pig iron
 (c) Steel
 (d) Wrought iron
38. The first entirely synthetic fibre was
 (a) Polythene
 (b) Nylon
 (c) Rayon
 (d) Terylene
39. — is most elastic.
 (a) Glass
 (b) Plasticine
 (c) Rubber
 (d) Steel
40. When two bodies vibrate sympathetically the increased loudness produced is called
 (a) Beat
 (b) Echo
 (c) Resonance
 (d) Sonic boom
41. — wrote the National Song *Bande Matram*.
 (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 (b) Rabindranath Tagore
 (c) Sarat Chandra Chatterjee
 (d) Subramaniam Bharati

- ... the Muslim League was founded by
- (a) Shaikat Ali
 - (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
 - (c) M.A. Jinnah
 - (d) Nawab Salimullah Khan
43. — was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress.
- (a) Dr Annie Besant
 - (b) Kasturba Gandhi
 - (c) Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya
 - (d) Sarojini Naidu
44. During the three decades of planned development in India, which one of the following objectives has been achieved?
- (a) Eradication of poverty
 - (b) Reduction in the concentration of income and wealth
 - (c) Self-sufficiency in food production
 - (d) Removal of unemployment
45. The highest priority was accorded to the development of agriculture in the
- (a) First Five Year Plan
 - (b) Third Five Year Plan
 - (c) Fifth Five Year Plan
 - (d) Annual Plans for 1966-67 to 1968-69
46. Agricultural income in India is taxed by the
- (a) Union government
 - (b) State governments
 - (c) Land development corporations
 - (d) Municipal corporations
47. The largest food crop produced in India is
- (a) Wheat
 - (b) Maize
 - (c) Millets
 - (d) Rice
48. — is the Chairman of the Indian Law Commission.
- (a) K.K. Mathew
 - (b) Nasirullah Beg
 - (c) P.N. Bhagwati
 - (d) None of the above
49. The world's largest airport is in
- (a) Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)
 - (b) Moscow (USSR)
 - (c) New York (US)
 - (d) Paris (France)
50. F-16, which is being acquired by Pakistan from the US, is
- (a) A missile with nuclear head which can be fired from land, sea and air
 - (b) An amphibious tank with armour which cannot be pierced
 - (c) The latest type of hunter submarine
 - (d) A sophisticated fighter-bomber aircraft
51. The largest thorium resources are reported to be in
- (a) India
 - (b) The US
 - (c) The Soviet Union
 - (d) West Germany
52. The main objective of the Social Security Certificate Scheme introduced in the Union Budget of 1982-83 is to
- (a) Collect funds for financing social security benefit payment
 - (b) Raise funds to pay unemployment relief
 - (c) Raise funds for financing developmental expenditure
 - (d) Raise additional resources so as to reduce budgetary deficits
53. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre is located in
- (a) Bangalore
 - (b) Sriharikota
 - (c) Trivandrum
 - (d) Trombay
54. 'Bully' is a term used in
- (a) Golf
 - (b) Hockey
 - (c) Polo
 - (d) Tennis
55. — won the 'Uber Cup' (1981).
- (a) Denmark

- (b) Indonesia
(c) Japan
(d) Malaysia
56. — is the national sport of Australia.
(a) Cricket
(b) Football
(c) Hockey
(d) Tennis
57. UN Day is observed annually on
(a) June 6
(b) October 24
(c) October 30
(d) November 14
58. The UN Charter was signed on June 26, 1945, in
(a) Dumbarton Oaks
(b) California
(c) Geneva
(d) San Francisco
59. The extent of the empire under the Muslim sultans of Delhi was the greatest during the reign of
(a) Balban
(b) Ala-ud-Din Khilji
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
60. Babar was invited to invade India by
(a) Daulat Khan Lodi
(b) Ibrahim Lodi
(c) Mohammad Lodi
(d) Sikandar Lodi
61. The only prominent Hindu who accepted the Din-i-Ilahi of Akbar was Raja
(a) Birbal
(b) Bhagwan Das
(c) Todarmal
(d) Man Singh
62. Alberuni came to India in the time of
(a) Mohammad Ghorī
(b) Mahmud Ghaznavi
(c) Ala-ud-Din Khilji
(d) Qutab-ud-Din Aibak
63. Mughal painting reached the highest stage of development during the reign of
(a) Akbar
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Jehangir
(d) Shahjehan
64. Qutab Shahi dynasty ruled in
(a) Bijapur
(b) Ahmadnagar
(c) Berar
(d) Golconda
65. Aurangzeb's grave is at
(a) Ajmer
(b) Daulatabad
(c) Nizamuddin (Delhi)
(d) Sikandra (near Agra)
66. The master craftsmen who built Taj Mahal came mainly from
(a) China
(b) Egypt
(c) Greece
(d) Persia
67. M.F. Hussain is a famous
(a) Journalist
(b) Painter
(c) Musician
(d) Poet
68. The author of *Panchatantra* is
(a) Bharat Muni
(b) Bhavabhuti
(c) Jai Dev
(d) Vishnu Sharma
69. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar was well known as a
(a) Singer of classical music
(b) Painter
(c) Militant revolutionary
(d) Devoted disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and dedicated social worker
70. Mohini Attam is a classical dance style which originated in
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Kerala
(c) Manipur
(d) Orissa
71. Which of the following ragas in Hindustani music is related to the rainy season?
(a) *Behag*
(b) *Bhairavi*
(c) *Jai-Jaiwanti*
(d) *Malhar*

76. Which of the following statements holds good in respect of the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) One-third of its members retire every three years
- (b) Two-thirds of its members retire after every three years
- (c) Two-thirds of its members retire after every two years
- (d) One-third of its members retire after every two years

73. — is a Union territory.

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Sikkim

74. — has a Vidhan Parishad

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Kerala

75. Which of the following qualifications are essential for a candidate seeking election as Vice-President of India?

- (a) He must be a graduate
- (b) He must own a house in any part of India
- (c) He must be eligible for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha
- (d) He must have served as a governor in at least one state

76. A Welfare State does not care to promote

- (a) Public parks
- (b) Church
- (c) Schools
- (d) Hospitals

77. — regards the State as an unnecessary evil

- (a) Collectivism
- (b) Individualism
- (c) Anarchism
- (d) Utilitarianism

78. Asia's largest alumina complex will be located at Damanjoti near Jeypore in

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan

(c) Orissa

(d) Madhya Pradesh

79. During equinoxes all places have equal

- (a) Days and nights
- (b) Temperature
- (c) Sunshine
- (d) Atmospheric pressure

80. In — earthquakes are common

- (a) Australia
- (b) Eastern Asia
- (c) Germany
- (d) The US

81. The earth's crust is made up of

- (a) Liquids
- (b) Gases
- (c) Metals
- (d) Rocks

82. The world's top sugar producer is

- (a) Cuba
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Mexico
- (d) West Indies

83. Alcoholic drinks contain alcohol

- (a) Ethyl
- (b) Methyl
- (c) Propyl
- (d) Butyl

84. A sodium salt of a fatty acid obtained either from plants or animals, is known as

- (a) An alcohol
- (b) An ester
- (c) An oxide
- (d) A soap

85. Conversion of water into steam is a — change.

- (a) Biochemical
- (b) Chemical
- (c) Physical
- (d) Biological

86. Colour blindness is

- (a) A defect of vision
- (b) A defect of hearing
- (c) A defect of taste
- (d) A defect of smell

87. Albert Einstein is known for

- research work in
- (a) General theory of relativity
 - (b) Photoelectric effect and mathematical physics
 - (c) Mass-energy relation
 - (d) Special theory of relativity
88. A piece of paper and a cricket ball are dropped simultaneously from the same point. They will strike the ground simultaneously if they
- (a) Have the same weight
 - (b) Have the same mass
 - (c) Have the same density
 - (d) Are in vacuum
89. —contain(s) maximum energy.
- (a) Fats
 - (b) Proteins
 - (c) Sugar
 - (d) Vitamins
90. The number of heart beats per minute in an average adult is
- (a) 42
 - (b) 72
 - (c) 100
 - (d) 120
91. —is the largest organ in an adult.
- (a) Heart
 - (b) Kidney
 - (c) Liver
 - (d) Spleen
92. —do not suffer during inflation.
- (a) Debtors
 - (b) Creditors
 - (c) Persons with fixed income
 - (d) Lawyers
93. Which of the following means of financing developmental expenditure by the government would be most inflationary?
- (a) Borrowing from the public
 - (b) Borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India
 - (c) Increased taxation of income and wealth
 - (d) Taxing commodities and services
94. —are/is not a credit instrument.
- (a) Bonds issued by
 - (b) Shares issued by private-sector companies
 - (c) Bank drafts
 - (d) Banker's acceptance
95. The purchasing power of money declines most rapidly during a period of
- (a) Depression
 - (b) High production
 - (c) Recession
 - (d) Galloping inflation
96. During India's freedom struggle, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal advocated
- (a) Conciliation
 - (b) Cooperation
 - (c) Moderation
 - (d) Extremism
97. Bardoli Satyagraha is associated with
- (a) Rajendra Prasad
 - (b) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
 - (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi
98. —Movement was started by the Indian National Congress in 1942 as a part of the independence struggle.
- (a) Home-rule
 - (b) Civil Disobedience
 - (c) Swadeshi
 - (d) Quit India
99. Gandhi's economic philosophy was that we can find happiness by
- (a) Reducing our wants to the minimum
 - (b) Destroying machines
 - (c) Accepting poverty as the result of our 'Karma'
 - (d) Increasing the production of wealth to the maximum
100. —is the present World Bank President.
- (a) Alden Winship Clausen
 - (b) Roberto Eduardo Villoa
 - (c) Robert McNamara
 - (d) Sigvard Eklund
101. UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is a

- (a) Bolivian
(b) Brazilian
(c) Mexican
(d) Peruvian
102. — is not a member of ASEAN.
(a) Kampuchea
(b) Indonesia
(c) Singapore
(d) Thailand
103. In — India's second newsprint factory has started production.
(a) Assam
(b) Karnataka
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) West Bengal
104. UN headquarters are located in
(a) Bonn
(b) Geneva
(c) New York
(d) Tokyo
105. The UN General Assembly has proclaimed 1983 as the
(a) World Productivity Year
(b) Year of the Child
(c) World Literary Year
(d) World Communication Year
106. — is not a subsidiary agency of the UN.
(a) IAEA
(b) IACO
(c) IRC
(d) WHO
107. — is the most irrigated state in India.
(a) Bihar
(b) Haryana
(c) Punjab
(d) UP
108. — energy is the largest alternative energy resource.
(a) Atomic
(b) Geothermal
(c) Tidal
(d) Solar
109. The world's largest wheat producer is
(a) China
(b) India
(c) The US
(d) The USSR
110. — receives the highest rainfall during winter in India.
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Haryana
(c) Punjab
(d) Tamil Nadu
111. An isotherm is a line joining places having equal
(a) Air pressure
(b) Humidity
(c) Rainfall
(d) Temperature
112. The Ghadar Party, which carried anti-British revolutionary activities abroad, was the work of the Sikh settlers in
(a) Malaya
(b) Germany
(c) England
(d) The US
113. — was concerned with the firing in Jallianwala Bagh on April 13, 1919.
(a) Michael O'Dwyer
(b) General Dyer
(c) Captain Doveton
(d) Col O'Brien
114. At the time of the annexation of Oudh by Lord Dalhousie, its Nawab was
(a) Asafuddaulah
(b) Amjad Ali Shah 'Hazarat'
(c) Muhammad Ali
(d) Wajid Ali
115. The fifth Sikh Guru, Arjan Dev, was sentenced to death by
(a) Bahadurshah II
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Jehangir
(d) Shahjehan
116. Burma was separated from Bengal in
(a) 1903
(b) 1905
(c) 1919
(d) 1935
117. A person, who is born to

- be eligible for contesting for membership of the Legislative Assembly of his state in
 (a) 1988
 (b) 1991
 (c) 1992
 (d) 1995
118. The Constitutions of several countries influenced the framers of the Constitution of India. Which country can be mentioned in this context regarding the chapter on 'Directive Principles of State Policy' in our Constitution?
 (a) France
 (b) Ireland
 (c) Japan
 (d) The USSR
119. — persons have so far been elected as President of India.
 (a) Four
 (b) Five
 (c) Six
 (d) Seven
120. A legal dispute between the governments of Bihar and Orissa will originally be heard by
 (a) The High Court of Bihar
 (b) The High Court of Orissa
 (c) The Supreme Court of India
 (d) A joint bench of the High Courts of both the states
121. Who said "Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people"?
 (a) Aristotle
 (b) Karl Marx
 (c) George Washington
 (d) Abraham Lincoln
122. Organs of reproduction of a plant are
 (a) Buds
 (b) Flowers
 (c) Fruits
 (d) Seeds
123. The number of chromosome
 (a) 20
 (b) 22
 (c) 23
 (d) 24
124. — is part of man's digestive system
 (a) Pituitary
 (b) Prostate
 (c) Pancreas
 (d) Platelets
125. Goitre is caused by the enlargement of — glands.
 (a) Adrenal
 (b) Parathyroid
 (c) Pituitary
 (d) Thyroid
126. Edible part of the ginger plant is obtained from
 (a) Fruit
 (b) Leaf
 (c) Stem
 (d) Root
127. Haemophilia is a genetic disorder which causes
 (a) Blindness
 (b) Loss of haemoglobin
 (c) Rheumatism
 (d) Non-clotting of blood
128. Universal blood donors belong to blood group
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) O
 (d) AB
129. During the day, plants give out
 (a) Carbon dioxide
 (b) Ammonia
 (c) Oxygen
 (d) Nitrogen
130. In India, the 'Food for Work' programme was initiated to
 (a) Increase food production
 (b) Increase employment opportunities
 (c) Help the families which are below the poverty line
 (d) Increase investment in food-processing industries

131. — is/are not an official channel for providing agricultural credit.

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Nationalised banks
- (c) Post Office Savings Banks
- (d) Cooperative banks

132. As per the strategy of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the programme of agriculture and rural industries will be integrated with IRDP, which stands for

- (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme
- (b) Intensive Regional Development Programme
- (c) Inter-Regional Development Policy
- (d) Industrial Resources Development Plans

133. In India, about — million agricultural labourers do not own cultivable land.

- (a) 10
- (b) 20
- (c) 60
- (d) 80

134. The subdivision and fragmentation of land in India is mainly due to the

- (a) Existence of different types of land tenure systems
- (b) High rate of population growth in rural areas
- (c) Inadequacy of rural credit system
- (d) Laws governing inheritance of Indians

135. — is connected with hockey

- (a) Durand Cup
- (b) Jules Rimet Cup
- (c) Rangaswamy Cup
- (d) Rohinton Baria Trophy

136. — won the 1982 Indian National Badminton Championship in the women's singles event.

- (a) Ami Ghia

- (b) Amita Kulkarni
- (c) Hatrish Nariman
- (d) Madhumita Goswami

137. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose organised the INA in

- (a) Djakarta
- (b) Kuala Lumpur
- (c) Singapore
- (d) Tokyo

138. According to Mahatma Gandhi, property should

- (a) Be abolished
- (b) Remain but should be used by the owners as trustees for the common good
- (c) Remain but should have a ceiling
- (d) Be taken over and distributed more equitably by the State

139. Who advocated *Ram Rajya*?

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

140. The Commonwealth Summit was last held in September-October 1981 in

- (a) Nairobi
- (b) Melbourne
- (c) London
- (d) Ottawa

141. The interest on a savings bank account upto a certain ceiling limit of an 'individual' taxpayer is usually exempt from payment of income-tax. In the Union Budget of 1982-83 this ceiling has

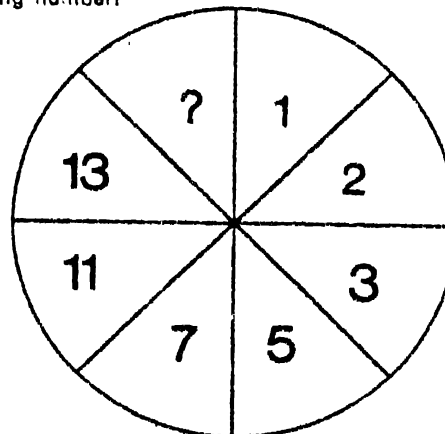
- (a) Been increased to Rs 3,000
- (b) Been increased to Rs 4,000
- (c) Not been changed at all
- (d) Been reduced from Rs 4,000 to Rs 3,000

142. — Finance Commissions have so far been appointed by the government.

- (a) Six
(b) Seven
(c) Eight
(d) Nine
143. — is the present Chief of Naval Staff.
(a) K.V. Krishna Rao
(b) R.L. Pereira
(c) O.S. Dawson
(d) None of the above
144. The Kailash Temple at Ellora was built by
(a) Guptas
(b) Rashtrakutas
(c) Pallavas
(d) Satvahanas
145. The Tamil *Ramayana* was the work of
(a) Andal
(b) Jayangondar
(c) Kambar
(d) Ramanujam
146. — is the oldest monument:
(a) Ajanta Caves
(b) Khajuraho
(c) Taj Mahal
(d) Qutub Minar
147. Tulsidas lived during —'s reign.
(a) Akbar
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Babar
(d) Shahjehan
148. The foremost saint-poet of *Brajhasha* is
(a) Gyaneshwar
(b) Surdas
(c) Tulsidas
(d) Vidyapati
149. — is known as the 'father of modern painting in India'.
(a) Baroda Ukil
(b) Ravi Verma
(c) Nandal Bose
(d) Satish Gujral
150. — was not an astronomer.
(a) Aryabhata
(b) Bhaskaracharya
(c) Banabhatta
(d) Varahamihira

THE MISSING ONE

What is the missing number?



Answer

(The series consists of prime numbers which cannot be divided by any number other than themselves and one.)

From *IMPROVE YOUR OWN I.Q.* by Glenn Wilson

BSRB (PO) Exam Feb '83

GENERAL AWARENESS

Questions published in this section appeared in the GENERAL AWARENESS paper of the PO exam of the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi, Northern and Western regions (Feb '83). These are based on the candidates' memory as they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall. We have compiled these questions as close to the original as possible. Hence, we take no responsibility for any discrepancies.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. The Government of India had recently called off the visit of an official delegation to
 - (a) Israel
 - (b) China
 - (c) Bangladesh
 - (d) Pakistan
 - (e) The USSR
2. Which is the smallest Indian state in terms of area?
 - (a) Tripura
 - (b) Nagaland
 - (c) Sikkim
 - (d) Kerala
 - (e) None of the above
3. The Bombay textile strike was organised by the
 - (a) INTUC
 - (b) AITUC
 - (c) CITU
 - (d) MGKU
 - (e) None of the above
4. Who is the founder of Telugu Desam?
 - (a) N.T. Rama Rao
 - (b) M.G. Ramachandran
 - (c) Raj Kumar
 - (d) K. Karunakaran
 - (e) None of the above
5. Vrindaban is associated with
 - (a) Ram
 - (b) Krishna
 - (c) Shiva
 - (d) Vishnu
 - (e) None of the above
6. The official timers to the IX Asiad were
 - (a) HMT
 - (b) Philips
 - (c) Omega
 - (d) Seiko
 - (e) None of the above
7. The Seventh Non-aligned Summit will begin on March 7, 1983, in
 - (a) New Delhi
 - (b) Baghdad
 - (c) Cairo
 - (d) Belgrade
 - (e) None of the above
8. What is Jarvik-7?
 - (a) A new variety of wheat
 - (b) An anti-tank missile
 - (c) A type of bomb
 - (d) A super-fast train
 - (e) An artificial heart
9. Who is the President of the Shiromani Akali Dal?
 - (a) P.S. Badal
 - (b) S.S. Barnala
 - (c) G.S. Tohra
 - (d) J.S. Talwandi
 - (e) None of the above
10. What is the new name of MX missile?
 - (a) Cruise

- (b) Sam
(c) Pant
(d) USM
(e) None of the above
11. Who is the chief of the Soviet Communist Party?
(a) Y. Andropov
(b) D. Ustinov
(c) A.P. Kirilenko
(d) N.I. Ryzhkov
(e) None of the above
12. Who called for a 'total revolution' ?
(a) Indira Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Jaiprakash Narayan
(d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(e) None of the above
13. Find the odd one out:
(a) Chandigarh
(b) Tripura
(c) New Delhi
(d) Mizoram
(e) Pondicherry
14. The Nobel Prize for Literature, 1982, went to a/an——author.
(a) German
(b) French
(c) Colombian
(d) American
(e) None of the above
15. The cooperative year ends in
(a) January
(b) March
(c) April
(d) December
(e) None of the above
16. The Esanda Hockey Tournament was held in
(a) Karachi
(b) Bombay
(c) Melbourne
(d) Barcelona
(e) None of the above
17. Who got the Norman Borlaug Award recently?
(a) Dr M.S. Swaminathan
(b) Dr Hari Krishna Jain
(c) Dr R. Mahajan
(d) Dr H.R. Raheja
(e) None of the above
18. What was the emblem of the IX Asiad?
(a) Appu
(b) Sundial of Jantar Mantar
(c) Lotus
(d) Peacock
(e) None of the above
19. Who was the President of the Asian Games Federation?
(a) Raja Bhalindra Singh
(b) Buta Singh
(c) Rajiv Gandhi
(d) Indira Gandhi
(e) None of the above
20. Who was the winner of the 1982 Ramon Magsaysay Award?
(a) Maheshwar Dayal
(b) G.R. Taban
(c) Mohammad Ali Siddiqui
(d) S.M. Pottekkatt
(e) Arun Shourie
21. Which state organises the Tansen Festival of Music?
(a) UP
(b) Bihar
(c) MP
(d) Gujarat
(e) None of the above
22. Recently,——died in Beijing.
(a) P. Dasgupta
(b) C.D. Deshmukh
(c) Baburao Patel
(d) Devraj Urs
(e) None of the above
23. Who is the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
(a) M.S. Swaminathan
(b) R.K. Trivedi
(c) Manmohan Singh
(d) S. L. Shakdher
(e) None of the above
24. Panini was a
(a) Dancer
(b) Scientist
(c) Mathematician
(d) Politician
(e) None of the above
25. The death centenary of—— falls on March 14, 1983.
(a) Karl Marx

- (c) Lejpat Rai
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(e) None of the above
26. Kampuchea's old name was
(a) Saigon
(b) Cambodia
(c) Surinam
(d) Malvinas
(e) None of the above
27. India won——medals in the IX Asiad.
(a) 47
(b) 51
(c) 57
(d) 61
(e) None of the above
28. Who is the winner of the 1981 Jnanpith Award?
(a) Amrita Pritam
(b) S.M. Pottekkatt
(c) Mahadevi Verma
(d) R.K. Narayan
(e) None of the above
29. Who is the author of *Future Shock*?
(a) John Dean
(b) Norman Mailer
(c) Alvin Toffler
(d) Saul Bellow
(e) None of the above
30. Where is the Sea of Tranquility?
(a) Mars
(b) Venus
(c) Moon
(d) Pluto
(e) Saturn
31. Who is the Chairman of the Railway Commission Board?
(a) L.K. Jha
(b) A.B.A. Ghan, Khan Choudhary
(c) Vasant Sathe
(d) L.K. Tripathi
(e) None of the above
32. Who played the title role in *Gandhi*?
(a) Richard Attenborough
(b) Ben Kingsley
(c) Dustin Hoffman
(d) Richard Burton
(e) None of the above
33. J.R.D. Tata piloted a——to Karachi recently
(a) Leopard Moth
(b) Pushpak
(c) Boeing
(d) MiG
(e) None of the above
34. Find the odd one out
(a) Baraun
(b) Ujan
(c) Mathura
(d) Kayab
(e) Bongaigaon
35. Which country will supply fuel for Tarapur?
(a) The US
(b) The USSR
(c) The UK
(d) Japan
(e) France
36. Who is the Asian to score 100 centuries in first-class cricket matches?
(a) Ranjit Singh
(b) Sunil Gavaskar
(c) Zaheer Abbas
(d) Imran Khan
(e) None of the above
37. The Government of India collects the maximum revenue from
(a) Income-tax
(b) Customs
(c) Excise
(d) Sales-tax
(e) None of the above
38. What percentage of interest do banks give on deposits for a period of 60 months or more?
(a) 10
(b) 10.25
(c) 11
(d) 11.25
(e) None of the above

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100-443887-10070

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- (c) speed
(d) strength

- Directions:** In questions 7 to 13, some of the sentences have errors, others have none. Each is divided into three parts marked (a), (b) and (c). Tick mark the part which has an error. If there is no error mark (d).

8. This carpenter is the most skilled/of all the other carpenters/in our workshop. No error.

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tute. No error.

10. On arriving at the airport/my
friend's father was there/to

greet us. No error.

11. This is the boy whom/I think
had broken/the window-pane
with his ball. No error.

12. I warned him that/there may be
danger/from his employees.

No error.

13. The houses in our street/are
more beautiful/than on the
main road. No error.

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Many critics of our (i.e., British) public schools complain against games being made compulsory. But every non-athlete student has not some profitable hobby or interest; and model engineering or stamps collecting can be no substitute for exercise in the fresh air in the company of other boys.

But then the hero-worshipping of athletes is worse. It creates a false image of the athlete in his own eyes, an image which he will have to discard for the true picture of himself as seen by the world outside when he goes out into the wide world to earn his living.

The community must lay emphasis on the essential triviality of talents that are merely physical,

unless we are willing that our ideals should be those of the jungle.

But there are many for whom sport is a kind of religion. To them the sporting spirit is the finest attitude with which to face life, since its possessor is very conscious of his obligations to the community.

Yet the said truth is that "religion" of sport fails to produce the sportsman. Games have practically no effect on character, for a selfish boy will play his games selfishly in spite of all, while a chivalrous boy will be chivalrous in his games. Games afford an opportunity for showing the spirit within; they are a vehicle for virtue or for vice; not for making a bad man good.

If we support the system of compulsory games, let it be for the right reasons.

14. The reason why the author does not accept the argument against sports being compulsory in the public schools is

- (a) that it is not proper to force anyone to play games
- (b) that some hobbies are far better than sports
- (c) that it is good for school-boys to be out playing in the fresh air with other boys
- (d) that every hobby is not profitable

15. What does the author think about idolising the school athlete?

- (a) Idolising schoolboy athletes is good because hero-worshipping is good.
- (b) Idolising the athlete is good for the athlete himself.
- (c) It is not good because it gives him a false image of himself.
- (d) It is good because it helps

him to get a good job.
16. How would you characterise the author's attitude to hero-worshipping the school athlete?

- (a) It is wrong because it makes the athlete very vain.
- (b) His attitude is very clear-headed and realistic.
- (c) It is wrong because it applies to all athletes, including the good ones.
- (d) It is good because hero-worshipping is bad.

17. There are many people who support sport as a kind of religion. This means that they believe

- (a) that sport brings us nearer to God
- (b) that sport makes the sportsmen keenly aware of their duties to their fellow citizens
- (c) that sport enables a man to come face to face with life
- (d) that sport brings out the best in a man including the qualities of leadership

18. "...unless we are willing that our ideals should be those of the jungle." This means that

- (a) we accept that might is right and worship it as such
- (b) we believe that the survival of the fittest is the cardinal moral principle
- (c) we believe that the weakest and the smallest deserve to be killed
- (d) in effect we believe in no ideals because the jungle has no ideals

19. "If we support... compulsory games let it be for the right reasons." The right reasons are:

- (a) They make good men out of bad men

(b) They teach us our duty to the community.

(c) They afford opportunities for exercise in the fresh air and also serve to reveal character.

(d) They help a young man to get on in life.

Directions: In questions 20 to 30, four words have been given in each set and just one of them is wrongly spelt. Tick the mis-spelt word in each set.

20. (a) speech

(b) preech

(c) teach

(d) beach

21. (a) musical

(b) chemical

(c) physical

(d) vehical

22. (a) discussion

(b) admission

(c) omission

(d) ocaasion

23. (a) interfere

(b) interest

(c) interrupt

(d) interrogate

24. (a) brief

(b) belief

(c) reciept

(d) relief

25. (a) grammer

(b) hammer

(c) stammer

(d) clamour

26. (a) enjoy

(b) reject

(c) suggest

(d) juyment

27. (a) lawful

(b) skilful

(c) willful

(d) handful

28. (a) pier

(b) mere

(c) career

(d) cricketeer

29. (a) siege

- (b) peice
- (c) seize
- (d) receive
- 30. (a) irresistable
- (b) irritable
- (c) notable
- (d) debatable

Directions: In each of the questions 31 to 37 there are three masculine nouns. Opposite each are given the corresponding feminine nouns. Some of the feminine forms are incorrect. Indicate the error. If there is no error mark (d).

- 31. (a) master—mistress
- (b) sir—madam
- (c) earl—countess
- (d) all correct
- 32. (a) director—directress
- (b) porter—portress
- (c) songster—songstress
- (d) all correct
- 33. (a) dog—bitch
- (b) horse—mare
- (c) drake—drone
- (d) all correct
- 34. (a) hero—heroine
- (b) fox—foxen
- (c) beau—belle
- (d) all correct
- 35. (a) launderer—laundress
- (b) prosecutor—prosecutress
- (c) manager—manageress
- (d) all correct
- 36. (a) ram—ewe
- (b) stag—hind
- (c) tiger—tigress
- (d) all correct
- 37. (a) washerman — washer-woman
- (b) dairy-man—dairy-maid
- (c) footman—footwoman
- (d) all correct

Directions: In questions 38 to 45, there is a sentence at the beginning of each question which has the infinitive form of one or more verbs given in brackets. Four alternative tense forms of the verbs given in

the brackets are suggested. Only one set of the suggested forms is correct. Tick the right alternative.

- 38. While we (get) ready for school, our lazy cousins (be) still in bed.
 - (a) are getting; are
 - (b) get; are being
 - (c) have been getting; have been
 - (d) will be getting; will be
- 39. This year when the long vacation (come), I (go) to learn swimming.
 - (a) is coming; am going
 - (b) will come; shall go
 - (c) comes; am going
 - (d) comes; shall go
- 40. When you (send) out the invitations to the wedding, please (not forget) to send me one.
 - (a) will send; not to forget
 - (b) shall send; don't forget
 - (c) will be sending; will not forget
 - (d) send; don't forget
- 41. I (like swim); but I (not like swim) when it is cold
 - (a) like swimming; don't swimming
 - (b) like to swim; don't like swimming
 - (c) like swimming; don't like to swim
 - (d) like swimming; don't like to be swimming
- 42. I must not forget (ring) him up or else he will start (think) that I don't like him.
 - (a) ringing; thinking
 - (b) to ring; thinking
 - (c) ringing; to think
 - (d) to ring; to think
- 43. I (always feel) that he (be) not trustworthy.
 - (a) have always felt; is
 - (b) always feel; will have been
 - (c) am always feeling; would be
 - (d) always felt; would have been

44. If you (tell) me what you wanted I (get) it for you.
 (a) told; will get
 (b) had told me; will be getting
 (c) had told me; would have got
 (d) will tell; would have got
- 1 45. If it (not rain) tomorrow, I shall go out in the car I just (buy).
 (a) does not rain; have just bought
 (b) will not rain; bought
 (c) is not raining; have just bought
 (d) will not be raining; am just buying
- 1

Directions: In each of the questions 46 to 53 there is a word or phrase given in the beginning. There are four alternative sentences in each question, suggesting different positions for the given word or phrases. Tick the sentence in which the word/phrase is correctly placed.

- 1 46. AGO
 (a) Two days ago I saw him with his wife at the railway station.
 (b) I saw him two days ago with his wife at the railway station.
 (c) I saw him with his wife two days ago at the railway station.
 (d) I saw him with his wife at the railway station two days ago.
47. HARDLY
 (a) Hardly had he entered the house when the women started weeping loudly.
 (b) He had hardly entered the house when the women started weeping loudly.
 (c) Hardly he entered the house when the women started weeping loudly.
 (d) He had entered the house hardly when the women started weeping loudly.

48. ONLY
 (a) You can only get in if you have a ticket.
 (b) You can get in if you have only a ticket.
 (c) You can get in only if you have a ticket.
 (d) You can get in if you only have a ticket.
49. EVEN
 (a) You cannot lift even the stone with all your strength.
 (b) Even you with all your strength cannot lift the stone.
 (c) You with all your strength cannot even lift the stone.
 (d) You cannot lift the stone with all your strength even.
50. YET
 (a) I have to meet yet a person who is happy with his lot in life.
 (b) I have to meet a person who is yet happy with his lot in life.
 (c) I have yet to meet a person who is happy with his lot in life.
 (d) Yet I have to meet a person who is happy with his lot in life.
51. NOT ONLY.....BUT ALSO
 (a) The baby has not only swallowed the sweet but also the coin.
 (b) The baby has swallowed not only the sweet but also the coin.
 (c) Not only has the baby swallowed the sweet but also the coin.
 (d) The baby not only has swallowed the sweet but also the coin.
52. NO SOONER.....THAN
 (a) He had no sooner started to speak than the audience became silent.
 (b) No sooner had he started to speak than the audience

- (c) No sooner he started to speak than the audience became silent.
- (d) He no sooner had started to speak than the audience became silent.

53. JUST

- (a) Has he just arrived after his long journey?
- (b) Has he arrived just after his long journey?
- (c) Just has he arrived after his long journey?
- (d) Has he arrived after just his long journey?

Directions: Each of the questions 54 to 59 contains three sentences giving the positive, comparative and superlative forms of the given adjectives. Pick out the wrong forms and indicate these as in the earlier questions. If there is no error mark (d).

54. DRY

- (a) Bombay is not *dry*.
- (b) Delhi is *drier* than Pune.
- (c) But Jacobabad is the *driest* place in India.
- (d) No error.

55. BAD

- (a) His health has been *bad* for some time.
- (b) He is *worse* today.
- (c) But tomorrow will perhaps be the *worst* day.
- (d) No error.

56. MANY

- (a) *Many* people have already arrived.
- (b) But *more* people are coming.
- (c) The *most*, however, will come in the last five minutes.
- (d) No error.

57. LATE

- (a) "You are *late*," I said to him.
- (b) "But your family came

- (c) But the *latest* to arrive was the speaker.
- (d) No error.

58. GOOD

- (a) He is not a very *good* fellow.
- (b) His brother is *better*.
- (c) But the *best* is his uncle.
- (d) No error.

59. EAGER

- (a) I am very *eager* to go to the circus.
- (b) But my little brother is *more eager* than I am.
- (c) The *eagerest* is his friend.
- (d) No error.

Directions: In each of the questions 60 to 67 choose the antonym or opposite of the italicised word from the four alternatives.

60. This table has a *rough* surface.

- (a) tender
- (b) smooth
- (c) gentle
- (d) nice

61. Our servant is a very *lazy* fellow.

- (a) industrious
- (b) obedient
- (c) cheerful
- (d) intelligent

62. Near the market the road becomes very *wide*.

- (a) spacious
- (b) crowded
- (c) dingy
- (d) narrow

63. He is one of the *clever* boys in the class.

- (a) foolish
- (b) average
- (c) senseless
- (d) backward

64. Ramu's uncle seems to be quite *drunk* today.

- (a) very jolly
- (b) thoughtful
- (c) sad
- (d) sober

- (a) innocent
(b) pure
(c) angelic
(d) virtuous
66. In that situation his action was perfectly *legal*.
(a) law abiding
(b) lawless
(c) illegal
(d) criminal
67. You can rely on him; he is very *straight*.
(a) crooked
(b) cunning
(c) deceitful
(d) dishonest

Directions: In questions 68 to 77, fill in the blanks with the right pair of the given prepositions.

68. — the corner of the street stood a policeman — an umbrella, shivering in the rain.
(a) on; with
(b) near; under
(c) by; in
(d) at; under
69. — the room it was very hot; but — the terrace it was cool.
(a) within; near
(b) in; outside
(c) inside; on
(d) outside; inside
70. Will you play — me — a while?
(a) with; for
(b) for; in
(c) for; within
(d) against; over
71. You may leave — Sunday or before, but you must return — seven days.
(a) from; after
(b) after; by
(c) on; within
(d) since; before
72. — my word, I am telling you nothing — the truth.
(a) by; from

- (c) on; outside
(d) by; but
73. — you and me — ten o' clock this morning, I have had five good offers for my radio.
(a) between; since
(b) within; before
(c) amongst; after
(d) among; within
74. — cover of darkness, the enemy crept — the hill.
(a) in; over
(b) in; along
(c) under; up
(d) through; upon
75. He leapt — the steps three at a time, and ran — the road to catch the thief.
(a) over; down
(b) from; through
(c) down; over
(d) down; across
76. His tutor went — endless trouble to prepare him — the test.
(a) through; for
(b) over; before
(c) over; against
(d) through; in
77. I shall be back — a week — your return.
(a) before; from
(b) within; of
(c) in; of
(d) within; after

Directions: In each of the questions 78 to 84, there is a sentence in indirect speech. Four alternative ways of turning it into direct speech are also given. Only one of these is correct. Tick the correct one.

78. I told them that I had never seen him before.
(a) I said to them, "I have never seen you before."
(b) I said to them, "I never saw them before."
(c) I said to them, "I have never seen him before."

ever see you before."

79. The priest asked us to remember that the wicked are always punished by God.

- (a) The priest said, "Remember, the wicked are always punished by God."
- (b) The priest said, "I ask you to remember that the wicked will always be punished by God."
- (c) The priest said that, "The wicked are always punished by God."
- (d) The priest said, "I warn you that the wicked have always been punished by God."

80. He proposed that they should have some tea.

- (a) He said, "Give us some tea."
- (b) He said, "Let us have some tea."
- (c) He said, "Should we have some tea?"
- (d) He said, "May we have some tea?"

81. He said that he was ignorant of whether he was leaving that day or the next day.

- (a) He said, "I am ignorant whether I am leaving today or tomorrow."
- (b) He said, "I don't know whether I was leaving that day or the next."
- (c) He said that, "I am ignorant whether I am going today or tomorrow."
- (d) He said, "Am I leaving today or tomorrow? I don't know."

82. John suddenly asked me whether I knew the rule of the road.

- (a) John suddenly asked me, "Do you know the rule of the road?"
- (b) John reminded me sudden-

the road?"

(c) John suddenly said to me, "Do you know the rule of the road?"

(d) John suddenly pointed at me and said, "Do you know the rule of the road or not?"

83. My brother requested me to post his letter.

- (a) My brother said to me, "Will you please post my letter?"
- (b) My brother said to me, "Post my letter, will you?"
- (c) My brother reminded me, "I request you to post my letter."
- (d) My brother ordered me, "Post my letter."

84. The teacher asked the class to be silent.

- (a) The teacher said to the class, "I order you to be silent."
- (b) The teacher said to the class, "Silence, please."
- (c) The teacher said, "Class, be silent, will you?"
- (d) The teacher said, "Silence!"

Directions: In questions 85 to 94, each sentence has two blanks. Fill in the blanks with the right pair of given words

85. Sitting in the car we watched the country unroll itself mile- - - mile, a moving - - -.

- (a) by; picture
- (b) after; panorama
- (c) following; spectacle
- (d) upon; film

86. A holiday is no- - - unless you have - - -.

- (a) relaxation; variety
- (b) holiday; change
- (c) rest-cure; books
- (d) good; money

87. If he had never done much - - - in the world, he had never done

- (a) good; bad
(b) charity; damage
(c) kindness; evil
(d) good; harm
- 1 88. The garden looked very — — though the soil was not — —.
(a) bare; barren
(b) neglected; dry
(c) wild; sandy
(d) poor; rocky
- 1 89. First we — — about on the beach; then, as the clouds gathered, we — — briskly over the fields to our house.
(a) walked; flew
(b) strolled; walked
(c) sat; strode
(d) loitered; crawled
- 1 90. The contractor wants a lot of — — labour; he also has a — — job for an accountant.
(a) irregular; small
(b) migrant; temporary
(c) casual; transitory
(d) casual; temporary
- 1 91. They went out to — — a film; I was content to — — television at home.
(a) visit; see
(b) view; see
(c) see; watch
(d) watch; attend
- 1 92. We were — — a problem; we were not — — about anything.
(a) discussing; quarrelling
(b) arguing; debating
(c) discussing; disputing
(d) disputing; fighting
- 1 93. I want men who are — — but not — — for this dangerous job.
(a) prudent; over cautious
(b) foolhardy; brave
(c) courageous; foolhardy
(d) timid; careful
94. The room was filled with the — — of roses; but the — — of the gutter spoiled it all.

- (b) scent; stench
(c) odour; smell
(d) fragrance; odour

Directions: In each of the questions 95 to 100, there is a sentence containing an idiom in italics. Four alternative meanings of the idiom are given below. Choose the one which best expresses its meaning.

95. Many people believe that World War III is *out of question*.
(a) impossible
(b) possible
(c) certain
(d) doubtful
96. He was *pulled up* for his bad behaviour.
(a) warned
(b) questioned
(c) taken to task
(d) accused
97. He protested that he was being *brought to book* for nothing.
(a) abused
(b) criticised
(c) warned
(d) punished
98. We are usually *taken in* by sweet talk.
(a) influenced
(b) flattered
(c) deceived
(d) encouraged
99. The proposal was *turned down* by the committee.
(a) rejected
(b) accepted
(c) refused
(d) condemned
100. The worker was asked to *account for* his long absence from duty.
(a) describe
(b) reveal
(c) explain
(d) discuss

TEST OF REASONING

1. (c), i.e., approximately 27 per cent. $\frac{141}{518} \times 100$ gives the percentage of seats won by the Congress (I) in both the states.
2. (b), i.e., the performance of the CPI in Andhra Pradesh was better than in Karnataka, since $\frac{4}{294} \times 100$ is greater than $\frac{3 \times 100}{224}$.
3. (d), i.e., approximately 962 per cent. If x per cent of the total seats won by the BJP in both the states were won by Telugu Desam, then $\frac{x}{100} \times 21$ must equal 202.
4. (b), i.e., approximately 17 per cent. The Janata (with Kranti Ranga) secured 14 seats more than the Congress (I). When expressed in percentage, we get $\left(\frac{14}{81} \times 100\right)$ per cent, which equals 17 per cent approximately.
5. (b), i.e., approximately 36 per cent. If we assume that the seats won by the other parties (excluding "Others") were x per cent of those won by Telugu Desam, $\frac{x}{100} \times 202$ must equal 72. This gives us x equal to 36 per cent approximately.
6. (c), i.e., 71. In each of the given equations, the result has been obtained by adding the digits constituting the numbers. For e.g., $9+3 = 12$ and $7+2 = 9$, and the result, therefore, is 129. Since $2+5 = 7$ and $1+0 = 1$, the result should be 71.
7. (a), i.e., 136. First row $(14+16) \times 3$; Third row $(16+22) \times 5 = 190$; Fourth row $(17+25) \times 6 = 252$. The missing number in the second row should, therefore, be $(15+19) \times 4 = 136$.
8. (d), i.e., 49. Since Inder is 12 years younger than Tilak and 4 years younger than Ved, Ved must be 8 years younger than Tilak. If Tilak was 52 in 1973, Ved that year must have been 44. Ved in 1978 was, therefore, 49.
9. (c), i.e., P in PALATE.
10. (a), i.e., A in AGING.
11. (c), i.e., R in REGRET.
12. (d), i.e., S in SOLAR.
13. (c), i.e., T in TRUER.
14. Valid. The two premises, when reduced to affirmative statements, would read — (a) all those soldiers who are present in the regiment today are fit, (b) all soldiers of the regiment are present today. In the light of these positive statements the conclusion is self explanatory.
15. Valid. The first statement implies that one of any two persons contradicting each other must be telling the truth. The rest is self-explanatory.
16. Not valid. If all cases of A are cases of B, you cannot say with certainty that all cases of B will also be cases of A. In other words you cannot,

is what has been done in the argument under consideration.

17. Valid. The statements in the question can be equated as under: (a) If A, then C; (b) If B, then A; (c) Therefore, if B, then C. 'Men of high calibre will join the teaching profession' is the same as saying 'that the teachers will be men of high calibre'. In the argument under consideration, we are only affirming the consequent by affirming the antecedent, and is, therefore, valid.
18. Not valid. The conclusion implies that all those who are never self-satisfied are great thinkers. Since this is not implied by the opening statement, the conclusion is not valid. If the opening statement had been "only great thinkers are never self-satisfied", then the conclusion would have been valid.
19. Not valid. The opening statement when stated in the affirmative implies that all great men preach only what they themselves practice. It, however, does not imply that all those who have this attribute are great men.
20. Not valid. The first statement does not imply that all intelligent students are able to pass the NTSE. It only implies that if a person passes the NTSE, he must be intelligent, i.e., 'none but the intelligent students pass the NTSE'.
21. (d), i.e., cerebrum is to fore-brain. The relationship in the key-word pair is that of synonyms.
22. (c), i.e., upper arm is to thigh. The upper arm-bone is called humerus while the thigh-bone is called femur. The other choices give the relationship of synonyms.
23. (a), i.e., thyroid is to neck. The pituitary body (gland) is situated beneath the brain whereas the thyroid gland is in the neck.
24. (c), i.e., surgeon is to soldier. Scalpel is the weapon of the surgeon in the same way as the gun is that of the soldier.
25. (d), i.e., laudatory is to defamatory. The relationship is that of antonyms. Laconic means brief, concise, whereas verbose means more words than are wanted. Laudatory means praiseworthy, commendable whereas defamatory means words spoken to tarnish someone's image. Choices (a) and (b) give the relationship between synonyms. The words in choice (c) do not bear any logical relationship.
26. (b), i.e., munificent is to generous. Munificent means splendidly generous, bountiful. In other words, the relationship is that of synonyms. Motif means the dominant idea or the constituent feature which is the same as theme. Choices (a), (c), and (d) give antonyms.
27. (c), i.e., vodka is to potatoes. Vodka is prepared from potatoes in the same way as wine is prepared from grapes.
28. (c), i.e., shower is to deluge. Intense irritation results in rage in the same way as heavy shower in deluge. Deluge means great flood, inundation, heavy fall of rain. Choices (a) and (b) give antonyms. Evanescent means quickly fading. Choice (d) does not give any logical relationship. Exotic means strange, bizarre.
29. (c), i.e., ligament is to bone. Ligament gets torn in the same way as bone gets fractured. The other choices do not bear any logical

- ...aining the future by communicating with the dead or with ghosts. Sorcery deals with spirits and usually uses witchcraft.
31. (d), i.e., 2,653 calories (cal). $70 (8 \times \frac{1}{10} + 2 \times 4 + 3 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{10})$, which is equal to $70 (7.2 + 8 + 6 + 6.3 + 10.4) = 70 \times 37.9$, i.e., $70 \times \frac{17}{10} = 2,653$ cal.
32. (c), i.e., approximately 157 per cent. The energy requirement of X in the first case works out to— $80 (8 \times \frac{1}{10} + 16 \times \frac{1}{10}) = 80 (7.2 + 22.4) = 2,368$ cal. His energy requirement in the second case would be $80 (16 \times \frac{1}{10} + 8 \times 4) = 80 \times (14.4 + 32)$, i.e., $80 \times (14.4 + 32)$, i.e., 3,712 cal. In other words, his energy requirement in the second case would be $\frac{100 \times 3,712}{2,368}$ per cent of that in the first case. This works out to approximately 157 per cent.
33. (a), i.e., approximately 14 per cent less. The energy requirement of X would be $60 (4 \times 6.5 + 4 \times 1 + 8 \times 2 + 8 \times \frac{1}{10})$, i.e., 3,192 cal. Energy requirement of Y would be $60 (6 \times 6.5 + 2 \times 1 + 6 \times 2 + 10 \times \frac{1}{10})$, i.e., 3,192 cal. In other words, the energy requirement of X is 528 cal less than that of Y. When expressed in percentage, we get $\frac{528}{3,192} \times 100$.
34. (c).
 35. (c).
 36. (d).
 37. (c).
 38. (b).

CLERKS' GRADE EXAM JULY '82 (G. K.)

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) |
| 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) | 11. (b) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (c) |
| 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (a) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (c) | 27. (d) | 28. (a) | 29. (b) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (c) | 35. (a) | 36. (d) |
| 37. (b) | 38. (b) | 39. (d) | 40. (c) | 41. (a) | 42. (c) |
| 43. (d) | 44. (c) | 45. (a) | 46. (b) | 47. (d) | 48. (a) |
| 49. (a) | 50. (d) | 51. (a) | 52. (a) | 53. (c) | 54. (b) |
| 55. (c) | 56. (d) | 57. (b) | 58. (d) | 59. (b) | 60. (a) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (b) | 63. (c) | 64. (d) | 65. (b) | 66. (d) |
| 67. (b) | 68. (d) | 69. (d) | 70. (b) | 71. (d) | 72. (d) |
| 73. (b) | 74. (a) | 75. (c) | 76. (b) | 77. (c) | 78. (c) |
| 79. (a) | 80. (b) | 81. (d) | 82. (a) | 83. (b) | 84. (d) |
| 85. (c) | 86. (c) | 87. (d) | 88. (d) | 89. (c) | 90. (b) |
| 91. (c) | 92. (a) | 93. (d) | 94. (c) | 95. (d) | 96. (d) |
| 97. (d) | 98. (d) | 99. (a) | 100. (a) | 101. (d) | 102. (a) |
| 103. (b) | 104. (c) | 105. (d) | 106. (c) | 107. (c) | 108. (d) |
| 109. (d) | 110. (d) | 111. (d) | 112. (d) | 113. (b) | 114. (d) |
| 115. (c) | 116. (d) | 117. (d) | 118. (b) | 119. (d) | 120. (c) |
| 121. (d) | 122. (b) | 123. (c) | 124. (c) | 125. (d) | 126. (d) |
| 127. (d) | 128. (c) | 129. (c) | 130. (b) | 131. (c) | 132. (a) |
| 133. (b) | 134. (b) | 135. (c) | 136. (d) | 137. (c) | 138. (b) |

145. (c) 146. (b) 147. (a) 148. (b) 149. (b) 150. (c)


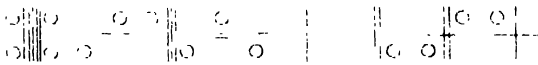
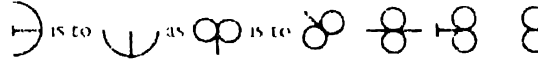






BSRB (PO) EXAM FEBRUARY '83

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (e) | 9. (c) | 10. (e) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (e) | 16. (c) | 17. (b) | 18. (b) |
| 19. (a) | 20. (e) | 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (b) | 24. (e) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) | 29. (c) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (e) | 32. (b) | 33. (a) | 34. (b) | 35. (e) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (c) | 38. (c) | | | | |

CLERKS' GRADE EXAM JULY '82 (ENGLISH)

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|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) |
| 7. (b) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) |
| 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (d) | 22. (d) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (b) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (d) | 33. (c) | 34. (b) | 35. (b) | 36. (d) |
| 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (d) | 40. (d) | 41. (c) | 42. (b) |
| 43. (a) | 44. (c) | 45. (a) | 46. (a) | 47. (a) | 48. (c) |
| 49. (c) | 50. (c) | 51. (b) | 52. (b) | 53. (a) | 54. (d) |
| 55. (d) | 56. (d) | 57. (d) | 58. (d) | 59. (c) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (d) | 63. (a) | 64. (d) | 65. (a) | 66. (c) |
| 67. (a) | 68. (d) | 69. (c) | 70. (a) | 71. (c) | 72. (b) |
| 73. (a) | 74. (c) | 75. (d) | 76. (a) | 77. (b) | 78. (c) |
| 79. (a) | 80. (b) | 81. (d) | 82. (a) | 83. (a) | 84. (b) |
| 85. (b) | 86. (b) | 87. (d) | 88. (b) | 89. (b) | 90. (d) |
| 91. (c) | 92. (a) | 93. (a) | 94. (b) | 95. (a) | 96. (c) |
| 97. (d) | 98. (c) | 99. (a) | 100. (c) | | |

FIGURE IT OUT

1. Which is the odd one out? 
(a) (b) (c) (d)
2. Which comes next? 
(a) (b) (c) (d)
3.  is to  as  is to    
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Answers

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d)

From *TEST YOUR OWN APTITUDE* by James Barrett
and Geoffrey Williams

THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

BY RAJU MANSUKHANI

If you're to administer a nation, defend it, or even take an active part in formulating its foreign policy, success will depend on the knowledge you have of your country's history. And the Indian freedom movement forms an integral part of it—as also of every important competitive exam, be it the written test or the interview.

The second instalment of our serial on the nature and course of political activity in India from 1857-1947 discusses the growth of an 'Indian' consciousness, the Swadeshi Movement and the emergence of Gandhi as a national figure.

1870-1919

The phenomenon known as political extremism was so called because of the moderate politics pursued earlier. The rise of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra, Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab and Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh in Bengal is associated with extremism. They were unconstitutional to the extent that they had no faith in the British constitutional spirit and in Western civilisation as a whole.

From the 1870s, the development of the ideological beliefs of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Swami Vivekanand, Muhammed Iqbal and Bankim Chandra was a proof of the rising Indian morale. It was no longer a crass Western solution to politics but the growth of an Indian consciousness.

From the 1890s, Tilak and his Chitapawan Brahmins raged through Maharashtra organising Shivaji and Ganpati festivals. Cow protection was another slogan for political mobilisation. Bipin Chandra Pal was doing the same in Bengal. The overt Hindu tone was unmistakable. For Tilak, a man steeped in Hindu theology, it was a repudiation not only of Western learning but also of his Western educated opponents in the Congress.

Aurobindo Ghosh, a semi-mystic, spread political ideas

through religious idioms.

Lajpat Rai was the militant, furthering the cause of the Arva Samaj in Punjab. In 1901, he suggested that the Congress should be a bold Hindu political organisation. Much later, by 1920 when he had become a follower of Gandhi, he adhered to the principle of Hindu-Muslim unity.

The Swadeshi Movement

It was in December 1903 that the British Government announced the transfer of Chittagong division, Dacca and Mymensingh to Assam thus partitioning Bengal. The reason given was administrative convenience. But a study of Curzon's and Minto's papers have revealed that the British wanted the diminution of the power of Bengali political agitations.

The Anti Partition Movement started on a moderate note. S.N. Banerjee became a force to reckon with. Press campaigns, meetings and numerous petitions were sent out to reach the conscience of the British. Anti Partition was linked to the general platform of constitutional reform.

Another trend of the Movement was one of self-reliance, constructive work and *atmashakti*. The schoolteacher of Barisal, Ashwini Kumar Datta, is an example of constructive social work. But it is Rabindranath Tagore who is the most memorable. The attack on government policies, the plea for *atmashakti* and the need to bridge the gap between the educated elite and the masses—this new spirit of Swadeshi Samaj was at its clearest. Many swadeshi schemes were developed—textile mills, handlooms, transport, soap and match factories. More important were educational programmes—national schools and colleges were becoming a reality.

Between 1905-07 complete political independence appeared as the objective of the struggle. A systematic boycott of British goods and 'passive resistance' or non-cooperation became the means of achieving the objective. Its main exponents were Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh.

By 1908, the political atmosphere underwent a change. It was no longer open and passive politics but the extremist action of secret societies using terrorist methods. Chapekar brothers, H.L. Dhingra, Khudiram Bose, P. Chaki, Ajit Singh and Lajpat Rai were the *dramatis personae* of that short-lived terrorist drama.

By 1910, this intense political activity which had gripped Bengal, Punjab and Maharashtra was coming to an end. The extremists, who had managed to generate such an intensity, could not evolve a conscious programme regarding the peasants and the Muslims.

The reaction of the British Government to these political events was repressive in nature.

The viceroyalty of Curzon saw the attack on various institutions. The number of Indians in the Calcutta Corporation was reduced, and official control was increased in Indian universities—such measures instigated the students and the middle class in general.

It was Minto, Curzon's successor, who played the game of 'divide and rule'. In October 1905, a deputation of Muslim notables led by Agha Khan met him in Simla and secured the promise of communal electorates. In 1906, the All-India Muslim League was founded.

In 1909, the Morley-Minto reforms made for separate electorates on communal lines. The Imperial and Legislative Councils had the same official dominance and the Indians felt cheated. Reforms of this nature made for political divisions on religious grounds—a trend which did not augur well for the future.

World War I gave a tremendous impetus to nationalism all over Asia and Africa. The Allied nations—Britain, the US, France, Italy and Japan—were promising an era of democracy to colonial countries.

Though the Congress had split in 1907 at Surat, by 1915-16, only Tilak was there to assert his supremacy over the Congress. He had come out of jail and wanted to

Government. He joined hands with Annie Besant, the theosophist from Madras, to establish the Home Rule League.

Tilak's League had massive support in the Central Provinces, Berar, Karnataka and Maharashtra. The total League members were 60,000, though the Brahmin support was overwhelming. Annie Besant was concentrating on appealing to students. There was a systematic spread of pamphlets and cheap newspapers. What Gandhi was to do boldly a few years later, the League started out haltingly.

The attitude of the Muslim League to politics in 1915-16 was the same as in the 1880s. Then, Syed Ahmed Khan had warned his co-religionists that whatever the variations in regional standing they had in the country as a whole, as a minority community they would be the losers. The Congress was seen as benefiting the lot of educated Hindus.

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was a joint effort of the Congress and the League at getting concessions from the government. British power had been shaken during the war, a situation which the Indians wanted to exploit.

On August 20, 1917, Lord Montague announced some administrative reforms. 'Dyarchy' was introduced in 1919 and made for 'transferred' and 'reserved' subjects of administration. Important matters like finance rested with the governor. The Congress found these reforms disappointing, though men like S.N. Banerjee accepted the proposals of the government and left the Congress. Banerjee wanted to work for self government—"to be the adopted sons of the Empire", as he said.

Early political experiences of Gandhi

Gandhi's work in South Africa was a campaign to stem the tide of racial discrimination which threatened to engulf the Indian community. He campaigned against franchise restrictions, property holding, living areas and immigration regulations. His goal in life was the search for truth, and thus *satyagraha* or 'truth force' was evolved. Great importance was placed on the method to achieve that goal.

made Gandhi formulate his attitude to the West. He experienced deep disillusionment with Western civilisation. In *Hind Swaraj*, a booklet written in 1909, he made it clear that modern civilisation was not the answer to the Indian problem. Politically, his disenchantment with the British Empire grew in South Africa.

1917-18 were marked for Gandhi's entry into Indian politics. Champaran district in Tirhut division of Bihar was a potentially prosperous area wholly dependent on agriculture. The effect of the war in 1917-18 on prices was disastrous. The world market of indigo was lost to the Champaran cultivators. Their method of cultivation was indirect—leasing land from planters, binding themselves to grow indigo every year on specified lands for an advance taken earlier. Added to the low prices, the *raiya*s were not allowed grazing and tree-felling rights or the use of wastelands.

The net result of socio-economic grievances was a disturbed area into which Gandhi stepped. Initially, the local administration was hostile to him, but Gandhi's cause had been taken up by the media. A commission of enquiry was appointed by the government. Though the problem was not solved, Gandhi realised that constant mediation between the planters and the cultivators was necessary. Above all, a backdrop of harmony and class peace and not hostility was necessary.

The problem of Kaira in Gujarat district was also one of wartime distress. The kharif crop of 1917 was destroyed and the government was giving no land-revenue remission. From March 22 to June 6, 1918, Gandhi organised a *satyagraha*, urging farmers not to pay their land revenue.

In Champaran and Kaira he took up an issue which was comprehensible and important to peasant cultivators. This rural discontent was highlighted through the press, mass meetings and pledges.

In 1918, Gandhi had his first involvement with the Indian working class in an Ahmedabad textile-mill strike. He organised a peaceful strike. Settlement on the wage issue soon followed. Gandhi formulated his own ideas about trade unions. He never believed in hostility

between the millowners and workers. The concept of trusteeship of property was evolved. The rich were the property owners who would be morally bound to work for the welfare of the poor. They would be the trustees of the national wealth. The workers would be cooperative, non-violent and discharge their duties. Thus, an honourable equality would prevail between capital and labour.

In 1919, the Rowlatt Act was passed. It concerned government power to deal with sedition and conspiracy. It affected a very limited circle of politicians and barely the lives of ordinary people.

Gandhi opposed the Act and the manner in which it was foisted on the country without regard to public opinion. This was similar to the problem of Kaira but on a bigger scale. Thus, its repeal was "necessary to appease national honour".

Gandhi used the organisation of the Home Rule League. The heart of the movement was in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Figures like Vallabhbhai Patel and Sarojini Naidu, among others, came to Gandhi. A *Satyagraha Sabha* was formed to violate the Act peacefully. There was the public selling of political literature and many courted arrest. A massive *hartal* of shops and offices was organised on April 6, 1919.

It was successfully observed in Amritsar, Lahore, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Bombay. But as a *satyagraha* it was a failure, for it could not lead to the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. However, it led to the emergence of Gandhi as an all-India leader of immense potential.

On April 13, 1919, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in Amritsar. In spite of martial law, a public meeting had been organised condemning the Rowlatt Act. The troops of Gen O'Dwyer fired upon the unarmed crowd killing hundreds. Gandhi campaigned for a government enquiry as in Champaran and Kaira. In May, the Hunter Committee was appointed. The Congress also appointed its own sub-committee comprising C.R. Dass, M. Nehru, Fazlul Haq, Jayakar and Gandhi. In May 1920, the Hunter Report was published, justifying the imposition and the deeds of martial law.

(To be continued)

HOW TO MAKE NOTES-2

BY YASMEEN LUKMANI

Just ten days to your exam... with just as many books to read! Don't panic. You don't need to take down word for word. Just read the passage; isolate the important ideas and jot them down in the right order. This instalment gives you a clue to the best ways of locating clues to the main ideas.

In the last instalment we discussed the necessity for learning to make notes, the distinction between 'summary', 'precis' and 'notes' and that the aim of the series is to develop the skill to isolate relevant ideas, to measure their relative importance and to express them in appropriate language. A method of making notes on a given passage was also demonstrated and explained.

Let us now look at some of the ways of isolating important ideas in a passage by locating the clues provided and the ordering of the ideas.

Let's look at the following passage:

Exercise 2: It is well-known that when an individual joins a group he tends to accept the group's standards of behaviour and thinking. He is expected to behave in accordance with these norms—in other words the group expects him to conform. Many illustrations could be given of this from everyday life, but what is of particular interest to psychologists is the extent to which people's judgments and opinions can be changed as a result of group pressure. Some remarkable conclusions were reported by Asch and others (1952). They noticed that people in a group will agree to statements that are contrary to the evidence of their senses or that contradict their own benefits. It would be a mistake to think that only particularly docile people are chosen to take part in experiments of this type. Usually highly intelligent and independent people are used and this, of course, makes the results even more disturbing.

Notice that the passage starts with the words 'It is well known that...' indicating the established framework within which the particular ideas to be presented, operate. Sentence 2 is a further elaboration of sentence 1. Sentence 3 moves from possible 'illustrations' of this general thesis to something. This then, is what the passage is about, the new discovery, not the information contained in sentences 1 and 2. They merely provide background information. Sentences 4 and 5 are a statement of evidence for the new discovery presented in sentence 3. The words signalling this are 'some remarkable conclusions were reported by...'; 'they noticed that...'. Sentences 6 and 7 highlight an aspect of this evidence which is particularly crucial to the discovery presented. The fact that sentences 6 and 7 are part of the evidence given by the researchers who are quoted, and are not the author's own opinion, is made clear by the use of the words 'people are chosen,' 'people are used', which indicate a psychological experiment; and 'makes the results even more disturbing'. The disturbing nature of the results is the author's own interpretation, but the statements in sentences 5 to 7 relate to the actual results.

Clues to highlighting of major ideas:

In every passage, major ideas are highlighted and those of lesser importance are subordinated. It is essential then, to be able to pick on the clues which indicate the relative importance of ideas.

Exercise 3: Now read the following passage and isolate the major idea and the subsidiary idea. Note which aspects of language indicate the relative importance of the ideas. When the same lexical items recur in a passage or phrases of these, that is a sure indication that the ideas that are signalled are key ideas. For e.g., in the passage of *Exercise 2* the important part of sentence 3 is echoed in sentence 5 (with a slight difference in wording and some increase in information). Also, the word 'group' recurs. These are clear

signals to the importance of the idea of group pressure.

The earliest American dictionaries were simple little schoolbooks based chiefly on the famous dictionary of the Englishman Samuel Johnson. The first important date in American dictionary-making is 1828, the year that Noah Webster published *An American Dictionary Of The English Language*, in two volumes. Webster's book has many weaknesses (such as a crude pronunciation system actually inferior to that of Walker's dictionary of 1791), but in its insistence upon American spellings, in definitions keyed to the American scene, and in its illustrative quotations from the founders of the Republic, it provided the country with the first native dictionary comparable in scope to that of Dr Johnson. Yet, because of its two-volume size and its relatively high price, it never achieved any great degree of popular acceptance in Webster's own lifetime. Probably, its greatest contribution to later American dictionaries was in its style of definition writing—writing of a clarity and compactness never approached before its day."

The next instalment of this series will carry a discussion of this, against which you can compare your work

Exercise 4: Let us go back to the passage in *Exercise 2* now and write notes on it.

1. Framework of psychological theory to be presented: known fact that individuals conform to standards of behaviour and thinking of the group they belong to.

2. Particular finding: People's judgments and opinions can be considerably changed as a result of group pressure (Asch and others, 1952).

(i) Group pressure affects even highly intelligent and independent persons.

Exercise 5: On the basis of your analysis in *Exercise 3*, write notes on that passage (Key to notes in next instalment.)

You will find that quite often the pattern of arrangement of ideas in a factual or informative passage is

general idea; (ii) framework; (iii) Chronologically earlier position; (iv) Topic sentence containing the one idea in the passage, the rest being examples or explanations.

Later statement: The main topic in passages with opening statements of the kind (i)-(iii) comes later, followed by explanation and illustrations (if any). With opening statements of type (iv) the rest will normally consist of an example or explanation.

Language in note-making Use of numbering and punctuation, abbreviations and telegraphese. Let us go back to the notes made in Exercise 1 (instalment 1, *CCTimes* May '83). Four ideas are brought out in the passage as signalled by the number: 1, 2, 3, 4. In 2 and 4, there are sub-points (i), (ii), etc. The major point in each is underlined. The event; Nature of the chemicals; Use; Effects of the discovery. Please note that each of these headings is of the same level

the major heading for 1 would have been the statement of a particular event and therefore not of the same level of abstraction as Nature; Use; Effects. In order to match these three, the heading for 1. The event had to be created from the sense of the text; it is not actually stated in it.

Notice also the use of the colon. In these notes, it indicates that an elaboration and particularisation of the idea is to follow, e.g., 1. The event: A new discovery: opiate-like chemicals. . . .

In writing notes, not only are ideas separated and stated with clarity, but the language is more condensed, leaving out the in-essentials of grammar.

We shall now go back to part of the notes on Exercise 1 (instalment 1) to examine the language that is used. In some cases, the language will be further reduced than in the notes provided, in order

actual notes.

E.g. "1. The event: new discovery: opiate-like chemicals being produced by brain." The indefinite article is not required before 'new discovery'. It is obvious there is only one. It is implied that (some) opiate-like chemicals (are) being produced by (the) brain. The words in brackets are not absolutely necessary in order to clearly convey the meaning. They are required only in a fuller write-up. One can similarly reduce many of the articles and forms of the verb *be*, e.g., *are, is*.

E.g. "4. Effects of the discovery: (i) on world view: If human emotions (are) controlled by (the) extent of (the) endorphins produced in (the) system, then notions of traditional morality have to change."

Except where necessary to condense ideas or clarify the difference in points, the language in notes is taken from the passage itself and then reduced to its essentials.

(To be continued)

Answers to TEST YOUR WORD POWER

1. **asset**: B: a valuable quality or thing. The dignity of a referee is his most precious asset.
2. **aura**: D: a characteristic atmosphere. One of the last places where Tibetan Buddhism is practised as a living religion, Ladakh still retains some of its aura of mystery and inaccessibility.
3. **bountiful**: B: abundant, generous, liberal. Bountiful in its natural beauty, hospitality and the friendliness of its people, Brazil is the vast paradise of the South Atlantic.
4. **circumflex**: D: a mark written over a letter to indicate pronunciation. The letter 'e' often has a circumflex over it in French, as in the word 'fête'.
5. **circumspect**: B: cautious, paying careful attention to everything before taking action. Politicians should be quite circumspect in their behaviour as they are always in the public eye.
6. **comprise**: A: to contain, include, be composed of. The main sources of commercial energy are oil, coal and electricity, while the non-commercial energy sources comprise firewood, dry dung and animal and vegetable wastes.
7. **conflagration**: A: great destructive fire. The saturation bombing of Dresden in World War II caused a conflagration that levelled the city.
8. **consecutive**: C: in unbroken succession, following continuously. The present power cut in Kerala is due to monsoon failure in two consecutive years.
9. **deprive**: A: to prevent from using. In the spring of 1942 the Jews in Berlin were deprived of all electric appliances, cameras, typewriters and bicycles.
10. **epilepsy**: D: nervous disease, causing a person to fall unconscious (often with violent involuntary movements). One person out of 200 in the world suffers from epilepsy.
11. **espionage**: B: use of secret agents, practice of spying.

The KGB, the Soviet secret police and espionage agency, is the world's largest information gathering organisation and certainly its most mysterious.

12. **frequent**: C: habitual; often happening; numerous. Frequent use of antibiotics can not only make them ineffective but can also prove harmful.
13. **indefatigable**: A: untiring; unflagging. The sweep of the Oscar awards made by the Indo-British production, *Gandhi*, is a tribute to the indefatigable spirit of its maker Sir Richard Attenborough.
14. **indiscriminate**: A: acting, given without care or taste. Over 74,000 children born in India in the 30 years are likely to have serious genetic disorders caused by indiscriminate use of X-rays for medical diagnosis.
15. **inhabited**: C: occupied; lived in. For an average Mizo, India is a different land inhabited by people who know little about them.
16. **perennial**: C: continuing throughout the whole year, lasting forever. Karnataka's perennial power famine stems from its total dependence on hydro-generation.
17. **proscribe**: A: to denounce as dangerous; prohibit; condemn. All nations should agree to proscribe chemical warfare.
18. **protracted**: C: long drawn out. Even in the most affluent societies, the protracted economic recession has caused some of the moral strictures against child labour to be ignored.
19. **spastic**: C: one suffering from cerebral palsy. Just a decade old the Spastics Society of India is helping thousands of spastic children all over India to lead useful lives.
20. **stranglehold**: C: deadly grip. The Western stranglehold over the Indian Ocean is one of the least discussed subjects in the Western press.

Vocabulary Ratings.

- 20/18 correct exceptional
17/15 correct excellent
14/12 correct good

OIL A SLICK PROBLEM

BY N.V. SUBRAMANIAN

Man-made troubles seem destined for West Asia. OPEC Gulf states, faced with a worldwide oil glut, have now a massive oil slick right in the Persian Gulf, which threatens to damage irreparably the eco-system there. A direct consequence of the Iran-Iraq war, no plans are afoot to check the menace, even as thousands of barrels of viscous oil a day are being added to the already awesome slick.

Oil brought untold wealth to six Gulf states—Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Oman—and Iran and Iraq. Since February 8, it has only brought misery—and promises to bring still worse things.

That day, a ship accidentally collided with a rig in Iran's offshore Nowruz Oil fields, 100 km from its main oil-export terminal at Kharg Islands. Iraqis followed that up on March 2 by straffing two more wells in the region, contending—as they did since the start of the over 30-month-old Iran-Iraq war—that oil installations were legitimate military targets.

The results have been horrendous for the Gulf: upwards of 3,000 barrels of oil a day are gushing into the Persian Gulf, adding to the over 2,50,000-barrel oil slick, dubbed "monster patch" which is over two-thirds the length of the Gulf, about 8,000 square miles of its area and over a yard in thickness. Worse still, 25 per cent of the slick is made of vast, tarry, oil globules surrounded by a kind of lighter oil called sheen. Since it is practically impossible to burn or disperse tarry oil, any operation planned to remove the oil-slick menace would mean scooping up the oil.

Oil slicks cause environmental pollution of the worst kind. To water-starved Gulf, the slick threatens to damage, irreparably, its sea-water desalination plants. Already, a fresh-water barrel sells at twice the price of an oil barrel. And the extent of the spillage is enough to endanger marine life along the coasts of the Gulf states—especially the fishing and shrimp industry—ports, power plants, industrial power-cooling systems, offshore oil installations, oil refineries and beaches. Some of them have been shut down while protective



measures have been taken in others. They include cordoning off the systems in question with heavy-duty inflatable plastic booms—Bahrain bought these from Denmark to protect its desalination plants, power station and oil refinery. But this may not be enough, admits Bahrain's Acting Director of Environmental Affairs, Walter Vreelend, because the "main slick consists of a submerged platform of congealed oil a couple of feet thick. A curtain of strong netting would also be needed."

Even the strongest netting man can devise cannot save Bahrain or the other affected states if the source of the oil spillage—the three wells, two of them ablaze, in Nowruz—is not capped. And there is no scope of this being done in the immediate future because of the intransigence of the two warring parties, Iran and Iraq, which are actually responsible for the present crisis. Till March 19, when the oil slick first appeared on Bahrain's coast, Iran chose to keep all the Gulf states in the dark about the impending danger. And belatedly, the six Gulf states plus Iran and Iraq met twice—at technical and ministerial levels—to cope with the crisis. But to no avail. In the first official contact between the warring Iraqis and Iranians both of them could not agree on the nature of a ceasefire, the first step towards solving the problem. Iran wanted an ad hoc and local ceasefire—more specifically an explicit Iraqi "safe-conduct" assurance for international oil-repair men—while Iraq was angling for a formal and general ceasefire. This was much on the lines of the ceasefire calls they had put forward many times earlier on.

As before, the Iranians found this unacceptable. They had another reason too for not taking the slick crisis seriously as it presented itself then. Around that time wind and wave direction in the Persian Gulf is generally southwards and eastwards. And what better Islamic justice than the slick moving, because of the elements, from the head of the Gulf onto the shores of the Arab states supporting Iraq in its war against Iran. Teheran mis-

Plastic boom outside the desalination plant in Bahrain.

calculated, though. The wind blew from the south instead and the dark, viscous slick came perilously close to Iranian coasts. Helicopter and space-satellite surveillance shows that most of the slick is in Iranian waters now.

But all that may change. Says Howard Rodda, Deputy Head of Bahrain's meteorological office: "So far we have been very fortunate. But the south-easterlies have blown themselves out and the wind is veering round to the north again."

If that be so, in a year of depressing oil prices and, consequently, a proportionate reduction in development funds, the oil slick could have come at no worse time for the "unrepresentative sheikhly" regimes of the Gulf states. Nearly always complacent in the face of natural disasters, these sheikhs thought they could buy their way out. But now, all their petrodollars cannot change the harsh geographical realities of the Persian Gulf and thus the true portents of the oil slick—the Gulf is a shallow lake, the Strait of Hormuz, its only outlet, is very narrow and just 40 miles wide at one point, and the slick, itself 30 miles wide, will not oblige the sheikhdoms by squeezing through the Strait and into the Indian Ocean.

The war they financed for Iraq has backfired on them: the hordes of oil-pollution experts and oil fighters—including the world-famous Red Adair—stationed in the Gulf refuse to enter the Iran-Iraq war zone and cap the wells in Nowruz in the absence of an airtight "safe-conduct" guarantee, the desperately-needed information about the precise size, location and composition of the main slick is hard to procure because no one dares to cross the so-called "Geneva line" dividing Iranian waters from the rest of the Gulf. And if all these problems are overcome, capping operations will take another 10-12 days. If not for years, the aftermath of the oil slick will certainly menace the Gulf states for months to come. □

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CAREER COUNSELLING

BY G.J. UNNITHAN

Director, Students' Advisory Bureau, University of Rajasthan

I am a student of B.Sc. First Year at Delhi University and am interested in taking up further studies in Oceanography. Which Indian institutes conduct this course? Also give me full details regarding the admission procedure and eligibility.

Rajesh Raheja, Delhi

The universities of Andhra, Waltair and Cochin conduct an M.Sc. course in Oceanography. Candidates for admission to the Andhra University's Department of Meteorology and Oceanography must have a B.Sc. degree in Physics, Chemistry or Maths in 1st or 11th division. Seats being limited, the merit for admission may go well above 1st division. The same is the case for admission to the Department of Marine Sciences at the University of Cochin, Foreshore Road, Cochin-682 016, where candidates must have either passed B.Sc. (Hons) Physics or Maths. The National Institute of Oceanography (CSIR), Goa, also has research facilities.

I have appeared in the B.Sc. (Hons) Physics final exam. I am confused about what to do next. Would I be eligible for the postgraduate course in Operations Research (OR)? What are the prospects of an OR postgraduate? Please give me the names of some reputed colleges/institutes which conduct OR courses and the admission procedures followed by these.

Basudib Chakraborty, Khagra (West Bengal)

I am a science graduate with honours in Maths. I wish to know the prospects in the field of OR.

Tapan K. Garain, Bombay

OR scientists must be numerate and highly intelligent with an analytical mind and the ability to cooperate with all kinds of people. Their job concerns analysing complex management, planning or organisational problems using scientific methods, particularly mathematical. The problems are expressed in mathematical terms, i.e.,

a 'mathematical model' is developed. Using this model in conjunction with other data, the OR scientists are able to estimate for managers the outcome of various alternative courses of action.

OR scientists are employed in industrial or commercial organisations, management consultancy firms, the Armed Forces or the Civil Services (here they investigate problems of national importance, like transport, urban planning and defence).

The University of Delhi conducts M.A./M.Sc. courses in OR in Hindu College, Hans Raj College, Indraprastha College for Women, Kirori Mal College, Ramjas College and St Stephen's College. Eligibility: B.Sc. Maths/Physics (Hons) with 55 and 60 per cent marks respectively. Also eligible are graduates (Hons) and post-graduates in other disciplines of Arts and Science. Bombay University also conducts an M.Sc. course in OR for Science (Maths) graduates.

The Operational Research Society of India, 7/3 Mandeville Gardens, Calcutta-700 019, offers a two-year graduateship exam in OR. It is recognised by the government for appointment to senior posts. Engineering graduates and graduates with Maths as a subject are eligible. Other graduates will have to take a qualifying exam in Maths. The last date for registration is December 15.

Please provide detailed information about the Institute of Surveyors, New Delhi, since it is very useful for more than three lakh civil engineers/engineering students.

V. Lakshmikanthan, Salem

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surveying, valuation surveying, etc. The institution conducts the professional exams annually. Candidates must first be enrolled for not less than six months before being permitted to take the exams. For further details, look up the booklets—separate for each sub-division—published by the institution. A pass in the Institution of Surveyors' Final or Direct Final Exam is recognised by the government for recruitment to higher posts.

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WHAT'S HAPPENING?

April 3 Tension in Punjab as para-military forces take up position on eve of Akali Dal's road blockage stir.

Nine killed in Sibsagar district in police firing on April 2.

Rashtriya Sanjay Manch launched under Maneka Gandhi's leadership.

April 4 Twenty people killed in firing on Akali agitators in Punjab as road blockage stir turns violent.

No guarantee of peaceful agitation, says Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal.

Iran turns down Iraq's limited cease-fire offer for solution to the oil slick problem.

US space shuttle Challenger launched successfully.

April 5 Blast in Amritsar triggers off pitched battles.

Houses set ablaze in Goalpara district, Assam, overall situation quiet as troops maintain vigil.

France expels 47 Soviet diplomats and officials in intelligence clean-up.

April 6 Nine killed in fresh violence in Assam during last 48 hours.

Longowal rejects government offer for resumption of talks.

April 7 Punjab police stations alerted following theft of arms from Ferozepur Home Guards armoury.

China freezes cultural relations with US in retaliation to US giving political asylum to Chinese woman tennis player, Hu Na.

April 8 Longowal announces Akali plan to raise one lakh volunteer force to "do or die for Sikh land".

Four more die as violence hits new areas in Assam's Goalpara district.

April 9 Seven more Assam areas declared "disturbed" as troops move into Goalpara.

Challenger returns to earth after successful space flight.

April 10 Judicial inquiry into Punjab police firings on April 4 announced by Chief Minister Darbara Singh.

PLO leader shot dead in Portugal.

April 11 Delhi Akali Dal unit dissolved; 21-member ad hoc committee appointed to reorganise party.

Punjab Government suspends Ferozepur armoury commander in connection with arms theft.

April 12 Para-military forces to stay in Assam till peace returns, says Home Minister P.C. Sethi.

Statewide alert in Punjab following arms theft in Rajasthan.

April 13 Assam Government to create task force to check violence and

noting in the state.

Freak tornado kills 24 in Bongaon subdivision of West Bengal's 24 Parganas district.

April 14 Akali Dal launches recruitment of volunteers for proposed "army of one lakh" to make supreme sacrifices for the Sikh cause. Over 30,000 volunteers take oath.

Himachal Ministry sworn in, all six ministers in outgoing Cabinet retained.

Trade union leader Datta Samant held with 1,100 others for defying a prohibitory order in Bombay.

April 15 Country's import-export policy for 1983-84 announced in Lok Sabha—impetus to export, and import-curbs to net Rs 500 crores.

April 16 Countdown for launching of SLV-3 D2 begins at Sriharikota.

April 17 Rohini satellite placed into orbit.

Longowal offers to resume talks with Centre; blames Punjab CM Darbara Singh for deadlock.

Assam Government asks Centre for seven more battalions of security forces.

April 18 J & K Assembly dissolved, stage set for early elections.

Car bomb blasts US Embassy in Beirut killing 32 people.

April 19 AP and TN sign agreement for sharing of Krishna waters.

J & K elections to be held on June 5.

Beirut embassy blast toll rises to 47.

April 20 Nine people killed in arson and clashes in Assam's Dibrugarh district.

Akali Dal desires amicable solution, says Longowal.

April 21 Formula for solution to Akali tangle evolved, formalisation of agreement awaits Centre's consultations.

April 22 No deal with Akalis on Darbara Singh's status—Centre makes position clear.

US and Australia expel four Soviet diplomats accused of spying.

April 23 Beirut embassy blast toll rises to 52, police estimate number of dead and missing between 63 and 68.

April 24 Entry of armed persons into Golden Temple banned; Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Buta Singh, fails to arrive in Amritsar—talks with Longowal postponed.

Soviet Union expels US Vice-Consul in Leningrad in response to Washington's expulsion of three Soviet officials for spying.

Austria goes to the polls.

April 25 Jullundur Deputy Inspector General (DIG) of Police A.S. Atwal shot

dead near Golden Temple, army units put on alert, head priest denies report of arms ban in Golden Temple.

Storms kill 30 in Bangladesh.

April 26 Seat adjustment talks between National Conference and Congress (I) fail, Congress (I) finalises J & K poll list.

CBI probe into Punjab DIG's killing announced; censure motion on murder admitted in Lok Sabha.

Syrian forces open fire on Israeli vehicles in Lebanon.

April 27 Concessions in budget proposals totalling Rs 50 crores announced in Lok Sabha; one per cent deduction on export turnover allowed.

Adjournment move on Punjab crisis rejected in Lok Sabha, Sethi does not rule out possibility of police entering Golden Temple.

Resignations of Akali MLAs rejected by Punjab Speaker B. B. Mehra.

Syrian firing on Israeli forces continues.

April 28 Speaker's refusal to accept resignations a defeat for government, says Longowal.

Centre gives week's ultimatum to Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) to return criminals taking shelter in Temple, says P.C. Sethi in Rajya Sabha, Akali call to thwart entry of cops.

Landslide kills 100 in southern Ecuador.

April 29 Foreign ministers and representatives of nine non-aligned countries begin deliberations on economic issues in New Delhi.

SGPC given list of 40 criminals in Golden Temple.

No ultimatum to SGPC, Sethi clarifies.

AASU suspends all sub-committees including volunteer force, instructs students to return to classes by May 2.

April 30 NAM ministerial meeting authorises PM Indira Gandhi to write to world leaders on global economic cooperation, NAM group plan to break North-South impasse.

May 1 PM rules out possibility of President's rule in Punjab; calls for resumption of talks.

Morcha to continue till all demands accepted, say Akali leaders.

May 2 Communal violence flares up in Patiala, curfew imposed and shoot at sight orders issued.

Pranab Mukherjee announces 5 per cent ceiling on investment by non-resident Indians in existing Indian companies. A.P.

ASSAM

CONFUSION CONFOUNDED

It's a Catch-22 situation in Assam. The Union Government is being blamed for refusing to restart the process of negotiation on the foreigners' issue until the "restoration of normalcy", on the grounds that normalcy would be restored if the talks were resumed without delay. On the other hand, agitators in Assam continue to indulge in nefarious activities like preventing the return from the refugee camps of Bengali-speaking citizens of the state who wish to get back to their ravaged villages to reclaim their lands at the start of the sowing season. It is difficult for the government to negotiate with the agitators, who use the pretext of detecting and deporting illegal citizens to grab the lands of Bengali speaking Assamese citizens whose families have been butchered.

In some parts of Assam, half a dozen killings are considered to be routine even now. On May 4, Union Home Minister P. C. Sethi admitted to the Rajya Sabha that as many as 3,000 persons had been killed in Assam. The Opposition maintained that the figure was 5,000 and demanded that a Supreme Court judge be appointed to conduct a judicial inquiry into the killings. The government has, however, so far agreed only to an administrative inquiry ordered by the state government.

The killings continued into April and sporadic acts of violence took place all through the month. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who visited Assam in early April, assured the state government that the Centre would provide all necessary assistance to maintain law and order and give relief to the victims of the recent disturbances. Later in the month, the army and paramilitary forces were instrumental in checking violence by mobs in Goalpara district.

Meanwhile, the Assam situation continued to agitate people all over the world. At an Iraqi-sponsored Islamic popular conference held at Baghdad in mid-April, Bangladesh and Pakistan tried without success to pass a resolution on the Assam killings charging the Indian Government with direct responsibility for the death of hundreds of Muslims. A motion supported by about 100 MPs was also introduced in the British House of Commons, accusing

the Indian Government of "unlawful and deliberate" killings of men, women and children for "political reasons". India was bracketed with El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Iran, etc., in a "murder-by-government" motion. India's name, however, was later dropped from the motion which would have the British House of Commons support Amnesty International's campaign against "murder-by-governments".

PUNJAB

STILL CRITICAL

The situation in Punjab became critical after the murder of Avtar Singh Atwal, DIG Jullundur Range, who was gunned down while coming out of the Golden Temple. An 11-year-old boy was also killed. The escaped assassin has still not been identified.

The situation took a turn for the worse when riots broke out in Patiala. Trouble started when a BJP leader, Shambhu Dayal, objected to the blaring loudspeaker near his shop. According to newspaper reports, his shop was gheraoed and show windows damaged. This sparked off widespread violence in various parts of the city.

These two events have caused a change of heart on both sides—the Akalis and the Centre. The Akali Dal chief has done well to set up a screening committee to check on the residents of the Golden Temple. Only those connected with established Sikh bodies will be allowed to stay on. On May 8, a large number of unidentified people staying in the Golden Temple left on their own.

The Centre has evolved a new formula to solve the vexed Punjab problem. It proposed that the 1981 accord on the sharing of the Ravi-Beas waters be referred to the Supreme Court and Chandigarh be divided between Punjab and Haryana. The Centre is also willing to refer this issue to the Commission. The initial feeling was that the Akali leadership would consider this formula and some agreement would be reached. However, this seems to be wishful thinking. At the time of going to press, the Akali Dal had rejected the formula and threatened to launch its action programme as part of the next phase of the agitation on June 17. The details of the new programme will be disclosed to Akali volunteers by the party's district presidents on June 14. The

party has decided to continue administering the "do-or-die" oath upto the end of May instead of May 12, as originally scheduled. About 1,15,700 volunteers have already taken the oath against the target of one lakh.

KRISHNA WATERS ACCORD

HOPE FOR THE DROUGHT-HIT

The unprecedented water famine in Madras city has forced the chief ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to reach an agreement on the Krishna waters. The agreement would provide 15,000 million cubic feet of Krishna waters to the residents of Madras city, who are at present getting only 55 litres per person per day, which is less than two-thirds of what the citizens of Bombay are getting.

The project would also irrigate 1,10,900 hectares in Kurnool and Cuddapah and another 1,20,000 hectares in Nellore. (Unfortunately, the dried districts of Anantpur and Chittoor are left out.) This should give a boost to agricultural production in the drought-prone areas of Rayalseema. It is also possible that the canal will also recharge ground water sources in the region and rejuvenate derelict wells and tanks of an earlier era. The project involves the construction of about 480 km of canal linking the Krishna with the Pennar river and the Somasila Dam. The canal has been named Telugu Ganga by Andhra Chief Minister N. T. Rama Rao. The target date of the plan is 1990. The estimated expenditure will be around Rs 750 crores. Two-thirds of the outlay would be incurred by Andhra Pradesh.

This is not a new agreement. In fact, it only gives effect to the earlier one which was arrived at in principle in 1976 by Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. It was, in fact, signed in New Delhi on October 27, 1977.

Though the agreement is commendable, certain problems may come at the implementation stage. First, the cost phenomenon, and there is every likelihood that it will go up as inflation rises. Second, the official estimate is that it will take six years to complete the project. Though engineers say that it is possible to complete the scheme in three to four years, the government record is dismal. It doesn't provide any immediate relief to those living in Madras.

Third, the success of the project would depend upon the aid received from the Centre. The Andhra Government has asked for Rs 200 crores from the Centre. How much the Centre would be willing to give remains to be seen.

INDUSTRY THE NON-RESIDENT THREAT

The falling quantum of foreign aid motivated Indian industrialists at the time of the Festival of India in London to invite non-residents to invest in Indian industries. They recommended that the Indian Government should offer attractive concessions to non-resident investments. Accepting this the Union Finance Minister, Pranab Mukherjee, announced certain concessional tax facilities like reduced income-tax rates and exemptions from capital gains and gift tax on non-resident investments, gifts and bank deposits. Probably, the fading Gulf boom of 1975-80 (causing falling foreign remittances) and the wide trade deficit of Rs 5,800 crores induced the government to open its doors to non-resident investors. Though no definite estimates were made, it was guessed that Rs 200 crores would flow into India in foreign exchange. However, no one imagined that non-residents would attempt to take over the well-managed industries, shaking Indian industrialists to the bone.

It is speculated that certain well-connected Indian businessmen abroad, particularly in England, got prior information of tax concessions to non-resident investments. They, therefore, began the silent buying of DCM shares in October 1982. Till February 1983, no suspicion was aroused. The initial feeling was that "family lighting" between Charat Ram and Charat Ram and the ambitions of R P Goenka (his successes with Ceat, Kamani and Bakelite Hylam and near-success with Premier Auto) were behind this buying. It was only when Escorts' shares were bought in bulk that the Indian industrialists started realising the magnitude of the raid. By April 15, 6 lakh shares of Escorts and 3.5 lakh shares of DCM had been bought, causing a price hike of 100 and 50 per cent respectively. Now, it is being said that Swaraj Paul, who has substantial business in England and is distantly related to H.P. Nanda of Escorts, and Hinduja are behind the share buying.

The DCM-Escorts affair has caused an unprecedented scare in the industrialists' club. Their fear is that non-residents abroad have fabulous amount of white money which, if invested in

shares in India, can give them control over several Indian industrial houses.

The official view in the beginning was that Indian industrialists were over-reacting because only 3.75 per cent of the total DCM shares (3 lakh of the 80-lakh shares) and 1.5 per cent of the total Escorts shares (2 lakh of the 135-lakh shares) were, in fact, sold. Not only this, about 45 per cent of DCM's and 54 per cent Escorts' shares are with the financial institutions and the existing law can take care that no harm is done to Indian industrialists.

The fear among the Indian industrialists emanates from the fact that family holding of equity shares in most Indian industries is less than 15 per cent. Therefore, an acquisition of 6 to 10 per cent by an individual can make them vulnerable. So, there may not be any imminent danger, but a sword of Damocles would be hanging on their head.

The Indian industrialists feel bitter because non-residents have been exempted from paying hefty taxes. They, therefore, can afford to hold a larger size of shares. Moreover, the non-residents should be encouraged to invest in new ventures rather than disturbing the existing well-managed units. The government has sympathies with the Indian industrialists and has announced a 5 per cent ceiling on the total investment by non-resident Indians in existing companies. Mukherjee has also assured that public financial institutions will not permit the overthrow of good management. However, the criteria for good management has not been laid down.

The 'non-resident threat' has raised certain issues. Should a new class be created which is allowed to hold unlimited wealth with no questions asked? Why should concessions not be given to Indian entrepreneurs? Why not restrict non-residents to sick or new units?

PRESS SWELL PERFORMANCE

Circulation of newspapers in the country has crossed the 50 million mark for the first time, according to the 1980 annual report of the Registrar of Newspapers.

One of the positive findings of the report is the general growth in all spheres of newspaper industry which achieved an annual growth rate of 9.6 per cent. The total number of general news interest and specialised journals increased from 17,168 in 1979 to 18,140 in 1980, registering an increase of 5.7 per cent. And for the first time in the history of the Indian Press, the gross circulation of daily newspapers in English and Hindi crossed the 3 million

mark. In the state-wise break-up too, the press in all states and Union territories, except Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh and Pondicherry, improved circulation in 1980 in comparison to the previous year.

The newspapers, apart from being published in 16 principal languages, are also published in another 70 languages. The new additions in 1980 were Greek, Naga, Simte and Paite Pau (Manipuri).

Despite the impressive overall performance, the Indian press suffers from certain inherent problems. The 1980 circulation figure of dailies still comes to a poor average of 21 copies per 1,000 of population in terms of per capita consumption.

Secondly, the Hindi-speaking belt is the worst as far as newspaper reading is concerned. Despite having the highest circulation figure of 1,37,09,000 copies, the performance is unimpressive when compared with the total Hindi speaking population. Moreover, newspaper reading is, by and large, confined to state capitals and big suburban towns.

Another unhealthy trend manifested in the report is the monopoly of 'big' newspapers. The *Indian Express* and *The Times Of India* stand in first and second positions respectively, in the total net circulation of multi-editions. What is intangible but can certainly be felt is the degree of influence these English newspapers wield. The status and prestige they enjoy is unequalled by any other Indian language press.

INDO-SOVIET TRADE HEAVY WEATHER

The Soviet Union was the first country to start trade with India about two decades back. The agreement helped India in developing its economy. Trade was to be conducted to the mutual advantage of both the countries. India was importing heavy machines, oil and technology, and the USSR was importing from India consumer goods like cotton textiles, coffee, shoes, rice, cosmetics and cashew kernels. The current level of mutual trade among these two countries is about Rs 3,000 crores.

Indo-Soviet trade, unfortunately, has entered into a critical period. The problems have arisen because of a gap between the exports and the imports in India's favour. In 1981, our exports to the USSR totalled Rs 1,600 crores, whereas we imported goods worth just Rs 1,300 crores. The trade gap of Rs 300 crores is likely to go up to Rs 600 crores this year. The gap has turned towards

purchases of crude oil and petroleum products. India is also not willing to buy sophisticated equipment and engineering goods. Reacting to this, the USSR is trying to reduce its imports from India. While one reason for this is that the USSR wants to balance its trade with India, there is another important reason: other countries are willing to provide cheaper goods to Russia. For example, Indian textile exports are facing stiff competition from China with which the USSR has recently concluded a trade agreement. Brazil is replacing India in the supply of coffee. It has offered a price cut of 50 per cent on the internationally fixed price. India is willing to extend a small concession of 10 per cent. They are also replacing cashew kernels with Afghan almonds and hazelnuts and have refused to buy non-basmati rice because of its poor quality.

EX-IM POLICY

BOON FOR EXPORTS

Each year, at the beginning of the new fiscal year, the government announces the export-import policy. The 1983-84 policy, announced on April 15, claims to retain the liberal framework of the 1982-83 policy. The new policy is expected to further stimulate exports and encourage savings in imports. The expected savings are Rs 500 crores in 1983-84. The export target has been fixed at Rs 10,500 crores showing a growth rate of 15 per cent over the previous year.

The highlights of the new policy are: 144 new items of industrial machinery have been included for import under the Open General Licence (OGL); 33 items have been withdrawn from the OGL column; and 40 items of raw materials have been added to the banned list. This is likely to support the indigenous industry.

Eight items of import (related with metals and printing industries) have been added to the canalised list through public sector agencies; four items (industrial oils) have been decanalised and the export of castor oil to general currency areas has been partially decanalised. Besides, nine items (benzenes, oils and acids) in the canalised list which were not being imported have been shifted to the banned list.

The duty free scheme for replacement licences has been enlarged and automatic licences will now be available on a repeat basis for many kinds of exporters, sparing them the need to apply afresh every year.

On the export side, more facilities

export-oriented units. They can import second-hand capital goods, diesel generating sets, consumables and packing materials. The ban on export of sugarcane and khandasari sugar has been lifted. Peanut butter, jaggery, barley and cattle feed have been included under the OGL. This is likely to bridge the trade gap.

The export-import policy has received a mixed response. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) President Ashok Jain has said that the policy has been formulated without keeping in mind the change in economic conditions. Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) President Raunaq Singh welcomed it as a production and export-oriented one. *The Hindustan Times* took a basic stand: no export-import policy will be effective unless we overcome the problems emanating from the structural deficiencies in domestic production and management. *The Times of India* thinks it an ad hoc arrangement at having a manageable trade gap this year. *The Indian Express* feels that the policy does not liberalise the import of technology. "The country cannot achieve modernisation with liberal imports of machinery unless technology is liberally available too". *The Economic Times* forecasts it would increase the involvement of bureaucracy in decision-making on every issue, without laying down specific policy guidelines.

CRR

RAISED

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has raised the cash reserve ratio (CRR) of the commercial banks from 7 to 8 per cent. This has been done because the RBI feels that there is excess liquidity in the banking system which may lead to inflationary pressures. The estimates show that the excess liquidity in the banking system in the first week of April was around Rs 1,500 crores. The raising of the CRR would impound banking funds of around Rs 540 crores. The CRR is to go up in two stages—7.5 per cent effective May 27, 1983 and 8 per cent effective July 29, 1983.

The RBI has given a forewarning to banks that they should be ready to provide Rs 150 crores on concessional terms for a new scheme for providing productive and gainful self-employment to the Indian youth. RBI would also provide another Rs 100 crores for underpinning the bill discounting scheme and the Industrial Development Bank of India, for the purchase of commercial vehicles by state transport undertakings.

state electricity boards.

The RBI announcement has been appreciated because inflation, after dipping low, has again started moving up. The economic situation in the coming months is not very definite. Therefore, a flexible credit policy is the need of the day. If unfortunately we face another drought later this year, probably every weapon may have to be used to curb prices. However, if we are fortunate in having the monsoons, the monetary strings may be loosened to stimulate growth as it is easier to reverse the CRR and let extra funds flow into the canal. If the RBI, instead of raising the CRR, had raised the statutory liquidity ratio, the impounded money would have gone to government securities. It would have been difficult to convert it into liquidity if the needs of the economy warranted it. The RBI has adopted a wise policy in maintaining flexibility in its credit policy.

PAC REPORT ON IRRIGATION CRITICAL

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) Chairman, Satish Agarwal, presented the report on 'Planning process and monitoring mechanism with reference to irrigation' to the Lok Sabha on April 4. The report was critical of the deliberations of the Planning Commission for the past three decades and highlighted the tremendous wastage of colossal sums of money. The long gestation periods of eight projects which were sanctioned during the First and Second Plans have been lingering for 15-20 years. The originally estimated cost of these projects was Rs 386.07 crores. This has now escalated to Rs 2,144.75 crores.

Pointing out the identified lapses in planning, the PAC suggested that the Planning Commission, before sanctioning the projects, should make sure of the availability of funds, technical personnel and indispensable inputs like steel, cement, coal, etc., which are scarce. Irrigation and power, being priority areas, the central agencies should ensure adequate allocations.

The report felt the need for a shift from major to minor irrigation, which can provide employment, promote involvement of farmers in execution, operation and maintenance of schemes. It recommended setting up of monitoring cells at state and project levels for concurrent evaluation and monitoring of projects.

Certain achievements of planned development were either ignored or undervalued by the report. Among the major achievements of planned develop-

ment is the role of Punjab which set an example with 85 per cent of its cropped area being under irrigation—the highest in the country. Now the stress is being laid on preventing wastage of water. India started its planned development with 22.60 million hectares under irrigation or 17.6 per cent of the gross cropped area. By 1980, the figures had escalated to 56.60 million hectares or 40 per cent of the total arable land. In these three decades, the country has also increased the use of the total available water resources from 20 per cent to nearly 65 per cent. This includes ground-water irrigation of more than 22 million hectares.

The National Agricultural Commission (1976) wanted a full irrigation potential of 113.50 million hectares to be achieved by 2025 A.D. However, the annual report of the Union Irrigation and Agriculture Ministry is more optimistic, and believes the set target could be achieved as early as the turn of the century.

J & K ELECTIONS COUNTDOWN TO COMMUNALISM

The Jammu & Kashmir Assembly was dissolved on April 18 in preparation for the state general election which will be held on June 5. The pity is that at a time when the country's atmosphere is charged with communal tensions, the elections in J & K are also taking a communal turn. The responsibility for this lies squarely on the shoulders of some political leaders in the state. Shortly after the election date was announced, an attempt was made to build an electoral alliance between the Congress (I) and the National Conference. While some members of the state PCC (I) led by the Party President, Mufti Mohammed Syed, were strongly opposed to the alliance, Rajiv Gandhi strove to bring the two parties together. The alliance, however, fell through and Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah was accused of indulging in "emotional blackmail" of the Centre by Muzaffar Hussain Beg, the Vice-Chairman of the People's Conference. He alleged that Abdullah was raising the issue of discriminatory treatment by the Centre with regard to funds and treatment of minorities on the eve of the elections to mobilise the minority vote and wrench concessions out of the Centre. He charged that earlier, when the Assam massacres had been going on, Abdullah had not protested. On the contrary, he had electioneered on behalf of the Congress (I) in the Delhi civic elections.

As a result of the coming elections, the political climate in J & K may deteriorate further. If Abdullah receives a clear majority, it would mean that the state is divided along communal lines. If, on the other hand, the Congress (I) wins, Abdullah may play on the sentiments of the Kashmiri Muslims, who make 97 per cent of the population in the valley, in order to stay in power. The Jamaat-Islami with its extremist programme and dangerous slogans may also make capital out of confusion, especially if neither the Congress (I) nor the National Conference wins a clear majority.

INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES FORWARD POLICY FOR BACKWARD AREAS

The Industry Minister, Narain Datt Tiwari, announced in Lok Sabha on April 22 a package of concessions to attract industrial investment in backward areas and hoped that the new incentives would go a long way in their development.

The current scenario of India's industrial production looks gloomy. Industrial growth in 1982-83, as measured by CSO index of industrial production, was 4.7 per cent compared to 9.3 per cent in 1981. According to the Finance Ministry's annual 'Economic Survey for 1982-83', the production performance of the manufacturing segment was a mere 2.5 per cent. It is half the overall rate of 4.7 per cent.

The continued fall in the industrial growth rate throws a bad light on the economy's performance, which has suffered due to extensive power cuts, fall in export demand, incipient credit shortage and labour unrest.

Given this background, the announcement of concessions seems to be a timely and appropriate step. The Central subsidy on new units taken up in 'zero-industry' districts and special areas like the north-east has been raised to 25 per cent of the total investment with a ceiling of Rs 25 lakhs. Prior to this, the ceiling on investment subsidy was 15 per cent and Rs 15 lakhs.

For the purpose of central investment subsidy, backward areas have been classified into three categories: (a) no-industry districts and special regions like Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal and Himachal Pradesh—15 per cent subject to a maximum 25 lakhs; (b) districts currently eligible for central subsidy excluding category (a)—15 per cent subject to a maximum 15 lakhs; (c) existing 246 concessional finance districts excluding those included in categories (a) and

(b)—10 per cent subject to a maximum 10 lakhs.

To speed up ancillarisation in backward areas, certain industrial areas would be recognised as 'nucleus' plants and the respective state governments would extend a composite package of assistance like exemption from sales tax liability and capital investment subsidy from state funds.

Tiwari, however, strongly denied the charge that the government was deviating from the industrial policy resolution of 1956. He defended collaboration with foreign firms for acquiring new technology in those spheres where indigenous technology could not be developed.

Despite the criticism, the industrialists and businessmen welcomed the scheme.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BREAKDOWN

Industrial relations in India are becoming counter-productive. This is reflected in the increasing number of mandays lost. In 1982, the Year of Productivity, total number of mandays lost crossed the 100 million mark for the first time. The country lost 43.38 million mandays through strikes and lockouts last year. To this was added the staggering figure of 62.07 million mandays lost due to the Bombay textile strike. The annual report of the Union Labour Ministry says that these mandays were lost in 514 cases of work stoppage comprising 372 strikes and 142 lockouts respectively.

The breakdown for these two different kinds of labour action is not given in the report. However, there is a feeling that lockouts cause more loss than strikes. The supporting evidence comes from West Bengal, which accounts for the second-highest number of mandays lost in 1982. There the figure of lockouts was 40 times that of strikes. The textile strike in Bombay is an exception, not the rule.

The main reason for the deterioration in industrial relations is that the labour unions are highly politicised. The government is the biggest employer in the country and industrial relations are used as a means to change national and political alignments. Almost in every industry, every major political party has its own trade-union wing. Their working is governed more by the political leaders than the labour leaders. The decisions are taken more in the interest of the political party than of labour. This has not helped the working class in any way.

MOHAN, S.B. & N.V.S.

US-USSR RELATIONS FRESH INITIATIVE

Over the last few months, the rhetoric in US-Soviet relations became more and more harsh. US President Ronald Reagan called the Soviet Union an "evil empire", while Yuri Andropov accused Reagan of uttering "an outright lie" about Soviet missile deployment. But suddenly the situation appeared to mellow. The initiative was taken by Andropov in early May, when he offered the West equality of nuclear potential in both delivery vehicles and warheads on the European continent. He said that the Soviets would reduce the number of warheads on their medium-range missiles to correspond with the cut in the number of warheads on British and French missiles, and would have this arrangement cover medium-range aircraft stationed in Europe as well. This would maintain the present equality between the USSR and NATO both in medium-range nuclear-weapons delivery vehicles and in the warheads on them. Along with this offer, Andropov warned that "the one who will once again say 'no' to this proposal will assume grave responsibility before the peoples of the world".

The US apparently does not want to assume "grave responsibility". In a heavily-qualified statement, the US State Department responded that "we welcome this as a sign of progress" if "the Russians now recognise that warheads on launchers are the proper unit of account". A presidential commission asked to find means of deploying the MX inter-continental missile, has also recommended that the Reagan Administration should look for a "new approach" to the Geneva talks, which should emphasise a cut in nuclear warheads rather than launchers. The White House revealed on May 3 that the US would modify its proposals at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the USSR before the negotiations resume in Geneva.

US-FRG

AVERTING A CRISIS

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is a friend not only of the US but of Reagan too. That is why he tried to avert an emerging row between the US and its West European allies during his recent visit to the White

House. Seven leading industrial nations—the US, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain, Japan and Canada—are due to meet at Williamsburg, Virginia shortly and the Europeans are worried that the US is thinking of tightening the screws on East-West trade again, due to the ideological war between Moscow and Washington.

The last time it tried to do so in the summer of 1982, when it attempted to block the planned natural-gas pipeline from Russia to West Europe, it created serious tensions in its relations with the Western allies. Some US officials are now proposing that NATO's Coordinating Committee on Export Controls (COCOM), a body created in 1950 to monitor and restrict the flow of strategic Western industrial goods to the East, should be revived and given the authority to examine the potential military use of any Western technology before it is sold to the Soviet Union.

Kohl told Reagan and other US leaders that West European nations were not very keen on this. He pointed out that a crisis would be touched off if the idea of punitive trade restrictions were to arise at the Williamsburg Summit. He emphasised that the Summit should deal with more global issues like high interest rates and the dangers of protectionism.

MIDDLE-EAST TALKS NO HEADWAY

April was a bad month for the Reagan peace plan. There was many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip and King Hussein of Jordan who, after months of intense haggling, felt that he had won a mandate from the PLO to negotiate the fate of the West Bank and Gaza strip, saw the prize slip away at the eleventh hour. PLO leader Yasser Arafat backed out at the last moment and did not sign the final communique. Hussein had tried to convince the PLO that the Reagan plan was the best, but the PLO does not want anything less than an independent Palestinian state. There is evidence, however, that Arafat himself was not unwilling to accept Hussein's suggestions, but the PLO's Syrian-backed radicals played the last card.

On the other side, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin too rejected the Reagan plan and made matters worse by announcing plans to expand 68 settlements in the West Bank and increase Jewish population in the occupied ter-

ritories from 30,000 to 50,000. This deprived Reagan of his best bargaining chip.

Shortly after the Hussein-Arafat talks broke down, a car bomb ripped through the US Embassy in Beirut, killing at least 47 Americans and Lebanese and injuring about 130 others. A pro-Iranian Lebanese terrorist group claimed responsibility.

President Reagan, however, was not to be deterred. He sent Secretary of State George Shultz to the Middle East for further negotiations with Israel and Lebanon. Although the wider aim of reviving the Reagan plan for a Palestinian-Israeli peace is very much in the picture, the immediate aim appears to be to persuade Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. Shultz will find his task difficult, to say the least, because a large number of vital differences still remain outstanding between Israel and Lebanon.

On April 27, the Lebanese Parliament declared that there should be no Israeli military presence in Lebanon and no joint patrols. The status of Major Saad Haddad is also disputed. The Israelis insist that the Major, who is wholly under Israel's control, should command a special south Lebanon army. The Lebanese want Haddad only as a liaison officer between the Israeli and Lebanese armies.

CHINA-VIETNAM TENSION ON THE BORDER

On April 10, the Chinese Foreign Ministry handed the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing a note accusing Vietnam of conducting armed provocations and intrusions along their common border. Vietnam responded two days later with a diplomatic note protesting 25 similar incidents by Chinese forces in the final week of March, and later the Hanoi Radio charged China of being "a thief crying 'stop thief'". The result of all these charges and counter-charges? Perhaps the most serious fighting between the two communist neighbours since May 1981, when tanks as well as artillery were involved in a clash in the Yunnan province.

Sino-Vietnamese clashes began seriously on April 16, although both China and Vietnam charged each other of harassment along the frontier since late March. On April 16, Chinese frontier artillery units in the Guangxi Zhuang

Autonomous Region opened fire on Vietnamese earthworks in response to what the New China News Agency (NCNA) charged were "armed provocations" by Vietnamese troops. The fighting spread to the Yunnan province by next day.

There was no evidence, however, that China might be planning a new invasion of Vietnam like the one it had conducted in early 1979. While the Chinese press insisted that the artillery shelling was purely in response to Vietnamese provocations locally, some Western diplomats in Beijing felt that the move was aimed at disrupting Vietnam's latest offensive against insurgents in Kampuchea and tying down Vietnamese forces, on the Sino-Vietnamese border. In fact, the official Chinese newspaper, *People's Daily*, acknowledged in mid-April that the border tensions were linked to Vietnam's drive against the Chinese-backed guerrillas in Kampuchea. It said that whenever Hanoi launched major "aggressive military operations" in Kampuchea, the Sino-Vietnamese border became tense because of "provocations" from the Vietnamese.

FRANCE

STRENGTHENING NUCLEAR FORCES

Around the time that NATO is trying to strengthen its conventional defences in order to avoid resorting to nuclear weapons in a war in the first instance, France has come up with a plan to strengthen its nuclear forces. According to a plan presented by French Defence Minister Charles Hernu, and approved by the Cabinet on April 20, France intends to invest in a seventh nuclear-armed submarine, a tactical missile system that can reach East Germany, nuclear air-to-ground missiles to be carried by Mirage and Super Etendard aircraft and a land-based mobile strategic missile system. The money for this will come from cuts in the conventional forces. Hernu's plan provides for cuts of 35,000 men between 1984 and 1988. France has traditionally insisted that it would use its nuclear forces only to safeguard the country's vital interests, but according to the latest plans, it appears that the country would take part in a "forward battle" in Europe. Why else would it build missiles that can reach East Germany?

NATO is probably pleased about the change in the traditional attitude, but it will certainly not like the cuts in the conventional forces.



POLAND

ANTI-WORKERS

"Working people have the right to celebrate May Day, however they see fit... If no one beats us, if no one shoots us, we will pose no threat." So said the leader of the outlawed independent trade union Solidarity, Lech Walesa—and the Jaruzelski Government took heed. As the May 1 deadline approached, so-called military operational groups went across the country, just as they had done before the martial law crackdown. Poland's military regime was obviously wary of the underground leaders of the banned Solidarity union, although it has been trying to show the world that things are returning to normal. In fact, to emphasise the fact, Walesa received permission recently to resume the job of electrician, which he had once held in the Gdansk shipyard.

But May 1 demonstrated that the confrontation between the Solidarity underground and the government is far from over. Security forces were called in to disperse thousands of people taking part in informal May Day rallies called by the Solidarity underground wing in most of Poland's major cities. Violence erupted again in Warsaw on May 3 (Constitution Day), when police firing water cannons and wielding batons scattered a peaceful march by about 8,000 people. Reports of violence also came in from Gdansk. In the wake of the confrontation, the police sealed off the US Embassy in Warsaw, thus blocking Poles from entering the complex.

Seen in the light of the Pope's impending visit to Poland, the fresh spate of violence assumes harmful dimensions. Both Walesa and the Roman

Authorities firing water cannons and tear-gas shells on Solidarity demonstrators. The usual government solution.

Catholic Primate, Cardinal Josef Glemp, had hoped that the papal visit would present an opportunity to prepare the way for a new dialogue. The Catholic hierarchy in Poland is opposed to anything that could threaten that hope.

Meanwhile, the Polish communist party is facing an embarrassing problem in a country which is primarily a workers' state. Since Solidarity began to function, membership in the communist party has dwindled by 25 per cent and is virtually non-existent at the factory level.

THAILAND

STILL A DEMOCRACY

Some felt that the electoral contest prior to the April 18 national elections in Thailand veered around an ideological debate over the shape of the kingdom's political structure. The question was whether Thailand was to have dictatorship or democracy, and at the superficial level democracy won. The government coalition partners, the Social Action Party (SAP), the Chart Thai and the Democrats, captured 221 of the 324 seats in the expanded House of Representatives. But at a deeper level, the main issue—the role of the army in running the country—has not been settled. There is likely to be another coalition government under the present Prime Minister, Prem Tinsulanond, a retired general, which will mediate between the country's civilian parties and the army.

What remains to be seen is whether senior generals will renew their efforts to seize the initiative following the defeat of their attempt to browbeat Parlia-

amendments which would have weakened civilian power and strengthened the army, recently. The amendments would have extended the legislative powers of the Upper House and allowed serving military officers and civil servants to hold Cabinet posts. The two provisional clauses providing for such a system were, however, due to lapse on April 21, when a new voting system, devised under an earlier constitutional change, was to have come into effect. To prevent these changes from taking place, the non-elected Prime Minister, Prem, called for elections on April 18.

Of the political parties, Chart Thai has been known to vacillate on the constitutional issue, and although the SAP and the Democrats believe that the amendments suggested by the military leaders represented a step back towards the days of military dictatorship, the SAP leader, Kukrit Pramoj, and the Democrat leader, Pichai Rattakul, showed signs of coming to terms with the army during the election campaign. The army, too, is divided over how far they should intervene in politics. While military leaders feel that the political parties should be given a chance, the Army Chief, General Arthit Kamlangek, believes that the parties are corrupt stooges of big business and the army should take a lead in pushing for political and social change.

PACIFIC REGION

BONE OF CONTENTION

The Pacific islands are not mere ciphers in a wide ocean: both the Soviet Union and China are seeking a larger presence in the region. It is significant that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang stopped first at New Zealand during his first Pacific tour since taking office. New Zealand's influence among the mini-states of the Pacific is well known, and so is its hostile stance towards the expanding Soviet influence. New Zealand, in fact, is very much a part of the Anzus military alliance with the US and Australia. During his visit to Wellington, Zhao endorsed the Anzus alliance despite the current differences between China and the US.

New Zealand and China share similar views on many international problems. For instance, both back the anti-Vietnamese coalition of Kampuchean resistance groups set up last year. Unlike the US, New Zealand has managed to avoid upsetting Beijing on the Taiwan issue and Prime Minister Robert Muldoon even promised to support China's bid for a seat on the Asian Development Bank. Zhao, on his part, tried to smooth

two countries regarding China's past testing of long-range missiles in the Pacific. Zhao assured Muldoon that China had no new and specific plans for missile tests and expressed support for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific.

PAKISTAN ISLAMICISATION IN EARNEST

One can see the shades of the Spanish Inquisition in the 15th and 16th centuries in modern-day Pakistan. Last November, a newly-born child, abandoned by its parents and thus presumed to be illegitimate, was stoned to death in Karachi. The reason for this horrible act of infanticide, President Zia-ul-Haq's plan to Islamicise Pakistan, which seems to have run away in the hands of maulvis.

Among the chief victims of Islamicisation are the women of Pakistan. The two bodies most directly responsible for the retrogression in the position of women are the Council of Islamic Ideologies and the Social Reform Committee. Pakistani women were not allowed to take part in the Asian Games and later the Pakistan Consultation Assembly, the Majlis-e-Shura, amended the law of evidence to make the word of one male witness the equivalent to that of two women. When women in Lahore protested against the latter act, they were charged by the police and many were injured. If the trend continues, women may lose the right to vote, drive cars (like in Saudi Arabia) and may have to study in segregated universities. The Women's Action Forum, an association of several women's groups, is fighting the various maulvi proposals.

Maulvi directions on how a 'good' Muslim should live have also created problems in Shia-Sunni relations. The Liaquatabad sector of Karachi has been torn by riots since late January, when a dispute broke out between the two rival sections over a mosque, which was subsequently taken over by the government and turned into a health resort. In sporadic riots, about 24 persons have died and many hundreds injured.

President Zia, however, has tried to control the problem through firm action. In April, about 44 persons were whipped, following their conviction by a military court for offences linked to violence. He also sent troops into Karachi to stop a march by 2,000 minority Shia Muslims in the Liaquatabad sector.

Zia's problem is that he is surrounded by lobbies and pressure groups like the radical Jamaat-i-Islami Pakistan, which

Pakistan receives a lot of monetary aid from Saudi Arabia, and the Saudi faction plays a retrogressive role in the Islamicisation process.

AFGHANISTAN

GIVING PEACE A CHANCE

A UN Under-Secretary Diego Cordovez, held separate meetings with the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Afghanistan as well as with a team of observers from Iran, in April. Russian experts were also conveniently available for consultation by both Cordovez and the Afghan foreign minister. Afghan guerillas were kept informed about the proceedings by the Pakistanis. The talks were adjourned in late April to allow the Pakistan and Afghan foreign ministers to consult their respective governments.

The scenario appears to be a preparation for the settlement of the war in Afghanistan. The two delegations are due to meet again in Geneva on June 16 for what is expected to be the last session of talks leading to a treaty. Both sides have made major concessions, and it is rumoured in Geneva that the Russians have accepted in principle a phased withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. The Pakistanis, on their part, appear to have accepted that the flow of weapons to guerillas must be cut off. The Russians have also agreed that Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran should be allowed to return.

However, the question of what kind of government Afghanistan should have during and after a Soviet withdrawal does not seem to have been settled. Pakistan's suggestion is that the leader of Hezb-i-Islami, the most fundamentalist of the Afghan guerilla groups, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, should join President Babrak Karmal's communist government in a coalition. A conflict may also arise over whether Russia should have a right to send in troops again in case of renewed fighting. If Russia gains this right, it would mean that Afghanistan has been absorbed into the Soviet sphere.

Pakistan and its ally, the US, however, appear to be more concerned about keeping the Russians out of Pakistan and are less interested in getting Soviet influence out of Afghanistan. In fact, there have been signs in the last few days that the Pakistanis are preparing the ground for a settlement. Five refugee newspapers have been closed down by Pakistan's refugee committee and the resistance groups have been ordered to move their headquarters out of Peshawar.

RUSSIAN SPIES GET THEIR MARCHING ORDERS

There was a spy in every closet, and French President Francois Mitterrand was at the end of his tether. He finally decided that enough was enough and expelled 47 Soviet diplomats, journalists and commercial staff from France on April 5 for spying.

France has become a special nest for the KGB in the last 10 years because of its advanced aeronautical and nuclear-weapons technology. Between 1971 and 1981, the number of Soviet citizens residing in France rose from 1,000 to 2,406 and the number of Soviet functionaries more than tripled from 200 to 700. According to France's Central espionage agency, the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST), about one-third of the Soviet functionaries are full-time agents of the KGB or the GRU, the Soviet military-intelligence service. The danger is that each agent can recruit at least 10 collaborators. Recently, Patric Guerrier, a French archivist, was caught passing classified documents relating to French energy plans to a Soviet attaché. According to a DST report, the KGB has penetrated about 30 per cent of classified French military and industrial technology. While former French Presidents had not taken action for fear of jeopardising France-Soviet relations, Mitterrand has little to fear from Russia because his relations with the Soviet Union are already chilly. Among the Soviet agents who were expelled were Nikolai Chetuerikov, the third-ranking diplomat in the Soviet Embassy, and Oleg Shirokov, Bureau Chief of the official press agency Tass.

This is the first time that a Western nation has thrown out so many Soviet diplomatic personnel since Britain expelled 105 Soviets in 1971. Recently, however, Britain threw out two Soviet diplomats and a journalist. The Italian Government, too, arrested the Deputy Director of the Rome Aeroflot office in March for obtaining microfilmed plans of NATO military positions in north-eastern Italy. Madrid also expelled a member of the trade delegation at the Soviet Embassy in March. There has been some speculation that Vladimir Kuzichkin, a senior KGB agent in Iran who defected last year to Britain, has had some hand in disclosing the names of other agents. The French, British and US intelligence sources, however, have denied the possibility of any link between the French crackdown and expulsions elsewhere in West Europe.

THE HITLER DIARIES: MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

It was like reading notes left behind by a dull accountant," said a scholarly West German reporter of the recently unearthed diaries of the malevolent genius, Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Nazi Germany, who had helped to shape 13 of the most hideous years in human experience.

The authenticity of these diaries was endorsed by no less a person than Hugh Trevor-Roper, author of the celebrated *The Last Days Of Hitler* and an acknowledged historian of the Third Reich, who said, "I do believe the Hitler diaries are genuine." Said one of Europe's best-known graphologists, "There can be no doubt that these were written by Hitler."

And yet this "journalistic scoop of the post-World War II period" (as the diaries were dubbed by the *Stern* editors) turned out to be a fake. Sixty volumes of these handwritten, 8" x 12", artificial-leather bound, black-covered notebooks were acquired by a West German weekly magazine, *Der Stern*, in a way at best dubious. *Stern* reporter Gerd Heidemann, following a historical trail, traced the diaries to an East German town in 1980. The lead ran thus: Hitler was supposed to have kept a diary until two weeks before his death in 1945 in a Berlin bunker. In April 1945, as the Soviet army closed in on Berlin, the diaries and other private papers of Hitler were flown out of the city in an aircraft that subsequently crashed in East Germany. There, a Wehrmacht (the regular German army, not to be confused with the SS) officer appeared to have picked up the diaries and hid them in a hayloft—till they came into Heidemann's hands through frontmen.

The Hitler diaries created a stir through five continents and threatened to sweep away all notions and conclusions of scholars on the Nazi era and on Hitler. In the newspaper world, the Hitler diaries set off "a storm." *Stern* put up the diaries for sale and itself rushed excerpts to press, intending to bring out choice bits in instalments over an 18-month period. Press baron Rupert Murdoch, after getting the diaries authenticated, was equally hasty in buying up rights to the diaries for his newspapers in the US, Australia and for the prestigious *Sunday Times* of London. In the aftermath of the diaries being proven a fake, two top *Stern* editors resigned.

One could probably explain Trevor-Roper's rash judgment in pronouncing

the diaries genuine by the fact that *Stern* provided ridiculously little bits of the diaries for purposes of authentication by would-be buyers. Noted German historian Werner Maser was certain all along that the diaries were a fake. His reason: the Fuhrer was incapable of writing from January 1943 onwards as a result of severe shaking attacks. Other wary experts refused to take a final decision on the genuineness of the diaries till *Stern* provided more pages of Hitler's account. *Stern* refused. Even without providing more work-material, the purported fingerprints of Hitler on the diaries could have been compared with his genuine ones, which are available, thus establishing the authenticity of the diaries. It was Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal who came up with this sensible suggestion. But it was never followed up.

Anyway, experts had other ways to pronounce the diaries as fake. First, the paper used in the diaries was not obtainable till 1955; second, the synthetic material used for binding was not available before the end of World War II.

What was to be gained by the forgers who had overlooked such major details in an otherwise painstakingly-written voluminous diary? Ready Western money. Wiesenthal suggests another reason to repair Hitler's 'reputation' in history, Latin America-based Nazi 'big shots' could have authorised the 'manufacture' of the diaries. A glance at the diaries proves Wiesenthal's point. On the question of the Jews, the account contains virtually no reference to the extermination camps, no evidence that Hitler personally authorised the organised slaughter of the Jews, or even was aware that it was taking place. In fact, as a chronicle of evil, the diaries are strangely flat. According to the diaries, Hitler's reason for writing these accounts was to record "my own thoughts in the books so that I shall later be able to form an exact picture of certain events."

And his "exact picture" of certain events is "banal and cryptic, the mundane jottings of an unlettered man."

Excerpts

The English are driving me crazy—should I let them escape [from Dunkirk] or not? How is this [British Prime Minister Winston] Churchill reacting?

How on earth does [the Soviet Supremo Joseph] Stalin manage it? Always imagined that he had no officers left, but he did the right thing [in purging the officer corps]. A new command structure in the Wehrmacht is what we need, too.

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ANTOR - Association of National Tourist Office Representatives

CAPSEM - Committee of Asian and Pacific Societies for Electron Microscopy

DRDL - Defence Research Development Laboratory

EARC - Economic Administration Reforms Commission

APPOINTED

Mustapha Niasse as PM of Senegal, by decree, following the February Legislative and presidential elections, which returned the Socialist Party to power

P.S. Bhinder, former Delhi Police Commissioner, as Joint Secretary in the Works and Housing Ministry

Subhash C. Tandon Inspector General, Central Industrial Security Force, as Delhi's Police Commissioner, succeeding Biring Lal, who "went on leave"

Richard Stone, former Senator, and a conservative Democrat, as US President Ronald Reagan's roving Ambassador to Central America

S.M.I. Aseer, Maharashtra Labour Minister, as President of Pradesh Congress Committee (I), by Indira Gandhi who dissolved the MPCC (I) headed by Gulabrao Patil after consultation with state CM Vasantrao Patil

V.S. Tripathi, Joint Secretary to PM, as her Adviser on Personal Staff, a newly created post, following his voluntary retirement from the IAS

AWARDED

The 1982 Third World Prize, instituted by the London-based Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Studies, to Dr M.S. Swaminathan, Director General of the Manila-based International Rice Research Institute

The Order of San Martin, Argentina's highest award, to Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, in recognition of "not only Mr Rao's individual contribution to peace in the world, but of the role played by India in it"

The 23rd National Awards for Excellence in Printing, instituted by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, to the *Tribune* (big newspaper category) from Chandigarh, *Hind Samachar* (regional language category) of Jullundur, *Mid-day* (medium newspaper category) of Bombay, *The Hitavada* (small newspaper category) from Nagpur. In the weekly and fortnightly sections, *Madhuri* (Hindi) bagged the first prize among Indian language publications while *India Today* bagged the first prize among English magazines

The Freedom Prize, carrying a cash prize of \$6,700, instituted jointly by the Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*, and the Danish newspaper *Politiken*, to Polish labour union leader Lech Walesa, in recognition of his "fight for human rights"

The Order of Australia, the second highest honour down under, to Nobel Laureate Mother Teresa for her contribution to the well-being of the poor and needy in many countries including Australia. She became the seventh non-Australian to receive the award

Pulitzer Prizes, America's highest awards in journalism, arts and letters, for 1982, to, among others, Alice Walker, the first black woman to win the prize for fiction, for her novel *The Colour Purple*, Russell Baker of *The New York Times* for his autobiography, *Growing Up*; Marsha Norman for her play, *Night, Mother*, Susan Sheehan for her non-fictional book, *Is There No Place On Earth For Me?*; the prize for musical composition to *Three Movements For Orchestra*, by Ellen Zwillich. Thomas L. Friedman of *The New York Times* and Loren Jenkins of the *Washington Post* jointly for their coverage of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its aftermath; Loretta Tofani of the *Washington Post*, the special local reporting award, Nan Robertson of *The New York Times*, the feature writing award; Bill Foly of Associated Press, the spot news photography award. There were 1,264 entries for the prizes, the 67th since inception.

The first prize in the West German Short Film Festival in Oberhausen, carrying an award of 5,000 marks (Rs 21,000), jointly, to Indian entry *Man versus Man*, directed by Shashi Anand, and

the Czech entry, *The Sunken World Of Gloves*, by Czech cinematographer Jin Barta.

The Population Action Council's annual Media Excellence Award to the *Pioneer* of Lucknow, being judged as having carried the best coverage in the developing world media on population issues. The Council is a Washington-based organisation. This is the third award being presented since its inception. Citations of merit went to *Dawn* of Karachi, and the *Bangladesh Observer* of Dhaka; the excellence award for the best international editorial on population issues to *The Daily Nation* of Nairobi

The 1983 Golden Wreath, accorded to the best poets at the annual Evenings of Poetry at the Macedonian resort of Struga in Yugoslavia, to Indian poet Sachidanand Vatsayayan 'Agyaye', from among 100 foreign and 200 Yugoslavian poets

The 1983 Dadasaheb Phalke Award, carrying a Golden Lotus, a cash prize of Rs 40,000 and a shawl, to veteran film-maker L.V. Prasad.

National Film Awards announced on May 2. Best Feature Film: *Chokh*, a Bengali film directed by Utpalendu Chakravarty who also won the Best Director award for the same film; Best Actor: Kamal Hasan for his performance in *Moondram Pirai*, a Tamil film; Best Actress: Shabana Azmi for her performance in *Arth*, Best Child Artist: Master Vimal for his role in *Aroodam*, a Malayalam feature film, which also won the Nargis Dutt National Award for national integration; Best First Film Of A Director: *Kann Sivandhal Mann Sivakum*, a Tamil feature film directed by Sreedhar Rajan; Best Feature Film On Family Welfare: Hindi film *Spandan*; Best Music Director: Ramesh Naidu for his score in the Telugu film *Megha Sandesham* which won for K.J. Yesudas and P. Susheela the Best Male and Female Playback Singer awards, respectively, Best Information Film: *An Indian Story* produced by Suhasini Mulay and directed by Tapan Bose, Best Book On Cinema: *Chalachitra Sameeksha* in Malayalam, written by Vijaya Krishnan. Mrinal Sen's *Kharij* was adjudged the Second Best Feature Film. The jury was headed by noted film-

RESIGNED

Bruno Kreisky, Chancellor of Austria and leader of the country since 1970, following poll defeat of his Socialist Party.

Shalibhai Patil, wife of Maharashtra CM Vasant Rao Patil, from membership of the Assembly from the Sangli constituency, to make way for her husband's election to the House.

VISITED

Samba Lamine Mane, Foreign Minister of Guinea-Bissau, New Delhi three days from April 23.

SCIENCE

Existence of first cancer-causing virus confirmed. Researchers in Duke University, North Carolina, USA, have confirmed the existence of the first cancer causing virus ever discovered. The researchers' isolation of the human T-cell leukemia verifies the work of Dr Robert C. Gallo, a scientist who discovered the virus recently. The T-cell leukemia is the most common adult blood cancer in Japan and has been found in the Caribbean Islands and south-eastern USA. Doctors were, however, not certain how the virus was transmitted.

Occultation witnessed. A rare astronomical phenomenon, called occultation, in which the bright Jupiter was shadowed by the moon and remained hidden for 70 minutes, was witnessed in north India on the night of April 29. Occultation is defined by scientists as the phenomenon of one celestial body passing in front of another and obscuring the latter. This was the second instance of occultation to occur during the year. The first on March 6 was not visible as it occurred during the day.

ECONOMY

India's per capita income in real terms, based on 1970-71 prices, was Rs 716 in 1981-82, a rupee increase from that in 1978-79. At current prices the per capita income increased from Rs 1,250 in 1978-79 to Rs 1,698 in 1981-82.

The USSR led the world in military spending and arms exports during the 1979-80 period. According to a report by the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the USSR and Saudi Arabia were the only countries spending at least 10 per cent of their GNP for military purposes. During 1980, the Soviet Union spent \$ 188 billion on weaponry, compared to \$ 131 billion by the US. The USSR exported \$ 8 billion

worth of arms against the US \$ 6 billion. Total world military spending during the decade was \$ 595 billion annually. China in 1980 had the world's largest armed forces (4.5 million), followed by the USSR (4.3 million) and the US (2.1 million). India with 1.3 million stood fourth.

Indo-Soviet trade turnover last year amounted to Rs 2,514 crores in comparison with Rs 2,397.9 in 1981.

Excise duty concessions liberalised: Introduced last year, the excise duty concessions have been further liberalised to encourage production. The concessions will now be available to 71 commodities including soda ash, caustic soda, nylon-filament yarn, iron and steel products, dry batteries, fluorescent tubes, two-wheeler motor vehicles not exceeding 100 cc, tyres, tubes, agricultural tractors and boilers.

West German aid: West Germany will extend to India bilateral financial contribution totalling Rs 135 crores in the framework of development cooperation, and 13 crores worth technical assistance besides scholarships. The new financial assistance would be extended in the form of soft loans, with a maturity of 50 years at an interest rate of 0.75 per cent per annum while all technical assistance would be given in the form of grants. The West German Government has also offered 68 scholarships to candidates from India under its 1983 programme for which Rs 1 crore has been granted.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has decided to invest in equity capital of private or 'mixed' enterprises and in development finance institutions with the minimum and maximum investment in any enterprise ranging between \$ 1,00,000 to \$ 3 million. The Bank has set apart \$ 10-million initially for investment, but the amount will be enlarged as needs grow. It will, however, not try to seek a controlling interest in any enterprise, "except where necessary to safeguard its investment".

Record loans by IMF. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has set a record for new loans in the year ended March 31, giving \$ 15.7 billion to countries in financial trouble. The previous record was for 1981 when loans totalling \$ 14.7 billion were made. The bulk of the new loans was to Mexico—\$ 4.5 billion.

Soviet crude for India: The Soviet Union will supply to India 2.5 lakh tonnes of crude oil additionally during 1983. This was agreed to during trade talks held in New Delhi between a Soviet delegation and the Commerce Ministry on April 22. The Indo-Soviet trade plan al-

ready provides for the supply of 2.5 million tonnes of crude and 2.3 million tonnes of petroleum products by the Soviet Union to India during 1983.

India's repayment of foreign loans with interest over the next 10 years will range from Rs 900 crores to Rs 1,100 crores a year, the projections being on the basis of loan agreements upto March 31, 1982. India's outstanding debt of foreign borrowings on December 31, 1982, stood at Rs 16,706 crores. Together with non-government, commercial and IMF loans, the debt liability was Rs 20,533 crores.

Tax relief. Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee, on April 27, announced in the Lok Sabha tax relief to the tune of Rs 50.15 crores—Rs 40 crores in direct and Rs 10.15 crores in indirect taxes—in a year in the fresh taxation proposals of Rs 716 crores put forward in the 1983-84 budget. The relief would raise the uncovered deficit from Rs 1,555 crores to Rs 1,605.15 crores. In direct taxes, the finance minister said he proposed to exclude expenditure on travel by rail, motor car, ship, powered craft or aircraft from the ambit of the partial disallowances (20 per cent) of certain business expenditure. In indirect taxes, full exemption level of Rs 7.5 lakhs for small-scale manufacturers of 70 specified goods was proposed to be restored while retaining the upper limit of Rs 25 lakhs as revised in the budget.

China's new tax system. China, on April 28, took its first formal step to introduce a nationwide tax system for its increasingly decentralised economy. Under the new system, which will "extend industrial autonomy, boost managerial and administrative responsibility, break the iron rice bowl (the system of guaranteed employment), develop the economy and ensure state revenue", most state enterprises with retrospective effect from January 1, will stop ascribing all profits or losses to the state and pay a part in tax instead. Tax collection starts on June 1.

EVENTS

US artillery pieces for India. The US will sell to India several hundred 155 mm artillery pieces worth about \$ 900 million, US Under-Secretary of State for Security Assistance, William Schneider told the *Washington Post* on April 5.

Capitation fee: The Karnataka Government order providing for the abolition of capitation fee in a phased manner, was quashed by the state High Court on April 6, on the grounds that the order was issued without the authority of law and beyond the powers of the state.

Indo-USSR cooperation programme: India and the Soviet Union on April 8 signed a programme for cooperation in the field of purchase and sale of computers and electronics, under which the USSR will supply India with computers of the E-5 series, automatic processing of control systems and electronic components. India will sell to the USSR consumer electronics, computers, antennas, office equipment and computer software.

LDP loses Hokkaido to opposition coalition: Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's ruling Liberal Democratic Party lost the strategic Hokkaido Island in the north to a coalition of socialists and communists in the gubernatorial elections in 13 prefectures on April 12. A similar coalition also ousted the conservative incumbent governor of Fukoka in west Japan. Ruling conservatives, however, swept most other gubernatorial polls, including those in metropolitan Tokyo and Osaka and mayoral and local Assembly elections.

India-USSR sign shipping protocol: India and the Soviet Union on April 12 signed a new shipping protocol governing the flow of sea freight between the two countries, providing for water turn round of ships at each other's ports, two-way flow and repositioning of containers and recreation facilities for Indian ship crew waiting at Black Sea ports.

Planning Commission okays irrigation project: The Planning Commission approved the lower Dudhna irrigation project in Maharashtra, which provides for a 100,000-unit supply of 12,680 ha of irrigated area. Agriculture Minister Yashwantrao Chavan said the project would be completed by 1985.

Indo-Bangla exchange programme: India and Bangladesh on April 12 agreed to start an exchange programme of students, scholars and academics. The programme, based on the agreement of 1977 and renewing the one from 1961-62, under the pact India will offer 100 scholarships annually to Bangladeshi students, 74 for education and 26 for sports and culture, and Bangladesh will offer 100 such scholarships.

Finland has expelled North Korean Ambassador Yu Jae Han: After a long dispute, Finland on April 12 expelled North Korean Ambassador Yu Jae Han, after he had refused to leave the country in order to prevent Seoul from becoming the next victim of the nuclear proliferation and arms race, and the act of aggression against Finland and the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations.

UP Government declares various services essential: The Uttar Pradesh Government on April 12 declared vari-

ous services in the Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad, the Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, and the Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Nainital, as essential services and has banned strikes in them.

New fingerprint law in South Africa: The South African Government has introduced a new law to fingerprint the country's 28 million people in an attempt to fight what it called "the total onslaught against South Africa". The Population Registration Amendment Bill, which was passed last year, proposes uniform identity documents for all race groups. The measure's significance lies in the fact that the government's monitoring powers over its citizens are greatly increased.

Three Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Soviet Soyuz-8 spaceship that failed in its mission of docking with the Salyut-7 space station returned to earth on April 22, nearly a full day after the docking was aborted.

Italian Government falls: Socialist leader Bettino Craxi on April 22 withdrew his party's support of Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani's coalition government in a move that made the government's fall inevitable. Fanfani's Cabinet, Italy's 43rd post-war government, is a coalition of the Premier's Christian Democrats, the Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals. It took office on December 1, 1982. Socialists withdrawal of support deprives the party of its majority in Parliament.

UK explodes its biggest nuclear bomb: Britain on April 22 exploded its biggest nuclear bomb in several years at the Nevada desert site in west US. The device had an explosive force equivalent to 20 kilotons of TNT. The test came in the wake of Britain's plans to equip British submarines with US-built Trident missiles carrying atomic warheads.

SC refuses stay on Antulay's criminal trial: The Supreme Court on April 18 refused to stay the criminal trial of former Maharashtra CM A. R. Antulay before the special judge, Bombay, on charges of bribery and criminal misconduct in the discharge of official duty. The complaint had been lodged by Ramdas Samrao Naik of the BJP, who alleged that Antulay had received money from about 12 builders, some distilleries and sugar cooperatives for granting them undue favours. Antulay's counsel, K. K. Mehta, asked for the stay pending the disposal of three petitions admitted by Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy and A. B. Khanolkar on April 18.

US restrictions on Cuba's UN diplomats: The US has reimposed restrictions on the travel of Cuba's UN diplomats to an area within 40 km of New York City, for allegedly misusing "their freedom to travel by engaging in unlawful activities such as espionage". A 40-km restriction had been in force until 1977, when President Jimmy Carter lifted the ban as part of a broader attempt to seek accommodation with the Cuban Government.

Socialists win Portuguese elections: The Socialist Party of former Prime Minister Mario Soares triumphed in the Portuguese general elections on April 25, capturing 99 seats in the new Parliament and 36 per cent of the popular vote, but failed to secure an absolute majority.

Sweden recalls Ambassador to Moscow: Sweden on April 26 recalled its Ambassador to Moscow, Car de Geer, following an official report that six Soviet submarines had illegally entered Swedish waters last autumn. A government paper published from Stockholm accused the Soviet Union of sending the submarines to probe defences around military bases between September and November 1982.

US aid to Israel: The US Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 28 voted to increase aid to Israel by \$425 million over the Reagan Administration's request, even as Secretary of State George Shultz toured the Mideast on his peace mission.

DIED

Gen J.N. Chaudhuri, 75, former Chief of the Army Staff and an internationally acclaimed authority on the deployment of armour, on April 5 in New Delhi, after a cardiac arrest.

Desmond Bagley, one of the world's top selling mystery writers, whose books have sold nearly 10 million world wide, on April 12 in a Southampton hospital in Southern England.

Gyula Illyes, 80, the "grand old man" of Hungarian literature, who achieved international recognition for his accounts of the political and social developments in Hungary, on April 15 in Budapest.

D.S. Desai alias Balasaheb Desai, 72, once regarded as the iron man of Maharashtra and one time strong contender for the chief ministership of the state, on April 23 in Bombay, of kidney trouble.

Buster Crabbe, 75, former Olympic swimming champion who made a film career as Tarzan and Flash Gordon, on April 24 in Scottsdale, Arizona.

ANIL PENNA

SPORTS

ATHLETICS

At the 3rd Rotterdam Marathon on April 9, the fourth-fastest time ever was recorded by Robert de Castella of Australia (the 1982 Commonwealth Games gold medalist), who finished in 2:08:37.0 sec, followed by Carlos Lopez (Portugal) and Rodolfo Gomez (Mexico). The world record holder and favourite for this race, Alberto Salazar (USA), finished fifth.

The 3rd London Marathon, run on April 17, in which more than 18,000 participated, was won by the Commonwealth Games bronze medalist, Mike Gratton (Great Britain), in 2:09:43.0 sec.

First among the women was the ace Norwegian long-distance runner, Grete Waitz, who equalled the world record time of 2:25:29 sec set by Allison Roe of New Zealand at the 1981 New York Marathon.

But Waitz was to enjoy the honour for only one day, because on April 18, at the 87th Boston Marathon, the first among women was American Joan Benoit, who simply shattered the record finishing in 2:22:42 sec. Second-placed Jacqueline Gareau (Canada) was 7 min behind.

The race was a clean sweep for the American men, who finished in the first three positions. Greg Meyer won in 2:09:00 sec to rank as the 9th fastest ever. Ron Tabb was 32 sec behind.

BOXING

Aaron Pryor (USA), who has held the WBA light-welterweight title since August 1980, defended it for the 7th time when he knocked out Kim Sang-Hyun (South Korea) in the 3rd round of their 15-round fight which was held in Atlantic city on April 2.

One of the longest-reigning world champions, Eusebio Pedroza (Panama), defended his WBA featherweight crown for the sixteenth time (a record in this division), with an unanimous points decision over the scheduled 15 rounds against Rocky Lockeridge (USA), at San Remo, Italy, on April 24.

GOLF

The seventh tournament on the Asian professional circuit, the Indian Open held in New Delhi which ended on April 3, was won by Junichi Takahashi of Japan, after a three-way play-off against Bob Tway (USA) and Hsieh Yu-Shu



Takahashi: Clinching the circuit.

(Taiwan). All three had finished on a 3-underpar, 285 strokes.

The richest tournament on the ladies PGA tour, the Mission Hills Country Club Open held at Rancho Mirage in California, was won by Amy Alcott with a 6-underpar 282. Beth Daniel and Kathy Wittworth both finished on 284 strokes.

The 47th US Masters Tournament, the first of the four major tournaments of the year, held at Augusta, Georgia, was won by Spain's Severiano Ballesteros (also won in 1980), who carded an 8-underpar 280. Americans Ben Crenshaw and Tom Kite finished joint-second, on 284. The players had to overcome gale-force winds in this rain-delayed tournament which ended on April 12.

The tenth and final tournament on the Asian professional circuit, the Dunlop-sponsored Japanese Open which ended on April 4 at Inamori near Tokyo, was won by American Larry Nelson, who finished one stroke less than the Japanese Masahiro Kuramoto.

The overall winner of the Asian circuit was the Taiwanese golfer, Lu Chien Sun.

The Tournament of Champions, played between those who have won at least one tournament in the last 12 months on the US-PGA circuit, at Carlsbad, California, which ended on April 24, was won by Lanny Wadkins, who now leads

this year's money table. Compatriot Raymond Floyd was second.

CYCLING

Hennie Kuiper won the famous one-day race, the 279-km Paris-Rubais Classic, on April 10, just edging out Gilbert Duclos-Lasalle of France.

Another one-day race, the Fleche Wallone Classic at Huy (Belgium), was won by the French ace, Bernard Hinault, just ahead of compatriot R. Rittinger.

FOOTBALL

In the final of the Asian Women's Championships held in Bangkok on April 17, Thailand beat India 3-0. The goals, all of which came in the last 15 minutes, were scored by Wannipa Yeep-racha (the skipper), Udorn Rajasri and Yupadee Chaisawad. Malaysia claimed the third place with a 5-4 victory on penalty kicks, after a goalless draw in regulation time against Singapore.

HOCKEY

Indian Airlines (IA) lifted the Bombay Gold Cup with a convincing 6-1 margin over Bihar Regimental Centre (BRC), Danapur, in the final in Bombay on April 17. Three goals were scored by Vineet Kumar off penalty corners; two, including a penalty flick, by the veteran Ashok Kumar; and one by Merwyn Fernandes. The consolation goal for BRC was scored by Kujur. IA had last won this cup in 1972.

The 12-nation 5th World Cup for women was won by Holland, defeating the surprise finalists Canada 4-2 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on April 23. The Dutch girls had earlier beaten the defending champions West Germany 2-0 in the semi-finals, and the latter also lost the 3rd place match to Australia. In the match for the 11th place, India defeated Wales 2-0.

Held simultaneously with the above championships in Kuala Lumpur, the Women's Intercontinental Cup was won by Republic of Ireland, with a 2-1 victory over Spain in the final on April 21.

E.M.E. Jullundur came from behind to outstroke Tata Sports Club 10-9 in the tie-breaker of the final of the Guru Tegh Bahadur Gold Cup Tournament held at Bombay on April 21. The score at full time was 11-1.

The fourth race of this year's World Championship calendar, the East African Safari Rally, was won by Finland's Ari Vatanen and his British co-driver and navigator, Terry Harryman, driving an Opel Ascona 400, at the end of 3,100 gruelling miles, in Nairobi on April 4. Hannu Mikkola (Finland), the current leader on the world championship points table, was second, followed by Frenchwoman Michelle Mouton, both driving Audi Quattros.

SHOOTING

At the 26th National Trap Shooting Championships held at Tughlakabad Ranges near New Delhi from April 24-26, the Army took the team title. In the individual section, contested under Indian rules, Raninder Singh (Punjab) took the title by scoring 74 out of a possible 100 hits, while Wasimur Rehman (UP) was runners-up at 73 hits.

The event under international rules was won by 17-year-old Mansher Singh (Punjab), who clinched the title with 179 out of 200, to easily beat Kunwar Man Singh, who scored 156.

In the women's section, Sharad Rastogi (UP) came first with 7 out of 25. Ramnesh Kaur with 5 and Usha Singh with 2 were second and third respectively.

CRICKET

India lost the five-Test series against West Indies 2-0. India lost the First (Kingston, February 23-28) and Fourth Test (Bridgetown [Barbados], April 15-20) and drew the Second (Port of Spain, March 12-17). Third (Georgetown, March 31-April 5) and Fifth Test (St. John's [Antigua] April 28-May 3).

India lost the three 1-day international series against West Indies 2-1. India lost the first (Port of Spain, March 8) and third 1-day internationals (St George's [Grenada], April 7) and won the second (Berbrice [Guyana], March 29).

TABLE TENNIS

The 7th Commonwealth Championships ended in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on April 24. The break-up results.

Team:

Men Hong Kong (Hkg) b Nigeria; (5th) India (Ind) b Malaysia 5-0. Women: Hkg b Ind 3-0.

Individual:

Men (singles): Chiu Man Kuen (Hkg) b Chen Kongwah (Hkg) 21-14, 21-16, 15-21, 21-14, doubles: Chiu Man Kuen and Vong Lu Meng (Hkg) b Kamlesh Mehta and Manjit Dua (Ind) 21-16, 21-14, 21-11.

Wong So Hung (Hkg) 13-21, 18-21, 21-9, 21-13, 21-17; doubles: Mok Ka Sha and Chai (Hkg) b Yu Kam Kai and Hui So Hung (Hkg) 16-21, 21-12, 21-17, 21-15.

TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in April:

The \$ 3,00,000 Monte Carlo Open held in Monaco, which ended on April 3, was won by the Swedish youngster, 18-year-old Mats Wilander, who defeated Mel Purcell (USA) 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 in the final. The doubles went to Balasz Taroczy (Hungary) and Heinz Gunthardt (Switzerland), with a 6-2, 6-4 win over Frenchmen Henri Le Conte and Yannick Noah.

On April 3, at Yokohama in Japan, the \$ 1,50,000 Bridgestone World Women's Doubles Championship was won by the top seeded Ann Smith and Kathy Jordan (both USA), with a 6-0, 6-1 victory over compatriots Billie-Jean King and Sharon Walsh.

Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia won the WCT Tournament, the \$ 3,00,000 Houston Championships, on April 10. The losing finalist was Paul McNamee of Australia 6-2, 6-0, 6-3. In the pre-quarter finals, Lendl had beaten Ramesh Krishnan (India) 6-0, 6-2, while Vijay Amritraj had lost in the 1st round to Bill Scanlon (USA), 3-6, 6-4, 6-1.

INCH BY INCH...

April 5, 1983: It was the last day of the rain-ruined Third Test at The Bourda, in Georgetown, Guyana, and India started its first innings in reply to the West Indies' total of 470, with the match reduced to a mere formality.

Sunil Manohar Gavaskar, who had been struggling on the tour with an aggregate of 53 runs from four innings, was quick to seize this opportunity to redeem his reputation, and went on to score an unbeaten 147—his 27th century. (It was his 154th Innings and 88th Test.)

With this he overtook the "greatest all-rounder ever", West Indies' Sir Garfield St Auburn Sobers' 26 centuries in 93 Tests (163 innings), to be second in the list of centuries in Tests, which is headed by the incomparable Aussie, Sir Donald George Bradman's 29 centuries, in a mere 52 Tests (80 innings) at the phenomenal average of 99.96.

Behind these three are Walter Hammond, Colin Cowdrey, Geoffrey Boycott (all of England) and current Australian captain Greg Chappell, with 22 centuries each.

was won by Wilander, who defeated Noah 2-6, 7-6, 6-4 in the final on April 10.

In the \$ 2,50,000 WCT Spring finals held at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, USA, Lendl outplayed Guillermo Vilas of Argentina to win 6-2, 6-1, 6-0 on April 17.

Wilander, on April 17, won his third day-court tournament in a row with a 6-3, 6-2 win over Spaniard Sergio Casal in the final of the \$ 75,000 Golden Racket tournament on the Volvo Grand Prix circuit held at Aix-En-Provence, France.

Jimmy Connors (USA) won the \$4,00,000 Alan King-Caesar's Palace Classic held at Las Vegas for the second consecutive year, when he defeated Mark Edmondson (Australia) 7-6, 6-1 in the final on April 24.

The International Grand Prix standings, after the events ended on April 17: (1) Wilander, 914 pts; (2) Lendl, 752 pts; (3) Meyer, 699 pts.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Asian Games gold medalist Chen Wei Qiang (China) created a new Asian record when he jerked 165.0 kg in the 60-kg class, in Nanjing on April 15. The earlier record was 162.5 kg.

RACING

Steeplechase-racing history was created at the 137th Grand National Chase at Aintree in Liverpool on April 9, when 36-year-old Jeanny Pittman became the first lady ever to be the trainer of the winning horse, Corbierre, ridden by 23-year-old Ben de Haan.

Forty-one horses started this 4-mile steeplechase over 30 hurdles, considered to be the toughest horse race in the world, and only 10 finished. In fact, in the last seven races (1977-83), of the 262 starters, only 67 finished—a mere 25.5 per cent.

SQUASH

Nineteen-year-old Jahangir Khan of Pakistan, the reigning world champion, outlasted Gamal Awad of Egypt 9-10, 9-5, 9-7, 9-2 in the final to win an international tournament held at Chichester, England, on March 31. The women's title was won by Vicky Cardwell (Australia) defeating Sue Cogswell (Great Britain) 9-5, 3-9, 9-1, 9-4.

The prestigious British Open title was retained by Khan at Derby on April 14. In the final, he again outclassed Awad 9-2, 9-5, 9-1. The women's title was won for the fourth successive year by Vicky, who defeated Lisa Ople (Great Britain) 9-10, 9-6, 9-4, 9-5.

SANJEEV KUMAR



THE OSCAR STORY



Courtesy USIS



Courtesy USIS

Above: Statuette and the man: Groucho Marx with actress Erin Fleming after receiving an honorary Oscar in 1974.

Above left: Accolades for the cine queen: The winner of the 1974 Best Actress Award for The Country Girl, Grace Kelly, with William Holden.

Every year in the month of April, a cavalcade of luxurious limousines makes a bee-line for the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion in Los Angeles, where in a ceremony lasting several hours the Academy Awards, or 'Oscars' as they are affectionately known, are announced and presented. It is essentially a Hollywood roushaha but it does take in its sweep all the major English films made anywhere in the world. When the idea of the awards was invented in 1927 by Louis B. Mayer, the attempt was to dignify Hollywood, the *raison d'être* to redeem flagging fortunes of movies. However, the awards didn't come into their own until the mid-1930s when the 'Depression' hit the movie business also and Oscars turned out to be a great promotional device with which to compensate for the decline.

Still, the awards were more of a frivolity and hardly the treasure they now seem to be. As Jimmy Stewart, veteran Hollywood actor, told a reporter once, "It didn't mean this big deal at the bawx office. It was just a lotta friends givin' out some little prizes." Cary Grant went

one step further. He described the ceremony thus: "All right, Freddie March, we'd say, we know you're making a million dollars—now come on up and get your little medal for it!"

Today, though the awards generate considerable excitement, play an immense cultural role and have potential economic impact (they can mean a second life for a played-out release or give a movie its real break in the market place), it is highly dubious whether they can be taken to be guarantors of merit. Indeed, it's a coincidence if and when a stray statuette is awarded to the best of anything in one year. The Oscars are more like a sporting race where acumen at predicting winners is valued more highly than rooting that the best entry may win.

The trouble is that the members of the

Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences, whose nominations decide the winners, are mostly old Hollywood men with a staunch loyalty to that tinsel industry. They are sentimental and protect their own. Every year, therefore, it is a tussle between the head and the heart for them. If the latter rules, the accolades go to old Hollywood faithful, and giants not thus far honoured. In fact, big Hollywood blockbusters always garner a good many nominations even if they don't always win.

This has served to distance the New York film-makers and actors from their Los Angeles counterparts. For instance, Woody Allen preferred playing the clarinet at a New York club to going out to Los Angeles to receive three Oscars for *Annie Hall*. Said he: "I'd never go to an affair where I had to rent a tuxedo for the evening. And I'm not interested in an inanimate statuette of a little bald man. I like something with long, blond curls."

The statuette which Allen spurned is made of bronze, 13½ inches in height, weighing just over 8 lbs and covered with a gleaming finish of 14 carat gold, and worth £100. It was designed by Cedric Gibbons, an art director who was a member of the Academy at its inception. It didn't get its name until 1931 when Margaret Herrick, the then President Director of the Academy, spotted a copy at an executive's desk and exclaimed: "Why, he just looks like my uncle Oscar!"

The Academy has 12 branches and 3,953 members, and nominations in each category of awards are made by members of the corresponding branch. The voting for nominees is done on a weighted basis, with each voter listing his choices—five or fewer—in the order of preference. The differentiation between leading and supporting roles is made by individual voters, but movie studios use their advertising campaigns—expensive, lavish affairs—to help determine the suitable category for a performance in their films.

The general membership does not select the Documentary, Short Film,



A 'musical' win: Audrey Hepburn and Rex Harrison in award-winning *My Fair Lady*.

Foreign Language Film, Visual Effects, Sound Effects, Editing or Make-up awards, which are selected by various procedures through committees. While the committee for the Foreign Film category is the largest with 150 members, the largest member-group overall is of the Actor's branch, followed by a group called Members At Large, whose members do not belong to any specific craft category. The Academy membership is not automatic for the award-winners. Such directors as Sam Peckinpah, Elia Kazan and Orson Welles are conspicuous by their absence from the Academy, as also Gordon Willis, the cinematographer who shot *Godfather*. On the other hand Grace Kelly, despite more than a quarter century's absence from the screen, was a member of the Actor's branch.

An important feature of the Oscar night is its live telecast since 1953. The programme has figured regularly in the top ten ratings on American television.

As the awards are announced the spotlight is focused on both the winners and the losers, capturing their emotions. As the winners come on to the dais one by one to receive the awards, scenes from their films are screened after which they answer some questions and describe their feelings on winning the precious trophy.

This year's ceremony was watched by an estimated 400 million people in a

After four years of prevalent hosting by Johnny Carson—the legendary TV figure—this year's show had multiple hosts: Walter Matthau, Dudley Moore, Richard Pryor and hostess Liza Minnelli.

And now on to some highlights:

- William Wyler's *Ben-Hur* has bagged the largest number of Oscars ever (11), followed by *Gone With The Wind* and *West Side Story* (both 10) and *Gigi* (9).
- *Godfather II* was the first sequel to be a Best Picture winner.
- *The Exorcist* is the only horror film ever to be nominated in the Best Film category.
- Walter Brennan is the only actor to win three Supporting Actor awards.
- Herbert Ross' 1977 film *Turning Point* did not win a single award despite 11 nominations.
- Tatum O'Neal at the age of 10 was the youngest Oscar winner for Best Supporting Actress in *Paper Moon*.
- John Ford is the only director to win four Oscars.
- France has won the most Oscars—eight—in the Best Foreign Language Film category, an award that officially began in 1956.
- The only film in Academy award history to boast three Best Actor nominees, none of whom won, is *Mutiny On The Bounty*.
- George C. Scott created history by becoming the first actor to refuse his Oscar for the film *Patton* (1970). "Life isn't a race," he said, "and because it is not a race I don't consider myself in competition with my fellow actors for award or recognition."
- The 1982 Best Film *Gandhi* is the second successive British film to have won it, thus proving that the last year's Oscar winner *Chariots Of Fire* was not a flash in the pan.

Amit Agarwal, New Delhi

SPELLOFUN

Read out the following sentence to a friend and ask him to write it down. From 100, which is the perfect score for the test, subtract 10 marks for each misspelt word.

Here is the sentence:

"Outside a cemetery sat a harassed cobbler and an embarrassed oculist, picnicking on a desiccated apple, and gazing at the symmetry of a lady's ankle with unparalleled ecstasy."

Rajesh Sharma, Sonapat

Score

| | | |
|-----------|-------|--------------------|
| 100 marks | | excellent |
| 80-90 | | good |
| 70 | | fair |
| Below 70 | | improvement needed |

On going through the constant flow of letters from our CCT club members, we find that they are an adventurous and imaginative lot. From exciting trips to Kulu Manali to photography exhibitions to quiz contests and group discussions—they have been participating in wideranging activities. Excerpts:

RIMC CCTimes Club, Dehra Dun Cantt (UP), went adventurous when its 18 members undertook a trip to Kulu-Manali and came back a knowledgeable lot. They can now hold their own on stuff like rock structures and landscapes. Next on their agenda are 'lecturettes' on what they saw during their trip.

CCTimes Club, Cuttack (Orissa), organised lively discussions on three vital issues of the day, namely, *The Assam Election and its Outcome*, *Relevance of Non-alignment* and *Situation in Punjab*. Three members of the club also wrote essays on the relevance of non-alignment.

CCTimes Club, Padrauna (UP), held a photography exhibition on uses of solar energy in collaboration with the Indo-German Friendship Society.

CCTimes Club of Vishal Leos, Gauhati, now a wing of the international youth organisation Leo Club Gauhati's branch Vishal Leos, organised a quiz contest in which eight groups, each of two members, participated.

CCTimes Club, Warangal, had a very active two-week schedule from March 26 through April 6. They had two GK quizzes; a group discussion on the *Dowry System and Right of Property to Women*, (in which 15 members took part); 'What's the Good Word'; and extempore speeches. The club plans to start 'Just A Minute' soon.

CCTimes Club, Luxmi Nagar, Delhi, came into being on Holi eve and decided on the aims, policies and functional structure of the club.

CCTimes Club, Trichur (Kerala), held a quiz competition and plans to conduct classes on Indian Economy and a debate on it.

CCTimes Club, New Krishna Park, Delhi, conducted a quiz contest and a talk on communal harmony.

CCTimes Club, Jaipur (Rajasthan), organised debates on the Asiad and NAM and is planning to start a weekly puzzle contest.

CCTimes Club, Banda (UP), organised a conference on the Assam problem in which lecturers were also invited.

Hotlines

BIRTHDAY TALK



Queen Elizabeth II Queen Victoria

Queen Elizabeth II, like many monarchs of Great Britain before her, has the unusual distinction of celebrating two birthdays a year—first, on the actual date of her birth which is April 21, and again on a June day set aside for public rejoicing. At the height of the British Empire, the occasion of King Edward VII's birthday posed a particular problem for India.

When Edward VII came to the throne on the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, his official birthday was usually marked in Britain on the last Friday in June. India, however, was instructed to celebrate on November 9, the new King's true birthday. The Viceroy, Lord Curzon, quickly replied that it would cause ceremonial difficulties. Queen Victoria's birthday on May 24 had by now become the traditional opening of the Simla social season, celebrated with a State banquet and military and air parades throughout India. The 1901 season began with similar pomp on New Year's Day. The sudden change to November, Lord Curzon argued, would make it impossible to hold the celebrations in Simla, and it would be too close to the January 1 Calcutta festivities. As a result, India was permitted to mark Edward VII's birthday on May 30.

Weather a major factor

Many years ago, Buckingham Palace officials tried to discover why a separate date was chosen for the observance of the sovereign's birthday, but the exact reasons for the decision have disappeared in time, although Britain's notoriously unreliable weather appears to have been a major factor in the change.

As far as can be traced, the birthdays of kings George II, III and IV (in the 18th and 19th centuries) were all celebrated on the correct days. So, probably, was that of King William IV, on August 21,

although there is a passing reference in a letter written by Queen Victoria's private secretary which infers that this was not always a convenient time of year for official celebrations.

In the early years of her reign, Queen Victoria preferred to spend her birthday privately with her family and friends. The public celebrations took place on later dates in May and July. By the end of her reign, however, her May 24 birthday and the official events coincided.

King George V conveniently celebrated his birthday on June 3, and by the time George VI came to the throne, June birthdays, whether actual or false, appear to have become an established tradition. He celebrated officially on the second Thursday in June. Queen Elizabeth II, born on April 21, changed the date to the second Saturday in June, when she takes the salute at the ceremony in London of Trooping the Colour.

Courtesy BIS

ENTER, LEVITATE AND ARRIVE...



And now you can levitate to your destination—on 'Transrapid 06'. World's first magnetic levitation train, this 54-m, 120-ton 'magnetic flash' is wheelless and gearless. Costing around 85 million marks, co-developed by the Krauss Maffei Co and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and promoted by the Bonn Ministry for Research and Technology, Transrapid 06, say experts, has no engineering equivalent anywhere in the world. It will be tested later this year at speeds of between 300-400 kmph—to set a world record for a vehicle in weight and size class. This magnetic levitation train is seen as a fourth means of transport—after the conventional railways, the car and the airplane.

Though it cannot be sold commercially until it has been thoroughly tested and approved, interested buyers in the US have already made themselves known.

And they have reasons:

- 'Magnetic flash' will have little impact on environment;
- It cannot derail nor can it produce emissions;

● As the train is not in contact with anything when in motion, little noise is produced and there is no wear-and-tear caused by friction between the vehicle and the track below it;

● Transrapid 06 has proved to be superior to competing French and Japanese systems;

● It would make connections between major cities 300-500 km apart faster than travelling by air.

If the French-and-British-built Concorde beat the Germans in air, 'magnetic flash' has upstaged them on land in a hovercraft-like fashion.

Courtesy Inter Naciones

TAKIN' THE WRAP

Soon you will be able to get rid of food wrappers by eating them, hook, line and sinker! The British Food Manufacturers' Association has now patented an edible food container.

Professor Alan Holmes of a research centre at Leatherhead, Surrey, has come up with a protein wrapper that can be used as an inner wrapper. So foodstuff can be cooked without taking the wrapper off!

We now no more need laugh at our emaciated cows swallowing protein-rich wastepaper and election manifestos on the streets. Only, ours will be a planned paper protein intake.

Rajendra S. Keserwani, Nagpur

FORD YOU CAN AFFORD



You wouldn't catch the assassination-prone US President ever seated in so vulnerable looking a car outside the White House. But Ford Motor Co has manufactured its smallest-ever (7 ft 9 in long with weight just under 743 lb) four-wheel car, the Ghia Trio, for the recession-hit, unemployed American. Powered by a 250cc engine, this 'microcar' seats three people in an arrowhead configuration and does up to 50 mph at 70 mpg. Making its world debut at the Geneva Motor Show, it sure comes as bad news to Japan's export-fixated small car giants.

Adventure Ventures

OPERATION RALEIGH

Expeditions to find the mysterious lost white city of Ciudad Blanca in Honduras and pursue underwater exploration in the Bahamas are two of the 15 multinational projects commemorating the 400th anniversary next year of Sir Walter Raleigh's first settlement in America.

Operation Raleigh, launched by its patron, Prince Charles, in London on February 23, is the most ambitious world-wide project for youth ever undertaken. It will last from November 1984 to 1988, provide exciting adventures on six continents for 4,000 young men and women between the ages of 17 and 24, and is expected to cost around £11 million.

Among the numerous projects to be undertaken are diving off the Falklands; ecological studies in the Indonesian jungles, biology and archaeological studies of islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans; and research on the rain forests in India, the Cameroons, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Panama, Brazil, Papua New Guinea and Zaïre.

Science, exploration and adventure are the main themes of the projects. Participants from vastly different backgrounds, including the handicapped and the deprived, will be selected worldwide to work together in multinational teams supervised by scientists and explorers.

The 'venturers' will also be concerned with establishing pumps in developing countries where water is badly needed.

Prince Charles expects there will be around 15,000 applicants for the 4,000 places. Britain and America will provide 1,500 each, and the remaining 1,000 will be selected from other countries.

Operation Raleigh is being led by Britain's most enthusiastic explorer, Colonel John Blashford-Snell. He said that the expedition would begin in November 1984, when a specially equipped exploration flagship would sail from Mersynside bound for North Carolina. On arrival in the US, the venturers would participate in the celebrations commemorating the founding of English-speaking America 400 years ago by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Accompanied by vessels and sailing ships from other participating nations, the flagship will then sail to the Caribbean, Central and South America, Antarctica, Australia, New Zealand, Asia and Africa on its voyage of scientific discovery and adventure.

It will cost £2,300 to sponsor each

young explorer on one of the four-month expeditions, and applications will be accepted towards the end of this year.

Operation Raleigh is being financed privately and already a large financial donation has been received from a former US Ambassador to London, Walter Annenberg. A complete fleet of out-

A HIMALAYAN RACE

"Seven times have I tried. I have come back and tried again; not with pride and force, not as a soldier to an enemy, but with love, as a child climbs into the lap of its mother." No better homage could be paid to the lofty Himalayas and, nestling amidst it, Mount Everest, which Sherpa mothers have described as a "mountain so high, no bird can fly over it".

And no less a person than the greatest-ever Sherpa mountaineer, Tenzing Norgay, said these words on May 29, 1953, the day he and New Zealand's Edmund Hillary scaled Mount Everest.

Today, almost three decades later, the Himalayas have lost none of their magnetic charm. Two Britishers may yet make headlines in their attempt to run the entire length of the Himalayas—from Darjeeling in India to Rawalpindi in Pakistan. British athletes Adrian Crane and his brother Richard are helping to raise funds for the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG), a charity that advises developing countries on the selection and use of the most effective and economic tools and equipment for village and rural communities. ITDG al-

board motors and \$3.3 million worth of canned and dried food has also been donated.

Colonel Blashford-Snell was responsible for the highly successful Operation Drake, a two-year round-the-world expedition in 1978 in which 400 young people from 27 nations participated.

(Further information from: Beth Barrington Haynes, Neilson McCarthy, 25 Bruton Place, London W1X 7AB).

Courtesy BIS



The road to charity: Adrian Crane and brother Richard run past Mt Everest's 18,000-foot base-camp site.

ready has several wool-spinning projects functioning in the Himalayan foothills.

Walking and climbing parties have covered parts of the journey before. But nobody is known to have attempted to run the entire distance, which covers some 2,500 miles (4,024 km). The route follows tortuous mountain paths in regions where temperatures can fluctuate from below freezing point at night to 90°F (32.2°C) at midday.

Courtesy BIS

On The Lighter Side

"You say your mother-in-law threw a chair at you?" said the magistrate.

"Yes, sir."

"Then your wife threw a table at you?"

"Yes, sir."

"And what made you leave the house?"

"I saw my daughter looking thoughtfully at the side-board."

First: I wish my wife wouldn't talk so much about her last husband.

Second: Last husband! Forget it, mine is always talking about her next!

At a murder trial, after a 24-hour debate, jury members returned to the jury box. Just before the verdict was delivered, the foreman turned to the judge and said: "Your Honour, may we ask a question?" Judge: "Of course, speak up."

Foreman: "Well, before we pass the judgment, we would like to know if the defendant prefers AC or DC current."

"I was simply historical with laughter."

"Hysterical, darling—not historical."

"No dear, historical—I laughed for ages."

Doctor: I regret to say that the cheque you gave me last week has come back. Patient: So has my fever.

Husband: Suppose I break off our marriage? Will you take it to heart?

Wife: No, darling, I will take it to court.

At a wedding reception, Mr Sethi said to Mr Vij, "Now let me present my wife to you."

Mr Vij: "No thanks, I've got my own."

Kum Kum Joshi, Dehra Dun

In a section of the city of Beirut still burning from the ravages of war, a battle-scarred people see Attenborough's *Gandhi* on the screen and convulse intermittently into tears of grief or ecstatic applause. Their own recent agony is flooding back to them with a vividness that touches their wounds—still raw.

This is what is happening to all those who have known war and violence. Gandhi's message of non-violence infuses in them a new hope that an alternative exists to the holocaust the modern world is moving towards; Gandhi's perpetual fight against tyranny inspires men of spirit and shakes those who have lost it; his superhuman discipline and selflessness awes and overwhelms all. "An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind"—Gandhi's message of non-violence becomes more meaningful in a world torn by violence and strife and threatened by nuclear war.

This world-wide recognition, indeed, has turned the Mahatma into a cult hero. There are foreigners who want to come to India on special Gandhi tours. One such bunch of foreigners from Holland is already here on a sojourn called 'In the footsteps of Gandhi'. Besides dutiful pilgrimages to Porbandar and Ahmedabad, their itinerary also includes Agra and Jaipur! Mrs Gandhi has been saddled with a great outpouring of letters asking her all sorts of questions about the Mahatma prompted by the film. One of these information-seekers happens to be Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's outlawed independent trade union Solidarity.

Gandhi's autobiography is now selling as if it were some special bargain at a sale. The average annual sales of 25,000 English edition copies have been completed in half that time and Navjivan Trust, the sole publishers of the book, are printing as many more copies to meet the demand. Foreign publishers are requesting permission to publish the book on royalty. An American and a British firm have already got the go-ahead. While Spanish and German translations were allowed even earlier, now Portuguese, Italian and French firms have expressed a desire to translate the book in their respective languages. The US and Canadian rights to the \$22-million movie have been bought for an astronomical figure, as yet undisclosed, but it could be anywhere between \$1 to \$10 million.

It is interesting to note the specific responses of people of various countries to the film. Even as the diehards in Pakistan lock horns with the liberals there as to whether the film should be banned



Above: Gandhi with freedom movement leaders: Crisis of conscience; left: Gandhi on the charkha: Practising his preachings.

because of a "distortion of Jinnah's role and life" in it, many Pakistanis have already seen the film on the video, Jinnah or no Jinnah. In America, people have waited in line for three hours to get a ticket. In fact, an overnight American follower of Gandhi, Leslie Cole, was sentenced to prison as the movie moved her enough for her to refuse to wear her navy uniform and do her duties. Apparently, she would no longer have anything to do with anything that is concerned with war. A 32-year-old Australian, Thomas Alac Weber, who has a thesis on Gandhi to his credit, paid tribute to his hero by traversing the same trail of the Dandi March on the same day—March 12—when Gandhi had undertaken it way back in 1930. He walked the 241 miles between Sabarmati Ashram and Dandi over 25 days. The Indian community in South Africa decided to raise about Rs 40 lakhs to contribute to the Tolstoy Farm Gandhi started there. In Stockholm, nobility, royalty, diplomats and celebrities crammed themselves in an auditorium at the premiere of the film.

In his own country, *Gandhi* enlightened many about their own history. While it made the older generation remember how things were and what they had become, for the younger generation a very significant slice of time was resurrected. One could also see the extraordinary spectacle of literature on Gandhi being sold outside theatres. Attenborough deserves every Indian's gratitude, in fact. For he has made meaningful to an average Indian a man whose name in contemporary India was

brought up mainly by politicians during election time. The elite of this country, who would otherwise have never thought of the man, are now falling head over heels among themselves to flaunt their opinions on Gandhi and the film at cocktail parties. The runaway success of *Gandhi* has made even our TV men sit up—recently the Indian documentary *Mahatma* which was largely ignored so far was screened on the national network.

If Gandhi the man will be treated by history as an immortal, the eight Oscars the film has been honoured with will ensure for *Gandhi* a permanent place in the world of celluloid, too. The awards are going to further induce many more people to see the film.

But not everyone is pleased with the film. Many distinguished commentators have criticised Attenborough's *Gandhi* as very different from the real one. It should be noted, however, that we remember heroes and historical figures only for their particular acts of heroism. What Hitler had for breakfast is hardly as relevant to people as what he did to affect their lives. Moreover, condensing the life of a man as momentous as Gandhi, to three hours necessitates the leaving out of several important aspects of his life.

As for the question everybody has asked as to why this film was not made by an Indian, the answer is not difficult to deduce. As Attenborough's travails while getting finance for his film make clear, no 'right-thinking' Indian producer would have staked his money on it. Anyway, you can't make a film on a subject you don't feel deeply about. Attenborough did. He toiled for 20 years. Which Indian director would have done so? Satyajit Ray has already said that he wouldn't have liked to make the film as it is too recent history.

A.A.

SOLUTIONS... SOLUTIONS... SOLUTION

CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-10

1. October 25, 1971, when the UN General Assembly ousted Taiwan from the UN and seated Communist China in its place. The US had supported China's admission but opposed Taiwan's expulsion
2. The process of mountain formation
3. The 3,500-mile long crescent of 13,000 islands that form the nation Indonesia
4. Tolstoy Farm
5. Mali, West Africa
6. George Bernard Shaw
7. January 30, 1933
8. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani
9. Indira Gandhi
10. Mario Moretti

Winners

First Prize (all-correct): 1. Sitanshu Ranjan Kar, Bhubaneswar. 2. Leroy Saldanha, Mangalore. 3. Geeta Datt, Jullundur. 4. J. Arvind Kumar, New Delhi. 5. Pradep Kumar Sakia, Gauhati. 6. Pradip Banerjee, P.O. Uttarpara, Dist. Hooghly. 7. Rabindra Nath Mohapatra, Rourkela. 8. Parijat Sinha, Lucknow. 9. Bhaskar Phukan, Gauhati. 10. Manjul, New Delhi.

Second Prize (all-correct): 1. S.K. Srivastava, Pantnagar, Dist. Nainital. 2. Manoj Srivastava, Nagpur. 3. Ashok Kumar Kar, Delhi. 4. Anurag Jindal, Chandigarh. 5. Pankaj Srivastava, Lucknow.

Third Prize (all-correct): 1. Jyotsnarani Mohapatra, Bhubaneswar. 2. D.A. Tambe, Pantnagar, Dist. Nainital. 3. Debi Prasad Mishra, Rourkela. 4. Dilip Kumar Mahapatra, Rourkela. 5. Saroj Kumar Mishra, Cuttack.

Consolation Prize (all-correct/one-error): 1. H.D. Sharma, Jullundur. 2. Manisha Srivastava, Nagpur. 3. Chittaranjan Saha, Rourkela. 4. Bijay Kumar Das, Bhubaneswar. 5. S. Viswanathan, Secunderabad. 6. Prashant Kumar Mishra, Arrah. 7. Anwar Akbar, Aligarh. 8. Pulak Ranjan Mohapatra, Bhubaneswar. 9. J. Dwarkan, Hyderabad. 10. Karan V. Gupta, Dist. Bulandshahr.

SPORTS QUIZ-18

1. Trotting harness racing
2. Montreal, 1976
3. Federation International de Hockey
4. 110 yards X 55-60 yards
5. Hungary
6. 1930
7. 1930

Winners

First Prize (all correct): 1. Rabindra Nath Mohapatra, Rourkela. 2. Vijay

Kumar Ghai, Delhi.

Consolation Prize (all-correct): 1. Anju Arora, Delhi. 2. Debi Prasad Mishra, Rourkela. 3. Pankaj Kumar, Allahabad. 4. Shakti Prasad Sahu, P.O. Angul, Dist. Dhenkanal. 5. D. Roy Choudhary, Calcutta.

First prize awarded by

Rupa & Co

3631, Pataudi House Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002

SOLUTION TO KENWORDS-18

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Winners

First Prize (all-correct): 1. S. Venkateswaran, Secunderabad. 2. Ajay Kumar Barthakur, Gauhati.

Consolation Prize (all-correct): 1. Dhananjay Butani, New Delhi. 2. Unmesh Mishra, Rourkela. 3. Rohit Jain, Kota. 4. A.N. Seshadri, Jaipur. 5. K. Sankaran Kutty, Kottayam.

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True Dreams

The moon was throwing its silvery beams...

On me and my sleepy mind;
The stars twinkled in my dreams.
They sparkled with a silvery hue,
To make my wonderful dreams come true.

My slumber and laziness I did quit,
And toiled hard to achieve my goal;
Opportunities and success kissed my feet...

They shone like a drop of dew
I found my dreams really came true.

Lalita Iyer, Jabalpur

Pen Friends



Anil Bhati (22), P.No. 181 B, Shiv Road, Ratanada, Jodhpur-342 001 (Photography, music, canoeing, friendship).

Narendra Aggarwala (22), 54 C-Block, Sri Ganganagar-335 001 (Penfriendship, exchanging gifts, travelling).

Sanjay Tuli (19), Rama Pustak Bhandar, Jain College Road, Ambala City-134 002. (Penfriendship with Muslim girls only).

Suresh Kumar Ahuja (22), C/o Bank of India, Regional Office, 18, Shanku Marg, Freeganj, Ujjain-456 001 (Reading, chess, movies, carrom).

Leo Lalit Choraria (18), Near Purbanchal Bank, Kumar Para Panchali, Gauhati-781 001 (Philately, cards, nature, reading, poetry, penfriendship).

Ashok Rai (20), E-100 Shastri Nagar, Meerut-250 005 (Penfriendship, movies, music, photography).

Narendra Kansal (17), 100/5/1A, S.N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta-700 014 (Philately, table-tennis, movies, photography).

Vinay Krishna Sinha, Luxmisagar Colony, Darbhanga-846 004 (Penfriendship, exchange of ideas).

DID YOU KNOW...

1. In India only male elephants have tusks but in Africa elephants of both sexes have them.
2. The cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) can reach a speed of 45 miles or 72 km/hour in two seconds.
3. African rhinoceros have two horns while their Indian counterparts have one.
4. The lioness always does the hunting and shares the kill with the lion.
5. The albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) has the largest wing span of any living bird—about 10½ feet.
6. Tortoises have the longest life-span.
7. The largest egg of any living animal is that of the whale shark. It measures about 12" x 8" x 3".
8. The largest zoo in the world is Etosha Reserve in South West Africa, with an area of 35,427 sq miles.
9. The world's largest surviving herd of swamp deer, numbering about 3,000, are in Dudhwa National Park, UP.
10. The gharial (*Gharial gangeticus*) is the tallest manatee.

S. Muballigh Hussain, Lucknow

Happenings



EAST STREET Rock Tidings

A NEW Indo-American raga-jazz-rock fusion group is all set to make waves on unbounded musical shores. The band is Ji Whiz who recently made a grand debut appearance at the imposing Kala Akademi amphitheatre in Panjim, Goa, on March 25.

Ji Whiz comprises Dinshah Sanjana (keyboards), Leslie Louis (guitar), Sanjay 'Storms' Swamy (electric bass), Ranjit Barot (drums), Sandhya Sanjana and Prem Farid (vocals)—all from Bombay—and Dallas Smith from San Francisco on lyrico, saxes and flute.

"This band," affirms Dallas, "has the greatest potential for East-West fusion, as the musicians are steeped in both schools of music." Dinshah, Sanjay and Ranjit all play the *tabla*, Sandhya sings Hindustani classical vocals while Dallas has been studying Indian *bansuri* for the last 10 years at the Ali Akbar Khan School of Music in California. The band can present a complete set of Hindustani classical music on the same platform.

Whatever their future achievements, Ji Whiz's current concoction of jazz-rock-Latin-funk and reggae is heady brew. The band are a tight outfit and can render classy versions of pop hits as well. Some of Ji Whiz's memorable compositions are the Dallas originals *Sneaky Pete's Shuffle*, *Good Fun Bro* and a combination of the samba and the bossa nova entitled *Sambossa*—and

Ji Whiz in action.

Dinshah's *Come Now, Sidney's Samba, Silent Desert* (a joint composition with his wife Sandhya) and yet another *Song For Amba* dedicated to their eight-month-old daughter.

Melody, Bombay

THEATRE Tughlaq

The air is rent with the blood-curdling screams of unsuccessful conspirators and loud groans of the weary populace of Delhi, forced to march *en masse* to Daulatabad, as the terrible Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq comes alive after 600 years and once again haunts the Delhites—this time in the Kamani Auditorium!

The blood-thirsty tyrant of the Delhi Sultanate was brought to life by Girish Karnad in the play *Tughlaq* written by him and staged by the National School of Drama (NSD) Repertory Company in April-May. The direction was provided by E. Alkazi, a celebrated personality of the theatre-world and former Director of the NSD. Incidentally, *Tughlaq* was also staged in London in the Festival of India.

The play throws light on the many facets of the Sultan's complex personality—his idealism, lofty visions, statesmanship, his cunning and guile, suspicious nature, violent temper bordering on insanity and his ruthlessness. It also traces the development of Tughlaq's character from his youth—when he was bursting with enthusiasm and



Courtesy BIS



Above: Salman Rushdie; left: Manohar Singh as Tughlaq.

high ideals—to his middle age when all his hopes and aspirations lie shattered due to the failure of his schemes, making him a desperate, embittered and highly suspicious man, surrounded by court intrigues and conspiracies.

The star performer of the play was Manohar Singh, chief of the NSD Repertory Company, who stole the show with his brilliant portrayal of Muhammad Tughlaq. An established stage actor, he has recently received the 1982 Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for acting. Other laudable actors were Surekha Sikri, who plays Tughlaq's stepmother, Yuvraj Sharma as Aziz and Anang Desai as Barani.

*Hemendra S. Bartwal,
New Delhi*

PEOPLE

Salman Rushdie

Salman Rushdie, the much celebrated author of the novel *Midnight's Children*, was in India recently on the invitation of the British Council.

Wherever he went in India, he was besieged by questions on his book. Fortunately, that is one subject he doesn't seem to tire of. "I always had the book in mind," he said, "but I was afraid to start on it because with this kind of a book, where you draw on your childhood period and past life, you get only one chance. If you fail to bring it off, the damage is irreparable and you can never go back to it again. I was extremely careful with it and kept on

writing and rewriting it. Though I did a great deal of background reading for it, what began to fascinate me was the tricks memory begins to play on you once you start remembering past events because what lingers in your mind is not borne out by history.

"So I went ahead and put down impressions of events as I remembered them even if they were a distorted reality. I saw it all through what I call the broken mirror or cracked glass of memory." And the result was extraordinary. More than 40,000 hard covers and a quarter million paperbacks of *Midnight's Children* have been sold besides it being translated in various languages.

Before coming here, Rushdie completed another novel named *Shame* which will be published in September this year and will be quite a contrast to *Midnight's Children*. "It's a very bitter book about Pakistan," Rushdie says.

Over the years, Rushdie has taken up cudgels on behalf of the discriminated coloured minority of Britain. In a recent TV programme for which the BBC unsuspectingly gave him full editorial control, he unleashed an attack on the white majority that had it reeling and caused heated debates. "Who wants to live in England," Rushdie says, "I am doing so only because that country allows considerable freedom of expression."

A.A., New Delhi



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BY NAROTTAM PURI

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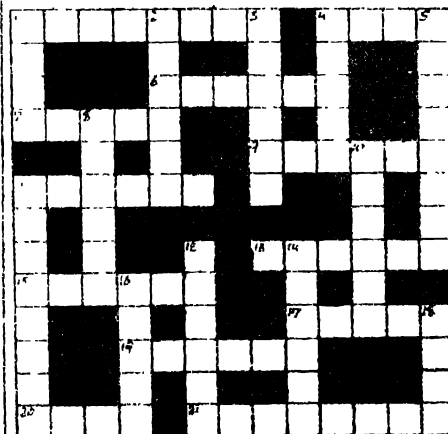
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ACROSS

- He resigned after BJP defeat (8).
- Patil's cabinet deputy (4).
- He dragged the world into a war (6).
- Eager to consent (5).
- Rollers used in a printing machine (6).
- Teasingly mischievous (6).
- Be patriotic, buy—goods (6).
- Dish served between fish and meat courses (6).
- Resided (5).
- One dies in this combat (6).
- Mongolian priest (4).
- Old Indian political party now divided (8).

DOWN

- Long live in Spain (4).
- The Games began here (6).
- Cream-centered cake (6).
- Asian country divided into North and South comes up (5).
- Indian cricketers played here during the W.I. tour (8).
- Paster for a meal (6).
- Tax on home commodities (6).
- What the British Raj was (3).
- Universally accepted system of measure (6).
- American amateur boxers cross blows for this gloves coming up (6).
- Jamaican drink starts a Cuban dance (5).
- Russian news agency (4).



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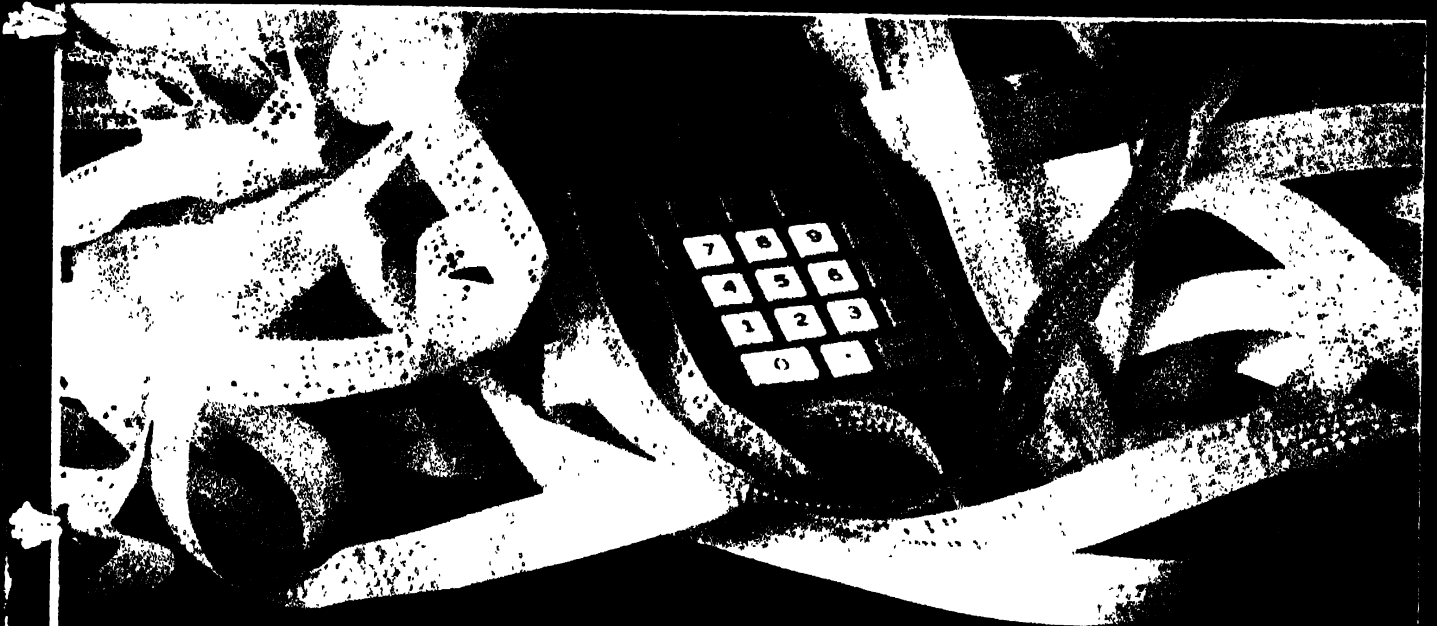
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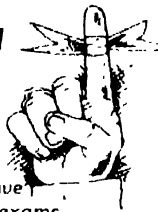
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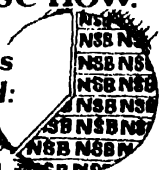
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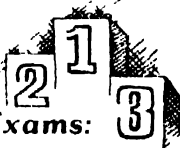
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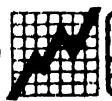
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COVER Avinash Pasricha
Computers: Dawn of a new age See
page 17.

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NEXT ISSUE

FOCUS: With Indo-Pak relations entering a new phase, we seek to place this in perspective in two related *Focus* articles: India's Defence Policy and Indo-Pak Relations

GROUP DISCUSSION: 'Is democracy the best form of government?'

SCIENCE: The energy options before India. Introducing: THE ACHIEVERS: A feature on illustrious young people who have achieved a lot in a short time.

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JULY 1983 VOLUME 3 NO. 7

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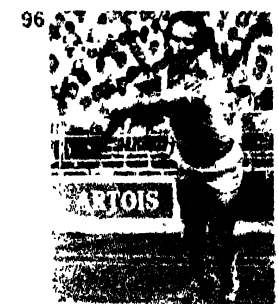
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San The Bomb
The world began with "Adam" and should not end with "Atom" (*Current Events, Arms Race in Defense, Defense, and China: Going Nuclear*, May '63). Although nuclear energy has opened new vistas for human progress and prosperity, many people think of it with horror. This atomic energy was first used for the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan in August 1945. Since then many destructive bombs, such as the H-bomb, have been produced. However, there is a better side to the picture. Atomic energy can also be used for the benefit of mankind. Nations worldwide should make full use of the talents of their nuclear scientists for the advancement of their economy and technology and to augment their natural resources.

N. Mahendran, Coimbatore
Best Letter: Rs 40
Mocking Gandhi
I protest against the view expressed in *The Freedom Movement* (May 1963) that "the coming generations

Gandhi is Richard Attenborough's noblest effort to present a true picture of this great man. Today, the younger generation has a very vague idea about Mahatma Gandhi. The so-called followers of Gandhism—our politicians—have exploited Gandhi's name for their petty political ends and have contributed to the misinterpretation of the 'naked fakir'. Coming at such a time, the film is bound to prove a great boon for all those who wish to understand this great personality.

Gandhi is a message to the whole of mankind - an epitome of the man's entire life. To one who sees it, non-violence holds irresistible appeal.

Hello Folks (April '83) provided the solution for nearly all the problems of a human being. The main problem with each one of us is that we always try to solve ourselves or problems by trying to solve them by facing them. But the best way to solve away the problem is to turn it into a non-problem. Don't worry.

Furthermore, the inclusion of Gandhi and the Indian Freedom Movement in competitive exams has enhanced their value as marks-fetching subjects only, not as heart-touching history. The lower academic syllabus still lacks full courses on Gandhi and his contribution and the freedom fighters; this makes the coming generations evaluate them and their sacrifices as "the need of a bygone era".

Prize-winning Letter: Rs 25

Deepak M. Tongaonker, Baroda

The prolonged Bombay textile mill-workers' strike has become a burning problem for Maharashtra. Chief ministers come and go, but this issue goes on—as complicated as ever. Trade-union leader Datta Samant has met with utter failure against the stubborn attitude of the millowners. The latter own a number of enterprises in other industries. Thus, the closure of the textile mills for some time is not going to affect them: they can easily make up for the losses here by raising, marginally, the prices of their products in other industries. Samant continues to stick to his militant stand in pressing for the acceptance of the demands which, on the whole, seem rather excessive.

different from those claimed by Samant.

The worst sufferers in this battle are the poor millworkers who can hardly afford to go without a job for such a long period.

Sanjay S. Shanbhag, Karwar

CCTimes is the first magazine of its kind that explains in detail about how to take notes. (May '83). Please publish more of such articles.

Ashok Kumar Gupta, Abu Road

H. Jesse Kochar's feature, *Careers: Merchant Navy* (May '83), though well-written, has a few inconsistencies. Hansa Line, the 'well-known foreign shipping line', has now closed down due to recession and the Bank Line is a British shipping company and has no connection with Hong Kong.

Ladies, too, are recruited as nurses and lady welfare officers on passenger liners. Again, a majority of the radio officers are not from the Indian Navy—only electrical officers are from the Indian Navy. In fact, most radio officers are taken in as 'trainees' from St Xavier's Institute, Bombay, after passing their Second Class Exam.

And 75 per cent of the net earnings cannot be drawn in foreign exchange by the seamen. The present rules permit foreign-exchange withdrawals only for those periods when the ship is in foreign waters. If a foreign-going Indian ship spends one month of its four-month voyage in foreign waters, then the officers are entitled to one month's wages in foreign exchange.

Capt D. Gautama, Bombay

[illegible]

Hello folks...



The history teacher was giving a lesson on Mahabharata to Class VI students. At the end of the lesson he asked a student, "How many brothers were the Pandavas? Name them." The student began thus, "One was Bhim, the second was Arjun, Nakul was third, there was a fourth brother too, and I have forgotten the fifth one."

Then there was Lt. Col Pinto, the famous British spy-catcher. Pinto was responsible for the arrest of several Nazi intelligence officers as he was able to identify them in a crowd of hundreds. The reason, his excellent memory. As a child he could repeat a whole page of the telephone directory just after one reading.

A sound memory is an important personality trait. If you can recall important facts, information, anecdotes and stories at appropriate moments, you can succeed where others have failed. But if names and facts are an elusive matter with you, you remain a person of no consequence.

A sound memory is a God-given gift and not everyone is blessed with it. Can an average memory be improved? If so, how? In search of an answer, I entered a bookshop looking for some good book on the subject. A useful book that I could lay my hands on was Howard L. Philp's *Memory: How To Make The Most Of It*. It is a small booklet on important facts about memory and how it can be improved. Let me share the book with you.

Memory, the faculty by which things are called to or kept in mind, has three parts: learning or memorising, retention

and recall. The three are inter-related because you cannot recall anything that you have not retained, and you cannot retain what you have not learnt. Therefore, if you want to improve your memory, improve your learning, retention and recollection.

Improvement in memory is, in fact, the betterment of your methods of learning. Your first task should be to examine your present methods to find out what they are lacking in. Then only can you decide on the better methods to be adopted. No foolproof method can be suggested because every person has his own way of doing things. However, certain principles can be given which should help you in developing a method that gets results.

The first principle is concerned with our senses. Not all our senses are of the same strength. Some have powerful visual imagery while others have good auditory imagery. If you fall in the former category, make more use of your eyes while learning; in the case of the latter, make better use of your ears. To achieve better results try to use both.

Next, you must learn to concentrate, which means focus all your attention on what you are reading. An hour's concentration is better than several hours' study when your mind is somewhere else. Concentration is largely an affair of the will. You will concentrate better if you watch out for similarities and comparisons and any type of relation that will be of assistance when you wish to recall what you have been studying.

Interest is another fundamental factor to memorising. You can memorise those things easily which interest you. Sometimes important information could not be memorised because you had no interest in it. So, develop interest in those topics which are important to your career.

Research has proved that the 'whole' method is better than the 'part' method. In the former, we read the entire material in one go rather than dividing it into sections. This makes for easy comprehension of the material. The 'whole' method can be applied to general reading. When you pick up a book for reading, make a general survey first. The jacket and preface can give you some idea of the book's contents. Next, skim

through the book, giving special attention to chapter headings, sub-headings and the treatment of the subject. In short, make an outline and then fill in.

The recitation method—reciting what you read—is also considered effective. It enables you to comprehend various points quickly and breaks the monotony of reading.

Some break in learning is also essential. Before you start a new chapter or subject, give yourself an interval. This will prepare your mind to receive new ideas.

The second stage, retention, is a difficult one because most psychologists do not agree that it can be improved. They believe that the retention power is fixed by our native constitutions and the efficiency in retention depends on how thoroughly we learn. Whatever may be their contention, practice or repetitions can improve retention.

Recall, the third stage of memory, can also be improved with practice. An important factor in recall is the keenness and frequency of observing a thing. Review of what we have observed or seen makes recall easy.

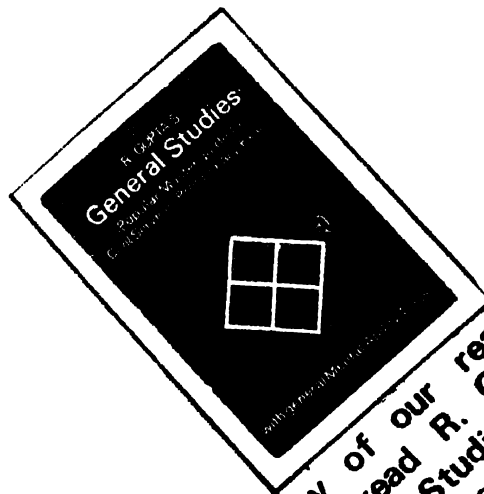
For a better recall, avoid emotional conditions like fear. It is sometimes possible to control it by finding an outlet for your nervous tensions. It is particularly important if you are going for an interview. Because of fear you may not be able to recall simple facts.

Distracting thoughts can also act as a mental block. Train your mind so that distracting thoughts do not disturb you.

Lastly, build up a confident attitude. If you suffer from the poor-memory phobia, nothing will help you. If you have confidence that you can improve, much can be achieved. When we are confident, all our energy is concentrated upon the task, but if we are not, our energy is divided.

These are some of the ways by which you can sharpen your memory. But, remember that you cannot memorise everything. Learn what is essential.

R. Thakur



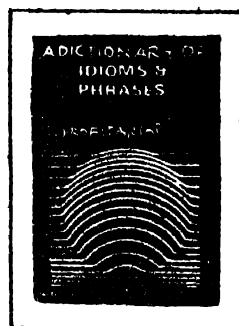
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BY AYCEE



Tick the word or phrase you believe is nearest in meaning to the key word

1. **abbreviate** (ə'brēviāt): A to shorten B: press C: expand D: twist
2. **adversary** ('advəsəri): A enemy B trouble-shooter C traitor D: competitor
3. **antecedent** ('ānti'sidant) A: ancient B: prior C: a future generation D: contemporary
4. **bicameral** (bi'kāmərəl) A about two stars revolving one round the other B: camera with two lenses C: legislative chamber of two-year duration D: consisting of two legislative chambers
5. **bigamy** ('bigəmi): A dividing into two branches B: agreement between two parties C: having two husbands or wives at the same time D made up of two otherwise opposed political parties
6. **bilingual** (bi'liŋgwəl) A pronounced with both lips B: speaking two languages C: learning a language in two months D made up of two numbers
7. **campaign**: (kəmpə'n) A: statement of aims and ideals B skill in managing any affair C: way in which something works D series of planned activities to gain a special object
8. **celestial** (si'lestiəl): A: starry B: of the planets C: heavenly D loosely woven
9. **circumference** (sēr'kūmtərəns): A: boundary line of a circle B: drawing a line around something C: roundabout way of saying something D: sailing around the world
10. **collaborate** (kə'ləbəreɪ): A to work in partnership B: give support C: conspire D: get hold of
11. **debase** (di'bās) A: to lower in value B: cut off the base C: spoil D: humble
12. **formative** ('fawmativ): A: growing B: constructive C: basic D: shapely
13. **hegemony** (hi'gəməni): A: debt B: leadership C: belief D: tyranny
14. **idyllic** ('idilik) A: simple and pleasant B: unreal C: perfect D: similar
15. **lavish** ('lævish) A: magnificent B: vast C too abundant D: showy
16. **nostalgia** (nöstə'lija) A: habit of forgetting things B: a longing for things gone forever C power of remembering things D: recalling of past experiences
17. **pungent** (pū'njənt) A: sharp B: sour C: bitter D: sweet
18. **spurious** ('spūəriəs): A: dishonest B rotten C not genuine D: filthy
19. **synthesis** (si'nθəsis): A: pleasing combination of notes sounded together to make chords B: combination of several parts into a whole C: sentence-building D: outline of a book
20. **truculent** ('trūkyūlənt): A: very clear B: frosty C: brief D: violent

(Answers on page 94)

P.S.: For pronunciation symbols look up our March issue.

FOREIGN WORDS

BY THE AARBES

1. **quod erat demonstrandum** (kwōd ērāt dēmāstrā'ndam) L: which was the thing to be proved (especially in abbreviation QED, in general use).
2. **quo warranto** (kwō wə'rəntō) L: by what warrant; an English writ of right formerly issued on behalf of the crown requiring a person to show by what authority he exercises his office, franchise or liberty.
3. **raison d'être** (rāzawndā'tra) Fr: reason or justification for existence. Asked to state the *raison d'être* of her queer behaviour, she chose to keep mum.
4. **rapprochement** (rəprō'shmahn) Fr: re-establishment or recommencement of harmonious relations, especially between states. After years of conflict, there are now signs of an early *rapprochement* between India and China.
5. **reductio ad absurdum** (riduktio əd əbsə'dam) L: proof of falsity by showing absurd logical consequence; proof of truth by thus proving falsity of alternative(s); carrying of principle to impractical lengths.
6. **répondez s'il vous plaît** (rē'pawndē sil voo plā) (especially in abbreviation RSVP, in general use) Fr: please reply; reply, if you please.
7. **requiescat** (rēkwi'škaht) L: a prayer for the repose of a dead person.
8. **rigor mortis** (ri'gar mawr'das) L: rigidity of muscles after death.
9. **sanctum sanctorum** (sā'ngktam sangktō'ram) L: holy of holies in a Jewish temple; a place of quiet where casual visitors are not welcome.
10. **sang froid** (sā'ng frwah') Fr: composure, imperturbability in danger or under agitating circumstances.
11. **Sartor Resartus** (Sah'tōr rēsah'tas) L: The tailor retailed; a work by Thomas Carlyle in which a fictional German philosopher, Teufelsdröckh (devil's dirt), discusses a philosophy of clothes with much humour and wit.

Note: L—Latin; Fr—French.

PROBLEMS SOCIAL & ECONOMIC

BY SANJUKTA BANERJI
University of Delhi



COMMUNALISM

Between 1947 and 1980, 20,000 communal riots have shaken the roots of democracy in India. In the last two years, 1,200 communal riots took place all over the country: in May last year, seven people died in a clash between Hindus and Muslims in Phulwarisharif in Bihar; in the same year, a dispute over a Shiva temple and a Mazar

Certain social and economic problems figure in almost every second debate or discussion. They might even crop up at your next exam, especially if it's the RBI Officers' Grade Exam. To help you score high, this time we focus on a variety of such national and international problems.

led to the death of 31 persons in Meerut; Baroda, too, saw its quota of violence later in the year, when riots erupted as a result of the controversial transfer of the city's police commissioner. Parts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh were also affected by communal violence. But the worst-hit areas were Assam and Punjab, the two states where the heat is still on. In Assam, over 3,000 people have already died in communal violence—and that is the official figure.

Why is there so much violence in the name of religion in a state which is avowedly secular? The question becomes even more poignant when one realises that communalism is not a traditional phenomenon. Even as late as 1857, Hindus and Muslims joined hands against the British imperialists in the great revolt of that year. Not only did Hindu and Muslim sepoys fight shoulder to shoulder, but all the leaders of the revolt, both Hindu and Muslim, accepted Bahadur Shah, a Muslim, as the Emperor of India. Communalism saw its birth in the divide-and-rule policy of the British which favoured the separatist ideas that emerged among Muslim leaders like Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan and Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the post-independence period, communal feelings were kept alive by interested parties in both India and Pakistan and were further fanned by selfish politicians. Communal organisations like the Rashtriya Sevak Sangh, the Jamat-i-Ulema-i-Hind, the Jamat-i-Islamia,

Suraksha Samiti, the Tablighi Jamat, the Majlis-Itehadul-Muslimeen, and to a certain extent, the Bharatiya Janata Party have all helped to keep communalism alive and flourishing in different parts of the country. The electoral policy of the Congress (I), which involves wooing harijans, adivasis and Muslims for votes, has also resulted in communal violence during elections. Other political parties, too, have resorted to wooing a particular community during election time, the recent electoral campaign in Jammu and Kashmir being a case in point. Furthermore, foreign powers are also interested in promoting internal problems in India. Recently, hundreds of harijans were converted to Islam at Meenaksheswarpuram and the chief incentive apparently was Arab money. A kind of Hindu chauvinism has also set in in organisations like the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Virat Hindu Samaj trying to reconvert people back to Hinduism.

The solution to the problem is not simple. It not only involves action at the governmental level, but also entails a change of attitude in the rank and file. Unless people believe in mutual tolerance, the problem cannot be solved.

EDUCATION

A second generation of post-independence children are growing up into adulthood—and yet India has the largest number of illiterates in the world. This certainly does not speak well of the education system in post-independence India. The nation's educationists have not been able to formulate a nationwide education policy that would benefit students from the primary level to the university. In fact, the legacy of the British education system is fast disappearing.

The present education system plays a minimal role in shaping a young adult for a place in the socio-economic fabric of the nation. The system of examinations and evaluation is archaic and very often degenerates into scandals. The educational institutions do not generate new ideas and are, therefore, hardly capable of producing leaders who would contribute to the social and

Courtesy USIS

economic development of the nation. In both the Western and Eastern blocs, the education programmes are changing to the requirements of a post-industrial society. In India, universities do not cater to the needs of an industrial society, let alone a post-industrial one. They are still geared to the classical tradition-bound pattern of education and have miserably failed to create far-sighted, futuristic programmes.

Why is our education system so full of problems? The answer lies somewhere in between the students and the academic staff. While it is true that the present-day students have become unruly and try to control the pattern of education or not be taught at all, we should not blame them wholly for the state of affairs today. The teachers, who very often do not take their jobs seriously, are as much to blame as the students. Many teachers joined the profession as a last choice and, therefore, lack a sense of commitment. Furthermore, they lose interest because they do not get job satisfaction. The lack of professional incentive in the field of teaching is well-known. Politics too has upset our system of education. Vice-chancellors and principals are often appointed for political reasons. They are not only academically visionless, but are profiteers in the sense that they want to make the maximum out of their position.

A drastic change is required in the education system if we want to stop the downslide. By change one means a complete overhaul from the highest level to the lowest. Dedicated teachers and new courses, oriented to present-day needs, are among the primary requirements for the betterment of education.

PRISON REFORMS

If prisons were indeed the index of the civilisation of a society, as Dostoyevsky once remarked, contemporary Indian civilisation would be reflected in the worst of lights. Indian jails are too often overcrowded (with over 15 lakh people being put behind bars each year) and have less than adequate basic amenities. A third of the prisons do not have sanitary latrines and drinking

water, while over 70 per cent have no electricity. Few jails have any recreational facilities or ventilation, most of them having been constructed in the last century. Insanity, suicide, sexual abuse, torture and malnutrition are common in Indian jails. In fact, the diary of a modern-day Indian prisoner may read appallingly like the account in *Papillon*.

The issue, however, is being taken up at high governmental levels and it is hoped that the jails would soon be reformed. The Mulla Commission report, which contains about 500 recommendations for dealing with the problem of jail reforms, suggests the setting up of a national prison commission to oversee the modernisation of Indian prisons, and the creation of a prison cell in the Home Ministry. Among direct measures, it has called for improvement in the sub-human conditions of many jails and the provision of facilities like adequate food, beds, canteens, etc. It has given its approval to the concept of open jails in which inmates live in independent houses along with their families within the prison grounds and work for their living. At present, there are only 27 open jails in India, the best examples being the Sangrur open jail in Jaipur, the Maula Mali jail in Andhra Pradesh and the Madurai open prison for women. Justice Mulla has criticised a recent amendment (Sec. 433 A) which excludes lifers from the benefit of premature release on grounds of good conduct, because this could have an adverse effect on the inmate.

The government has provided a large amount of money to various states for improving the conditions of prisons and the establishment of courts. However, the government should also consider innovative schemes like the replacement of imprisonment with a specified period of community service. This particular innovation has been tried out in the US with phenomenal success. It is applicable to prisoners above 18, who have been convicted of offences with imprisonment not exceeding three years. It has the advantage of not only saving minors and first offenders from the dehumanising contact of hardened criminals, but also saves the government a lot of money.

FLOODS & DROUGHTS

India probably has one of the most curious weather conditions in the world. No nation of its size has floods and droughts all at the same time. While one part of the country may be suffering from acute water shortage as a result of monsoon failure, another part may be totally inundated. Last year, 187 districts in seven states were hit by drought, while floods affected 12 states, killing 932 persons and rendering many lakhs homeless. This year, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar have already suffered periods of severe drought, while Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa have seen heavy unseasonal rains. Besides loss in human lives and the great discomfort caused by acute drinking-water shortage, floods and droughts destroy crop prospects in India. In 1981, the total damage caused by floods and cyclones was Rs 1,132.31 crores. In 1982, the estimated damage was worth Rs 1,150 crores. This year, too, droughts, unseasonal rains and snow have damaged crops all over the country. Paddy crops worth Rs 150 crores in the 'rice bowl' area of Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu withered away as a result of drought. In West Bengal, only 10,000 tonnes of rice were collected till February, as against the target of one lakh tonnes. In a different scenario, over 100 heads of cattle perished and vegetable crops in over 400 hectares were destroyed by a storm in Orissa in February.

The Central and state governments have been trying to cope with the problem by providing financial and material relief to the victims in the affected areas. Drought-affected states have begun a programme of digging bore-wells to provide drinking water. The government has also recently set up a commission to study changing weather conditions. If a new or distinct pattern can be located, changes in the plantation of crops can be instituted accordingly. It is good to remember that although man is ultimately powerless against nature, he can always try.



APARTHEID

Apartheid is Nazism transposed to the African continent," said Alhaji Yussuf Maitama Sule, President of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid. South Africa is the white man's citadel in a sea of black Africans. And the technique used by the white man to maintain his domain is apartheid. The weapons of apartheid are an all-white Parliament in Cape Town, a police state and the ruthless oppression of human rights where the question of *habeas corpus* does not arise. The first principle of apartheid is to look on blacks as outsiders in their own country. In fact, whether they like it or not, blacks are confined to tribal homelands, or Bantustans. The blacks, who comprise 70 per cent of the population, have been arbitrarily allocated to 13 per cent of the territory of South Africa, which includes the poorest areas of land. This has resulted in mass unemployment, poverty and malnutrition. Not being able to find work in Bantustans, blacks have to search for employment in the white zones where they are segregated and treated inhumanly. There are separate beaches, schools, residential areas, etc, for blacks and whites. The socio-economic condition of blacks is deliberately kept at a much lower level than the whites. For instance, the South African Government spent 1,071 rands (\$991) for education per white child in

1980, and only 133 rands (\$123) for education per black child.

A covert movement against apartheid is on in South Africa and this has the support of most nations in the world. The UN, in fact, declared 1982 as the Year of Sanctions against South Africa. Last year, South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha made an offer to set up a tricameral Parliament (at present only the whites have representation), which would have a numerically-dominant white chamber and two lesser ones for the 'coloureds' (people of mixed African and white descent) and people of Indian, Chinese and Malay origin. Africans would, however, be denied the vote. Initially, the coloureds and Indians objected to this offer saying that it was a move to divide the non-whites. But, unfortunately, they have shown signs of breaking ranks with the parent South African Black Alliance in the recent past. Botha declared as late as August 1982 that apartheid would remain a cornerstone of government policy, and the non-whites should do well to remember the threat implied in the statement before cooperating with the racist government.

There are signs, however, that a greater political compromise is on the cards. The growth of trade unionism among the blacks, the increasingly-potent Zulu tribalism, partial rapprochement with at least some of South Africa's northern neighbours—all go to show that the blacks not only exist but are developing *de facto* rights.

tees, regional bodies, professional and educational institutions and in the engine of black economy. This represents political power, irrespective of the franchise. Increased pressure by the world body, in addition to the incipient growth of black power in South Africa, may bring the fortress of apartheid tumbling down.

NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

The widening economic gap between the developed and developing nations has emphasised the necessity for the renewal of the North-South dialogue. So far, the dialogue has been a non-starter, despite summits at Ottawa, Cancun and Versailles. The North has so far found the proposed New International Economic Order (NIEO), in which the Third World has called for a more equitable economic system, unacceptable. As long as the North persists in believing that the NIEO is heavily tilted in favour of the South, a dialogue will not be possible. The Brandt Commission, however, pointed out in February that there is a crisis of contraction all over the world—contraction of production, employment, trade, credit, aid and economic growth—and the recession, if unchecked, would result in the collapse of the international financial system. In view of the crisis, it called for a second North-South Summit.

The first Summit of 22 developed and developing nations, which met at Cancun in October 1981, had ended in a deadlock partly because of American intransigence. At Cancun, US President Ronald Reagan said the dialogue would be fruitless unless the Third World agreed to abide by the imperatives of open economy, which implied, among other things, throwing open the doors of the developing nations for depredation by transnationals. The Third World was cold to Reagan's proposals because economic problems between the North and the South cannot be solved within the framework of a world economy which is inhibited by unequal exchange. The need for restructuring was, however,

later implicitly acknowledged at the Western Economic Summit which met at Versailles in June 1982. Japan, West Germany, Italy, France, Britain, Canada and the US approved the launching of North-South talks, although the intransigent pro-cold war forces fought a hard battle.

Meanwhile, the South had not been sitting idle. Rebuffed by the North, they attempted to solve their problems through South-South cooperation. The groundwork had been laid much earlier at the Colombo Summit of the non-aligned nations in 1976. The programme of action adopted at that conference included restructuring international trade with a view to improving the terms of trade of the developing nations, radical overhauling of the present international monetary system; establishment of a common fund by the developing countries to finance the buffer stock of primary goods, and strict regulations of trans-world corporations in the developing countries. After the Cancun meet, attempts were made to resuscitate the Colombo spirit in the hope that this would generate a countervailing pressure on the North. At the South-South meet, two points of view emerged. President Nyerere represented the radical trend. He insisted on the "provision of basic needs for all our people" and the type of "production and investment which can be sustained by our own resources and our own capacity". This would, he felt, minimise dependence on the North. PM Indira Gandhi, on the other hand, wanted closer unity between the developing nations so that greater concessional aid could be obtained from the Western world and terms of trade could be made more equal. The South-South meet revealed that the task of forging a united front of developing nations against the North was difficult because individual developing countries were situated at different socio-economic levels. At the New Delhi Summit of non-aligned nations in 1983, therefore, the necessity for a renewal of the North-South dialogue was again emphasised. Later, at the South-South conference at Beijing in April, Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang called for global talks for North-South ties and criticised the

industrialised nations, especially the US, for their stubborn attitude towards a North-South dialogue.

The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD-VI) which will meet at Belgrade shortly, provides a unique opportunity to revive the North-South dialogue. The South should close ranks and unite, however, if it hopes to pressurise the developed countries to make the concessions it demands.

CHILD LABOUR

Five O'clock and a heavily-crowded street crossing. Hundreds of cars trying to beat the 'red' traffic signal. And in the middle of this medley, a boy, barely 10 years old, rushing in and out of traffic lanes with a bundle of newspapers under his arm, trying to earn enough for his evening meal.

A common enough sight in the urban centres of India. Child labour, however, is not confined to India alone. According to the International Labour Organisation estimates, 75 million children between 8 to 15 work in the labour forces of the developing world and the UN suggests that almost twice that number work all over the world. In Britain, one fourth of all youths between 13 and 16 hold part-time jobs, while in West Germany 3,44,000 violations of child-labour laws were reported recently from Bavaria alone. Sixty per cent of all American youths between 12 and 19 hold at least part-time jobs. But the difference between affluent and developing nations is that in the former, children work for pocket money while in the latter, they work just to be able to eke out a hand-to-mouth existence.

Child labour is a social problem because of the mental and often physical damage that children have to bear. The working conditions that children have to endure are often appalling. They are sometimes exposed to hazardous conditions. In India itself, children who work in match factories, for instance, inhale large doses of sulphur and potassium chlorate. Many children have died in electrical fires and chemical explosions because safety conditions are so often neglected. Children are also exploited by ruthless

entrepreneurs who know that child labour is essentially cheap because the supply is more than the demand and also because children are unaware of their legal rights and do not know how to organise. Minimum-wage laws are, therefore, flouted. In Mexico, children are paid about 50 cents a day, although the legal minimum wage is about \$4.

Children also suffer psychologically when their childhood is snatched away from them and they are catapulted prematurely into adulthood. They learn the art of survival too early in life and this has a bad effect on society. Youths in Africa, Asia and Latin America traffic in babies, drugs and prostitution often at an age when they are too young to understand the wares being hawked. Young Brazilians and Colombians play with knives and automatics at an age when they should be playing with toy trucks and cricket bats.

The driving force behind child labour in the developing nations is economic hardships. Children are often forced or sold into labour by the parents themselves. Instances of children being maimed by parents to serve as better beggars are not unknown. In India, children account for 23 per cent of the total family income and the case is similar in many parts of Africa, Central and South America and South-East Asia. To end child labour abruptly by law would, therefore, cause greater misery to a large number of people. However, attempts are being made to alleviate the problem. Many countries have laws that set the minimum work age between 12 and 16. In India, the Constitution expressly forbids any child under 14 to work in factories or mines or in any other hazardous occupation. Experts have also proposed compulsory education as a means to curb child labour.

The problem is that, due to poverty, the laws are openly flouted. Most relief agencies agree that abolition of child labour is an unrealistic goal. World organisations should, therefore, try to improve the living and work conditions of the children who are so valiantly struggling for survival without even realising that they are doing so. □

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CAREERS

COMPUTERS

BY V. NIRANJAN & AMIT AGARWAL



You're 17, pay a rupee, to fight a space war in a video-games arcade. You're 17, are paid in hundreds, to prevent a war, forestall famine, contact Mars. Tuned in, computer addicts? An A-Z fact-sheet on job opportunities in computers — the Fourth Dimension you've never known.

He is 27 years old and his name is Steven Jobs. And there is Stephen Wozniak. He is 32 years old.

Between themselves, they created Apple, a personal computer, and started a revolution that has brought them fairy-tale success. While Wozniak did the designing, Jobs, with his entrepreneurial flair and instincts for the big score, sold the idea of a personal computer to hundreds of thousands, possibly millions, of Americans. After being in computer business for seven years, Jobs' Apple Computer Inc's sales figures for 1983 alone read an unbelievable \$583 million. And fast on Apple's heels, Jobs has come up with Lisa, a sophisticated version of Apple. Millions will spin into

billions and Lisa may well be the hostess at your next party—if you can pay the price.

Jobs is not the only computer whiz kid in the US. There are many others (though not with a success story as big as his) whose computer creations have become an indispensable part of man's life. No wonder the computer was declared Machine Of The Year by *Time* this January.

However, it seems unlikely that India may have any such success stories to relate in the near future. But Jobs or no Jobs, computers have made a beginning here and jobs are on the rise—with organisations looking frantically for trained personnel.

Manpower projections

There are nearly 4,000 computer

systems in use today in the country, whereas about a decade back, there were hardly 200 machines. But wait till you read about the future. A report of the panel on computer manpower development (*Electronics Information and Planning [EIP]*, November 1980) forecasts that around 755 large/medium computer systems and over 15,000 microprocessor-based systems will be installed in India during this decade (1980-1990). About 50 per cent of these are expected to be in the public sector, 30 per cent in educational and R & D organisations and 20 per cent in the private sector. As the situation stands today, the industry has about 2,500 computer men at present. And this demand is increasing at the rate of nearly 50 per cent per annum, which is the *highest* growth rate in any field so far. In fact, the *EIP* report anticipates a serious shortfall in the availability of trained computer manpower over the coming decade. It's no wonder then that so many of us are undergoing courses in computer programming today—it's one of the best-paying white-collar jobs doing the rounds of the appointments column.

The career

Let's first get to know the two channels of the computer industry—hardware and software. Hardware is a term given to the physical units of the computer which are visible and tangible, for example, the central processing unit and peripherals like printers, disk drives, visual display units, etc. Software in computer jargon relates to programme and design of files to make the hardware perform the desired functions. Hardware is something like a stereo system while the records can be called software. Career-wise, hardware is the making of a computer and software the working of a computer.

The computer industry requires both hardware and software personnel; but it's only in the latter that job opportunities abound. Unlike the West, the computer industry hasn't developed enough here to design and manufacture its own mini and micro (the fourth-generation) computers. Today, there are around 20 firms in the market for the purpose but they are actually 'kit-assembling' these

Amit Agarwal

the licence to 'manufacture' computers. And there are many more reasons to go. Yet, it's not exactly boom time for the Indian industry. It is still to come.

In the present scenario, the hardware man or woman is restricted to R & D and Maintenance (see chart on page 23). For the software man or woman the two most talked about jobs are those of computer programmer and systems analyst (for details see *Fact-Sheet*).

The institutes

As it's such a new industry, the employer's main problem is the lack of trained personnel. Unfortunately, only a minority of the technical institutes (for details turn to page 26) offer an engineering course in Computer Science (applicable to both hardware and software) and most of the pass-outs prefer to take jobs abroad which are easily available to them. Kanu C. Popat, Director of Tata Burroughs, mentioned that India did not have sufficient equipment to train personnel properly in information processing industry which is in considerable demand in software. It was no surprise either to read what M.R. Desai, a top-level executive of Bharat Gears, had to say to *Business India*: "It is a pity that nearly 7,000 students of Bombay University pass a programming course without any hands-on experience. At Bharat Gears I would not recruit students from such courses either at universities or teaching shops."

However, there is a proposal to start Computer Science courses, adequately equipped with computers, in all the technical institutions and also other courses concerning software in a number of universities in the near future.

Applications of the computer: It is essential in many fields, from medicine and management functions to games and music, even matrimonial bureaux. And let's not forget the personal computer. The way it has conquered the US market suggests that it won't be long before it comes knocking at our doors too. How would you like to awaken to the sound of soft music while your computer draws your curtains and makes your morning cup of coffee? And this is not fantasy, it really does happen in the US. Computers, no doubt, can do a great deal

THE COMPUTER STORY

G'BYE ENIAC, HELLO CHIP

If you and the computer were to take an exam together, by the time you start reading the first question, the computer would have solved the whole paper with each question answered correctly.

Scared at the thought of a small box mounted on a desk-top beating you out and out? But remember, while the computer can certainly beat you in speedy computations and calculations, *it can never think for itself and has to be told what to do*. Termed best as an intelligent idiot, the machine has relieved man of all those boring and monotonous functions by performing these for him mechanically, accurately, tirelessly and at a terrific pace.

Though most of us have heard of computers and perhaps even seen and used them, the workings of it remain an enigma for many. To get an idea of how a computer works, I talked to one of them.

Question: What is your name?

Answer: I have many names, one of which is GIGO (Garbage In, Garbage Out), given by you people. My actual name is XYZ 48C/Z.

Q: Please tell me about your various parts.

A: Basically, I have three units: the input device, the central processing unit (CPU) and the output device. My CPU is my core and I shall begin with it.

My CPU is itself sub-divided into three parts: the memory, the control unit and the arithmetic logic unit (ALU). The memory is my primary store room. Here I store your set of instructions known as programme, incoming data and outgoing results. Though my primary storage is fairly roomy and has nearly 1,00,00,000 locations, each of which can store one number or a word, it is obviously impossible to store all programmes and data of all jobs permanently here. So I stock up my primary storage only with the programmes and data of the job I am doing at that time. The rest of the programmes and data are kept in secondary storage devices to which I

can have immediate access, though it takes me a few milliseconds (10^{-3} sec) to retrieve information from here, whereas my main storage can furnish you with information within nanoseconds (one billion nanoseconds make a second [10^{-9} sec]). But mind you, where I lose a little in time I make up for it by providing cheaper and endless secondary storage space. The secondary storage may be magnetic tapes, magnetic disks or floppy disks. I use floppy disks since I like staying in fashion.

The arithmetic logic unit of my CPU performs all the calculations and logical operations. All these are done by a form of addition.

The control unit is the manager of my CPU. It directs all the operations within my system. It commands my input device to send data to the memory and on to the ALU. It also orders the results to be stored in the memory and has it sent to the output device. All your commands (vide the programme) are first perused and then executed by the control unit.

The input and output devices enable you to feed in data to me and give you the results after processing. One method is to have card-readers as input devices. Data is fed in through punched cards, i.e., using a special code (A=12 and 1, B=12 and 2, etc), holes are punched on rows of numbers printed on the cards. These cards are fed into a card-reader which senses the holes and transfers data to the memory. Magnetic tapes are also used to feed in data. The principle is analogous to that of a tape-recorder. Here, the data is typed in and the machine records the data on the tape directly.

The output device is a printer. As the reader head reads out information from the tape, the printer prints out the data. Magnetic disks which work on the same principle are also popular. A stack of several disks, known as a disk pack, is mounted on a vertical shaft and placed to rotate in a drive. Data is stored or retrieved by sensing

arms that move in and out.

I, of course, use the latest—the typewriter-TV screen combination known as visual-display terminal. You type in your data and the results are flashed on the screen. I also print out the results with my printer, which is capable of printing nearly 2,60,000 characters per minute.

Q: What is the form of addition you mentioned?

A: Being an electrical machine, I can only have two answers—yes and no, corresponding to on and off, i.e., carrying current or not carrying current. So I only use two digits, 0 and 1, to perform all calculations. This system is known as the binary system and I can only work with this system. I can do binary additions very fast. Multiplication, division and subtraction are also done through a form of addition in this system.

Q: If the only digits you work in are 0 and 1, how do you understand the programme that is fed in to you?

A: That's very easy. I have compilers which translate your programme language into my binary lingo so that I can understand your instructions and do your work. Afterwards, the results are re-translated into your language so that you can read your results straightaway.

Q: What is this programme language?

A: A programme refers to the set of instructions issued to a computer to complete a specific job. For example, I have been programmed to be interviewed by people like yourself.

Programmes have to be written in certain languages known as programming languages or high-level languages. BASIC, COBOL, FORTRAN and PASCAL are some of these languages. COBOL stands for Common Business-Oriented Language and is used primarily for business operations. FORTRAN is an abbreviation for Formula Translation and is used in solving scientific problems. BASIC, the acronym for Beginners All-purpose Instruction, is used for general purposes. My compilers translate two of these languages into my binary language and vice-versa. Computers may be programmed to operate in only one or two

languages. So, if you feed in a programme in FORTRAN to a COBOL machine, you will not get results. However, most of us can understand BASIC.

Since I cannot think for myself as to what is right and what is wrong, do not hold me responsible for any mistakes—it's the programmer who's the culprit. So don't blame me if I kiss your wife for you.

Q: How does one work on a computer?

A: The work to be done is broken up into progressive steps. For instance, the various steps in preparing a report card could be: "Print marks obtained in English. Print marks obtained in Mathematics. Print marks obtained in Physics. Print marks obtained in Chemistry. Add marks obtained. Add total marks. Compute percentage. Print results. Stop." These instructions are written out in an appropriate high-level language and fed into the computer. The commands are written within quotation marks and the machine recognises these and executes the operation. Programmes have to be written very accurately and even the smallest of mistakes can lead to big errors in results. So, the programmer tries his programme on the computer and only after he is satisfied that there are no mistakes, is the programme ready for use. The programme is then stored on a magnetic tape or disk—just as music is recorded on cassettes—to preserve and reuse them as and when the need arises. When the programme is fed into the input unit, the latter transfers it to the CPU, which carries out the instructions in the programme. The results of the processing are transferred to the output device which flashes it on to its visual-display terminal.

Q: Tell me something about your history in brief.

A: Our God was the 19th century English mathematician Charles Babbage who constructed a machine called the Difference Engine used for calculations. He further went and conceived the Analytical Engine (on the lines on which we run today in 1983) but was unable to design a working model of the same. My ancestor called ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator) was

born in 1946 at the University of Pennsylvania in the US. The first all-electronic digital computer, he was a huge guy weighing 30 tons and filled up an entire room. Moreover, he could not work for more than seven minutes at a stretch (lazy chap) when one of his 18,000 vacuum tubes would blow out. Besides, his intake was massive—nearly 1,30,000 watts of power.

Then, in the 1950s, transistors were invented which enabled my forefathers to restrict their sizes. They had a number of diodes, transistors and capacitors which were assembled on circuit boards interconnected by wires. But even they were huge and occupied a lot of space and involved thousands of connections. These were the second-generation computers and took 1 to 10 microseconds (10^{-6} sec) compared to the 0.1 to 1.0 milliseconds (10^{-3} sec) by their predecessors.

In the sixties, the silicon chip came into existence. Into this small chip, roughly equal in size to your fingernail, all required interconnections were made and many chips could be interconnected. These third-generation computers took only 0.1 to 1.0 microseconds to complete one operation.

As a fourth-generation computer, I have a large-scale integration (LSI) circuit. This means that all transistors and required connections have been made on a single LSI chip by a photographic process known as photolithography. This has greatly improved my performance, my looks and extended my capacity. My control unit and ALU have been put into a single LSI chip. Hence, I am also called a microprocessor. Some of the popular microprocessors in use today are the HCL 8C/2, Spectrum/31 (DCM Data Products), TDC-316 (ECIL), WIPRO Series 86, etc. I am a Lilliputian compared to the ENIAC. In the US and Japan, my next (fifth) generation is in the design stage. Those computers are expected to be equipped with an independent artificial intelligence.

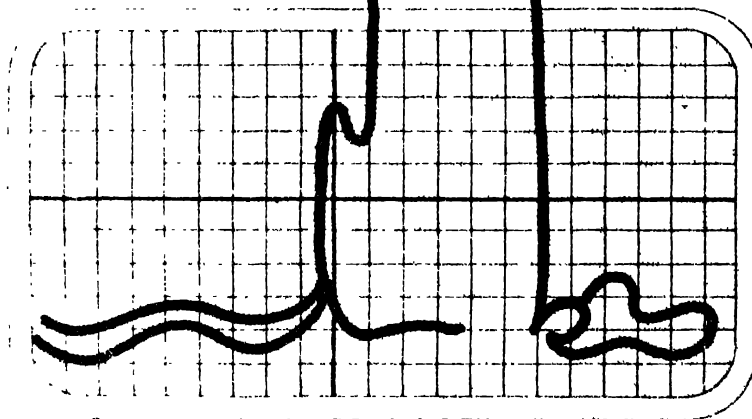
Q: Thanks a lot for the information you gave me.

A: It has been my pleasure. Good Bye!

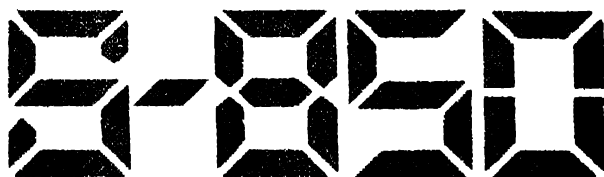
V. N.

The new S-850.

**Once again
Uptron proves
the No.1 can be
the least
expensive.**



The new



**India's No.1 Computer System.
And we can prove it.**

The new S-850 is clearly India's fastest computer in its range. Let's confine ourselves to the facts.

The No.1 should be less expensive.

Uptron's cost-effective approach to Microprocessors gave you the S-800 India's first computer to break the Rs. 10 lakh barrier. The S-850 gives you a similar cost advantage. India's highest performance at India's lowest price.

The No.1 should be faster.

Uptron's new S-850 is clearly India's fastest system in its range.

Fact: The S-850 boasts number crunching capability by using a peripheral Numeric Processor.

Fact: The S-850's novel input/output architecture results in a crashing of SORT times. It gives you a full floppy SORT in less than 4 minutes which makes it twice as fast as any other computer. Higher performance can be achieved with Winchester Disks for large volume assignments.

Fact: For the first time you are going to see a 600 LPM Printer actually print at 600 LPM.

The No.1 should protect your software investments.

Fact: Software represents a formidable portion of your investment in computerisation. In addition to BASIC, the S-850 gives you ANSI COBOL and FORTRAN which ensure that this investment is cost-efficient.

The No.1 should offer computer graphics.

Fact: Uptron's new S-850 introduces you to another valuable breakthrough: full Computer Graphics. It presents statistics visually. Its graphs and charts add life to management reports. It ensures instant assimilation of raw data.

UPTRON

The No.1 should offer Word Processing with optimum results.

Fact: Uptron's S-850 incorporates a Word Processor. Integrated with the Data Processing capabilities of the system. It is an optimum combination. The total package before, is Data Processing plus Word Processing plus Graphics. A comprehensive mix only Uptron can give you.

Incidentally, the Word Processor is available free compared to expensive WP systems being sold in India. Like we said, 'The No.1 is still No.1'.

The No.1 should incorporate User Friendliness: 'Queries' and 'Help'.

Fact: The S-850 offers you Dual Printer Support. Queries for adhoc information are now possible without having to stop a payroll or inventory printout. And you can do this without writing a complicated program.

Fact: The S-850 is supported by accurate documentation that makes it the easiest computer to operate. The system also offers 'Help'. It tells you which commands you should use, guides you through the learning process and enhances the all-round productivity of the programmer.

The No.1 should utilise superior technology for peripherals.

Fact: The S-850 utilises Double Density Double Sided Floppy Disks and state-of-the-art Hard Disks. More important, these assets come to you with a DC Drive that eliminates the problems caused by frequency fluctuations.

Fact: The S-850's printer supports Data Processing, Word Processing and Graphics. Superior technology at work again to give you a cost-effective solution. You don't have to waste money on 3 specialised single-purpose printers.

The No.1 should be committed to Customer Support.

Fact: The S-850 is backed by comprehensive services that follow suit including the availability of a wide range of software application packages.

India's finest 'structural fit'.

In the final analysis, Uptron's S-850 is India's No.1 computer system because it gives you a perfect structural fit between existing management systems in India, general exposure and the methodology adopted in utilising a computer.

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Calcutta: 6, Merlin Park, Calcutta-700 019. Tel: 476859, 476937

Delhi: M/41 & 42 Commercial Complex, Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi-110 048

Tel: 641365, 647125, 648939

Lucknow: 10, Ashok Marg, Lucknow-226 001. Tel: 31371, 48131, 33964

Madras: Mowbrays Flats, 282, Mowbrays Road, Alwarpet, Madras 600 018. Tel: 76605

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Designation _____

Organisation _____

Address _____

UPTRON

to improve the quality of life. And now to some of the uses a computer can be put to:

Communications. Newspapers use computers to store up all major events and happenings. This way, any bit of information can be instantly looked up without having to go through years of clippings. The computer can also be programmed to edit stories and correct spelling mistakes.

Crime. The number of fingerprint records, records of jail sentences of criminals and the crimes committed is massive. These can conveniently be fed into the computer which can then give information about any criminal that the police require.

Domestic uses. Personal computers promise a great deal. School and office work can be done at home without going to either. Detailed information regarding bus and railway time-tables, a list of appointments made, etc can also be obtained. With the computer making an entry into the kitchen, we have automated ovens baking our favourite cakes and cookies, and may be preparing our dinner menu too in the future.

And you need not worry about being a bachelor all your life. Just feed in your particulars and what you expect in a person of the opposite sex and the computer will provide you with half a dozen names to choose from.

Education. Students are taught by the computer which has been programmed with lessons and problems. St Columba's School, New Delhi and Scindia School, Gwalior, have already acquired computers and are making use of them in imparting lessons.

Industry: The use of computers in industry is so vast that it seems impossible to do without it. Computerised robots now do all the dangerous and difficult tasks in industries. For example, a robot can be sent into a nuclear reactor to repair a cable or replace a part since it is not affected by the radiation.

Management: The key to good management is the ability to take quick and correct decisions as the conditions provide. The computer can assist in making vital decisions by providing relevant information and analysing the data

fed into it.

Meteorological services: By storing up the computer with vast details of previous years' rainfall, cyclones and storms, the weatherman can use it to predict the weather on the morrow.

Science: Doctors have used computers to diagnose illnesses and diseases, maintain information on patients, details of medical tests, etc. During surgery, computers have monitored the patient's condition and helped him stay alive.

The engineer has used the computer to try out his designs and then analyse it to detect all flaws and correct them.

In R & D, computers have helped greatly in delving deep into the mysteries of physics, chemistry, molecular biology and other sciences.

Warfare: The only use (or is it misuse?) of the computer which can blow up man himself. All major defences of the world now use missiles and bombs that are computer-controlled, making them very accurate and highly dangerous. Computer-controlled spy satellites and other electronic devices are also being extensively used in spying and espionage.

After all this, it must seem as though the computer has run through the world. It certainly has, but as a servant of man. And in

spite of its high degree of precision, it is not cent per cent errorless. Twice a computer's malfunctioning almost took the world to the brink of a nuclear war, which could've wiped out mankind from the face of the earth.

Prospects:

Errors or no errors, computer men are a very happy and contented lot in general. Says Pradeep Gupta, Managing Director, International Systems Services: "The future for computer men is indeed very rosy. One can go on rising in this field and even when one reaches the top of the organisation, one's pay packet continues to increase in size. The sky is the limit in this career for software." While the lucky ones join multinationals and become affluent in a very short while, the not-so-lucky get good jobs here, which earns them a very tidy sum.

Most of the men start their own consultancy service after gaining some years of experience in a firm. This practice has the distinct advantage of being one's own boss in addition to the large income. In fact, most of these self-consultancy services don't own computers. They do the requisite job on a hired computer, saving investing money on installation of the same. This way they get the best of both worlds.

FACT-SHEET

You don't have to be the 'brains of the class' to make it to a successful career in computers. The computer field being vast has room for everyone who thinks logically. Don't envy the toppers for joining the Computer Science course at the IITs—you too can do a programming course and start off as a programmer. That doesn't put you on par with the IIT man who will race ahead by leaps and bounds, but you should make allowance for the few extra grey cells he has in his head.

Institutions and courses: For the students passing out of school, the obvious opening is the four-year B.Tech. course in Computer Science—it includes both hardware and software—offered at the IITs at Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur and Madras. Birla Institute of Technology and

Science (BITS), Pilani, is also well known for its B.Tech. degree in Computer Science. Besides these, College of Engineering, Waltair (Andhra University) and University of Bombay also run B.E. (Computer Engineering) and B.A. (Computer Science) courses respectively. Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, is the only REC that has a B.Tech. course in Computer Science (for details of some of these and other institutes see page 26).

Postgraduate two-year master's degree course in Computer Science is available at all the IITs, BITS and University of Bombay. Other reputed institutions and universities are the Indian Institute of Science (IIS) at Bangalore, University of Roorkee, Indian Statistical Institute, and Peranignar Anna University of Technology, Guindy

(formerly College of Engineering, Guindy) in Madras.

Due to the great demand of computer professionals and the inability to meet it, several research and training institutes are running post-diploma courses in Computer Science. Among these, the preferred ones are the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh; University of Bombay; University of Jadavpur, Calcutta; and University of Roorkee, not necessarily in that order.

Computer Science also forms a part of the study course of the post-graduate diploma programmes offered by the IIMs at Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Calcutta, and Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. It also figures in all engineering courses, Operations Research, B.Com. (Hons) and B.A./B.Sc. (Hons.) in Maths.

A three-year course in Master of Computer Applications (M.C.A.) was started last year in University of Delhi. Unlike Computer Science courses which deal with both hardware and software, this course is concerned only with software (systems analysis and programming). The main difference between this course and the Computer Science/Technology course is that systems programming in the B.Tech. course is substituted with systems analysis and application programming in the M.C.A. course. There have been proposals to start this course at XLRI, Jamshedpur; Jamnalal Bajaj Institute, Bombay and a few other places.

The National Centre for Software Development and Computing Techniques at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay, runs a one-year part-time course in software technology.

A one-year M.Phil. course in Computer Science is offered at the Jawaharlal Technological University in Hyderabad. M.Phil. and Ph.D. courses are also offered by the School of Computer and Systems Sciences, JNU, in New Delhi.

The Institution of Electronics and Telecommunications Engineers in New Delhi launched the first advanced-level Computer Science course of its kind in the country last year. This three-year course is geared to produce specialists in computer logic, software, hardware and diverse applications.

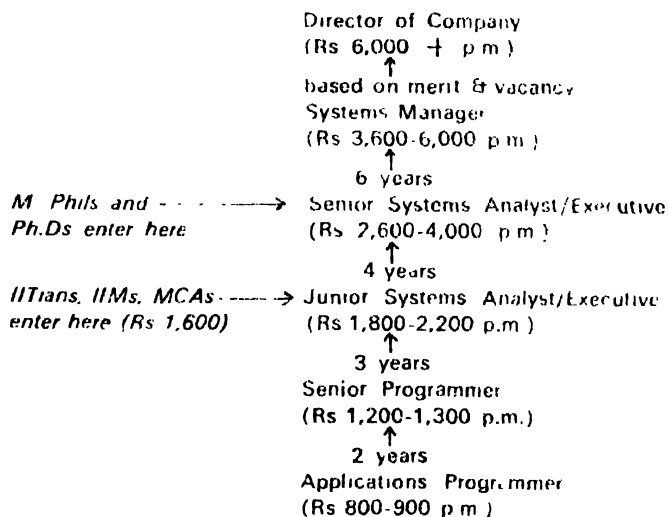
Private institutions which run programming courses have sprung

up everywhere by the dozen. The courses lasting six to eight weeks basically consist of teaching the student one or more high-level languages and programming so as to churn out new application programmers for the rapidly-expanding market. Though some institutes have done a commendable job in producing skillful programmers, a lot of money-making organisations have also mushroomed. It is worthwhile checking up on the institution before investing your hard-earned money on the course, because these institutes charge very high fees. Some of the leading institutions running

programming courses are the Computer Society of India (CSI) at its various regional chapters, International Systems Services (ISS), National Institute of Information Technology (NIIT), Institute of Electronic Data Processing (IEDP), Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC), etc. Most of these award certificates at the completion of the course.

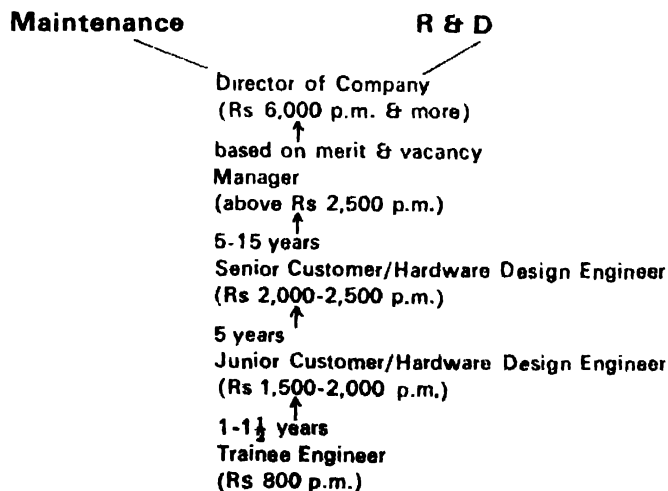
Advanced courses are also run by these institutions for people already in the computer field. The Administrative Staff College of India in Hyderabad runs a two-week course in Advanced Computer Systems, a one-week course in

SOFTWARE



Note: Annual increment is at least Rs 200 for each post. And the salaries are approximate.

HARDWARE

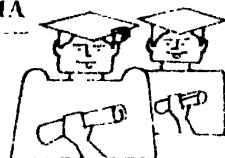


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Computer Management 6 months

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BASIC PROGRAMMING 7 weeks

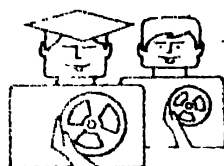
FORTRAN PROGRAMMING with PERICPM 6 weeks

PASCAL PROGRAMMING 4 weeks

COBOL (ANSI) with System Analysis & Design and Computer Operation Management 10 weeks

BASIC with System Analysis & Design and Computer Operation Management 10 weeks

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RAJA CSC-129 83

Management Information Systems and a 12-week Computers and Management Programme. IIM Ahmedabad runs every year a three-month advanced course in Information Systems Analysis and Design.

Requirements and admissions: Requirements vary from institution to institution as also course to course. At the undergraduate level, the minimum qualification demanded is Class XII with Physics, Chemistry and Maths as the main subjects.

Admission to the IITs is through the Joint Entrance Exam. Only the top rankers (those coming in the first 150 or so) stand any chance of getting a seat in this much-sought-after course. While most of the institutions hold a tough admission test as the selection criteria, BITS bases its selection on the sole basis of marks obtained in the 10+2 exam or equivalent. Here again, only the toppers get the cake.

Most of the postgraduate diploma/degree courses in Computer Science insist on either an Engineering degree (in any discipline) or a master's degree in Physics or Maths. However, this norm is now slowly being relaxed keeping in view the various applications of the computer. Some M.Com. and M.A. (Economics) students have also found their way in.

Admission to these courses is based on academic record, performance in an aptitude test and personal interview. From this year, the IITs and IIS Bangalore will be organising the Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) for

admission to their postgraduate programmes. The test will consist of General Engineering or General Science papers (depending on whether the candidate is an engineering graduate or postgraduate in Science) and the candidate's main subject in his qualifying exam (B.Tech. or M.Sc.).

The M.C.A. course offered by Delhi University is open to graduates and postgraduates in Science, Commerce and Economics. However, it is necessary to have passed two papers in Maths or Mathematical Statistics at the graduate level. The initial screening is done through a comprehensive aptitude test consisting of Quantitative Ability, Deductive and Logical Ability and English Comprehension. Those clearing the test are called for personal interviews and final selection is done on the basis of performance in these two and the academic record.

If you don't wish to miss the chance of trying for any of these courses, watch out for their ads in the leading dailies. The months that usually bring admission news are Dec, Jan, Feb and March.

The private institutions that run programming courses have their own aptitude tests to judge the logical ability of the candidate. They refuse to admit students below a certain cut-off point and borderline cases are only admitted on the condition that the institution will not take responsibility in the student's placement or job. Though most of these institutions mention the basic requirement as a degree in any field with fairly

good marks, this is not a hard and fast rule and is often relaxed. The main requirement is the high fee which varies from Rs 600-3,000 for different courses from institution to institution.

Method of study: All the technical institutions rely on the classroom method of imparting knowledge plus practical work (hands-on experience) on the computer.

At the IITs, the student spends a majority of his time on Computer Science and Engineering. During the rest of the time, he also takes some courses in humanities, social sciences and basic sciences. He thus acquaints himself with problems in daily life and learns to correlate them to his field of study. The student's performance is continuously evaluated on the basis of class tests, quizzes, assignments, mid-semester and semester-end exams. In the pre-final/final years, the institute also arranges for the student a stint (summer placement practical training) in an industry or firm. This enables the student to familiarise himself with the environment he will be working in. The student also gets a stipend of about Rs 400-600 from the firm during this period.

Some programming institutes claim to have made headway with novel forms of teaching where computer and video-aided instructions supplement classroom teaching. These modern methods have been said to help the student to pick up much faster over the traditional methods. The retentivity is also claimed to be higher.

Correspondence courses too are offered by some institutions. For practical training, the correspondence students are asked to come to one of the institute's branches and get the feel of the computer. Yet, students have been complaining that time given to work on the computer is insufficient.

Recruitment: Prospective employers conduct campus interviews in most institutes in a bid to rope in the best and fresh talent. These interviews are normally held through the placement cell of the institute. The demand far exceeding the number of computer professionals that pass out, each student easily gets four to five offers which gives him the freedom to be choosy.

OPPORTUNITIES ABROAD

(Ten of the US universities that offer Master's and Ph.D. Programmes)

1. California State University, Chico, California 95929
2. University of California, Berkeley, California 94720
3. Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523
4. Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida 33431
5. Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47906
6. University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742
7. University of Nebraska, Lincoln,

Nebraska 68588

8. New York Institute of Technology, Old Westburg, Long Island, New York 11568
9. Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305
10. Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163

Note: Courses offered by these universities include Computer and Information Science, Information Science and Systems, Data Processing, Computer Programming and Systems Analysis. This list is arranged alphabetically and does not represent any priority ranking.

WHERE TO STUDY WHAT

(Some of the institutes/universities that offer computer courses)

1. A.V. Thomas Software Research Co Ltd, 22, Marshalls Road, Egmore, Madras-600 008
 - a. CBL, st, 12 w, —, C, —
2. Computer Centre, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202 001
 - a. PG Dip in CS, lt, 1 yr, 10, —,
 - b. Dip in EDP Machine Operation lt, 1 yr, 15, —, pt,
 - c. Dip in CP, lt, 1 yr, 10, —, pt,
 - d. FP, BP, CBL P & PAS P, st, 3 w each, —, C, pt
3. Bangalore Institute of Computer Applications, 75, 6th Main Road, Malleswaram (West), Bangalore-560 055
 - a. CBL P & FP, st, 1 w, —, —, pt
4. BITS, Pilani, Rajasthan
 - a. B Tech, lt, 4 yrs, —, C, ft,
 - b. M Phil, lt, 2 yrs, 4, —, pt,
 - c. M Sc, lt, 4 yrs, 15, —
5. Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd, Power Bhawan 4/3/596/7A G, Tank Road, Hyderabad 500 001
 - a. World Trade Centre, Caffe Parada Bombay-400 005 (Languages, DBMS, etc - all st)
6. Dept for Computer Studies University of Delhi, Delhi-110 007
 - a. M.C.A., lt, 3 yrs, —, C, ft
 - b. B.E., st, 6 w, —, C, pt
7. Delhi Public College of Computations, 5-B, Puri Road New Delhi-110 005
 - a. CBL P, st, 4 w, —, C, pt,
 - b. Structural CBL for graduates, st, 8 w, —, C, pt,
8. Electronic Computers and Business Systems, No. 24 East Andar Street, Trichinopoly 620 002
 - a. CA lt, 1 yr, 5, —, pt,
 - b. CP, st, 7 w, —, C
9. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd, Computer Group, ECIL, Mehta Abad-500 762
 - a. M Phil, lt, 3 yrs, 15, —, pt,
 - b. Trg Prog at PG level lt, 1 yr, 40, —, pt,
 - c. Customer Trg. Prog, st, 8 w, —, C
10. Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-110 002
 - a. PG Dip; lt, 1 yr; 30; —; —
11. Computer Centre, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-560 012
 - a. B.E., lt, 3 yrs; 45; —; —;
 - b. Ph.D.; lt, 4 yrs; 2-5; —; —;
 - c. M.E., lt; 2 yrs; 35; —; —;
 - d. CP, st, 8 w, —, C, pt
 - e. SA & CBL P, st, 8 w, —, C, pt
12. International Systems Services 203-204, Saraswati House, 27, Nehru Place, New Delhi 110 019
 - a. B, CBL & F, st, 3 w each, —, C ft and pt
13. Computer Centre, IIT, Bombay-400 076
 - a. M Tech, lt, 2 yrs, 35, C, —,
 - b. M.Sc., lt, 2 yrs, 9, C, —;
 - c. B Tech; —; lt, 4 yrs, 25; C, —
14. Computer Centre, IIT, Kanpur-208 016
 - a. Ph. D., lt, 4 yrs, 6, C, —,
 - b. Trainee Prog, lt, 2 yrs, 4, C, —;
 - c. B Tech, lt, 5 yrs, —, C, —;
 - d. M.Tech lt, 2 yrs, 14, C, —
15. International Data Management Pvt Ltd, Express Towers, Nauman Point, Bombay 400 021
 - a. AC, st, 4 w, —, C, pt
 - b. CBL, st, 2 w, —, C, pt
16. Jadavpur University, Calcutta-700 032
 - a. PG Degree, lt, 2 yrs, 20, —, —,
 - b. Dip in CS, lt, 1 yr; 10, —, —,
 - c. Adv CT, CBL P, FP, Micro Com & B P, st, 8 w each, —, C, pt
17. National Institute of Information Technology, Mittal Court-B, Nauman Point Bombay-400 0/1
 - a. Beginner's Course in Com Concept, st, 1w-pt; 2w-ft —, C;
 - b. Logic and Technique, st, 2 w-pt, 1 w ft, —, C;
 - c. F, st, 6 w-pt, 3 w-ft, —, C;
 - d. CBL, st, 8 w-pt; 4 w-ft; —, C
18. School of Computer & Systems Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi 110 067
 - a. M Phil in CS; lt, 2 yrs, 15, —, —
19. Karnataka Government Computer Centre, Vidhana Veedhi, Bangalore-560 011
 - a. ECOBAL P; st; 3 w; —; C; —
20. National Centre for Software Development & Computing Techniques, TIFR, Homi Bhabha Road, Bombay-400 005
 - ST; lt; 1 yr; 70, C; pt
21. National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Vihar Lake, Bombay-400 087
 - PG Dip; lt, 2 yrs, 15, —, —
22. University Computer Centre, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500 007
 - a. Intro to CP, st, 4 w, —; C, pt;
 - b. FP, st, 1 w, —; C; pt,
 - c. Prog for PC&M, st; 2 w, —, C; pt
 - d. Com. Methods & P, st, 4 w, —, C; pt
 - e. P & Num. A, st, 4 w; —, C, pt
 - f. P & B M.; st, 4 w, —, C, pt
23. Physical Research Laboratory, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 380 009
 - a. FIV, st, 6 w, —, C, pt
24. Regional Computer Centre Pune University Campus, Pune 411 007
 - a. B Sc., lt, 1 yr, 35, —, —,
 - b. CP, st, 24 w, —, C, pt
25. Rollwale Computer Centre, Gujarat University, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380 009
 - CP, st, 24 w; —, C, pt
26. Computer Centre, Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry-605 002
 - a. Num. A., st, 50 w, —, C, pt,
 - b. P, st, 50 w, —, C, pt
27. Department of Computer Science, University of Calcutta, 92, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Calcutta-700 009
 - a. M. Tech., lt; 2 yrs, 10; —; —;
 - b. B.Tech, lt, 3 yrs, 10, —; —;
 - c. P. Langs. & Num. A; st, 12 w; —, C, pt
28. Computer Centre, University of Kerala, Trivandrum-659 001
 - a. DPP; st, 4 w, —; C; pt

Note: Information provided below each address is to be read as follows: course, short/long-term; duration, no. of seats, computer access provided, part time/full time — indicates information not available

KEY OF ABBREVIATIONS USED. CBL—COBOL; st/lt = short-term or long-term courses; w=weeks; C=computer; access provided; PG=postgraduate; Dip=diploma; CS=Computer Science; yr(s)=year(s); pt=part-time; CP=Computer Programming; FP=Fortran Programming; BP=Basic Programming; P=Programming; PAS=PASCAL; M.C.A. Master of Computer Applications; CA=Computer Applications; Trg.=Training; Adv. CT=Advanced Techniques; ST=Software Technology; PC&M=Physics, Chemistry & Maths; M. Business Management, Num. A. = Numerical Analysis; DPP=Data Processing & Programming. A.A.



number of job openings)—Preparing the documentation that describes the system of programming and its implementation. He is the principal link between the needs of the user and the implementation effort. He has to communicate the user's requirements to the implementers (programmers) and to the users the details of how these requirements are being satisfied.

Requirements: For the hardware man, apart from Computer Science, an Engineering degree, preferably in Electronics, is a must.

An Applications Programmer must be first familiar with the language, second have skill, and third have an appreciation of what makes an essential and effective programme. One need not be highly qualified for this job; high-school leavers can also be trained for the post.

A B.Tech. or M.Tech. degree in Computer Science is definitely desirable for a Systems Programmer but is not necessary for an Applications Programmer.

An M.Phil. or Ph.D. in Computer Science is directly absorbed as a Systems Analyst.

Placement and prospects: Programmers without a Computer Science background need not remain Programmers for the rest of their lives. With requisite experience (and aptitude, of course), they too can rise to the post of Systems Executive.

Admissions abroad: Students are admitted to universities abroad on the basis of the scores in the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) and TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language). Scores of the GRE (Graduate Record Examination) and performance in the undergraduate course are taken into consideration for admission to the postgraduate-level courses (list of some American universities on page 25). While very brilliant students with excellent records may manage to get scholarships or financial assistance, others may not get those and have to pay for their study.

Good job prospects abroad exist only for doctorates (Ph.Ds) in Computer Science. Outstanding postgraduate students, who have filled your forms for admission carefully but accurately, may consider these prospects and contact persons sending your applications. Ask them for your personal requirements and

Most of the companies that recruit computer scientists are computer manufacturers, consultancy services and industries dealing in electronics. Some of the popular names are Tata Consultancy Services (TCS); Tata Burroughs; Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company (TELCO); Operations Research Group (ORG), Baroda; Softek, Delhi; Engineers India Limited (EIL); Hindustan Computers Limited (HCL), Delhi; DCM, Delhi; etc. Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC); ECIL, Hyderabad; BHEL; Regional Computer Centres in Chandigarh, Calcutta and Pune; and National Informatics Centre are the leading government agencies that recruit computer men.

Advertisements in newspapers are also another means of recruitment, mainly in the public sector. Selection is generally a three-stage affair—the preliminary interview, group discussion and a final personal interview. Quite often, the final interviews are held at the firm's headquarters. Some firms also conduct a short objective test before the group discussion to help in initial screening.

Private institutes and programming schools have placement bureaux which assist students in finding suitable jobs. Some of them organise proficiency tests at the end of their courses. The successful students are assured of the institute's assistance in finding them

The machine needs a man—and the man is you.

a job. Programmers are required in business houses, government departments, laboratories and educational institutions.

The Computer Professionals

Nature of work: Hardware where jobs are not many—**Junior engineer, design**—Designing and making of computers, proper utilisation of computer time.

Customer engineer, maintenance—looking after the various parts of the computer so that no snags occur and, if they do, to correct them.

Software where the demand is greater than the supply—**Applications Programmer** (about 2,000 openings a year)—Writing computer programmes for a small number of people over varying periods of time.

Systems Programmer (number of jobs range from 400 to 500 in a year)—Writing more complex and advanced programmes. The difference between an Applications Programmer and a Systems Programmer can be said to be that between a general practitioner and medical specialist. The Systems Programmer is concerned with the development and maintenance of programmes internal to the computer system which enable application programmes to be executed.

Systems Analyst (a sizable

THE REARMAMENT OF JAPAN

BY P.N. KUMRIA

Like Phoenix, a resurgent Japan has risen from the nuclear debris of World War II, when American 70-kiloton atomic weapons completely destroyed Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Prior to this, the Japanese empire had stretched from Manchuria to New Guinea and during the war itself, its army overran Burma and knocked out India's dream Imperial Japan had advocated the philosophy of a 'co-prosperity sphere' which visualised the economic domination of the Far East and South-East Asia. World War II destroyed all such ambitions.

Forbidden to expand their military power, the Japanese accepted the Potsdam Declaration of August 1945 and its post-war defence policy developed under Allied occupation. The basis of Japanese defence has been the Japan-US Security Treaty. It permits Japan to have a small army sufficient enough to repel small aggressions, while the US conducts all operations in Japanese territory and its surrounding waters and air-space. Till 1975, the Japanese defence expenditure was restricted to one per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP). This is the primary reason for the rapid economic growth of Japan. Starting with \$ 400 million a year, the US pumped in \$ 2,200 million into Japan during the 1952-53 Korean War. Without having to suffer the problems of balance of payments, the Japanese industry reached the take off stage and their per capita income doubled in a decade (1950-1960).

The new standard of Japanese defence could be explained, partly, by the island nation's strategic location, lying on the sea-lanes of the north Pacific and the city of Russia. Japan's four large volcanic islands—Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido—straddle the sea lanes emanating from the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean through the Malaccan and Taiwan Straits to the Pacific. To the north,

the Gulf of Tartary and Kuril Islands lead to the Sea of Okhotsk, where the Soviet Pacific Fleet lies. While the Sea of Japan separates it from the two Koreas in the west, further west is the Yellow Sea washing the shores of mainland China.

Yet, shouldering Japan's defence expenditure has backfired on the US and its Western allies: it is its economic transformation, which has also given rise to fears amongst its neighbours. Japanese trade in the Asian free market is nearly \$ 75 billion and comprises a major part of its total overseas trade. It is 25 per cent higher than the Japanese trade with the US and three times the total of its trade with the EEC. Japan's joint ventures cover all fields including ship-building, energy production and electricity. What could not be achieved through the 'co-prosperity sphere' of the 1940s has already been surpassed by modern Japan. The technological miracle of Japan has resulted in collaboration and export of labour-intensive heavy industries to the developing nations. Already, the expanding Japanese industry imports over 20 per cent of the world's raw material. And it is growing.

The same is true for Japanese exports—disquieting the West in no small measure. Faced with the spectre of Japan capturing their traditional markets in the Third World, and dismayed by the positive deluge of its small cars, consumer electronics, etc, the US and Europe are erecting protectionist trade barriers. Even the USSR, once ready to buy Western technology, whatever the price, had projected a technological collaboration agreement in the mid-70s with Japan for the construction of a 6,400-km oil pipeline to the Pacific coast and a 11,200-km railway line from Moscow to Siberia. Thus, the unthinkable was fast becoming a reality: Japan's rapid economic progress could throttle Western industrial development.

Since the US security umbrella, resulting in Japan's abysmally low defence spending, was responsible for the country's economic miracle, Japan, now, is under increasing pressure to take on a greater burden of the US Far East defence system. There are, of course, other reasons for Japan's belated militarisation. First, Western—particularly Washington's—disillusionment with

China, which has never been a reliable ally on account of ideological differences and more so now because of the vexed Taiwan question. Second, the Soviet Pacific Fleet, estimated to consist of 80 warships, 120 submarines and backed by 75 backfire bombers and 500 interceptors, poses a threat to the US and Japan. Third, notwithstanding the current East-West nuclear debate regarding the deployment of 572 Pershing II and Tomahawk cruise missiles in West Europe, changed US perceptions visualise the north Pacific and the Indian Ocean to be of greater strategic significance than Europe, which has seen over 35 years of an enduring detente.

Japan, whatever the misgivings of its pacifist politicians and people, has thus been thrust to the centre of the world stage and has emerged as a power centre along with the US, the USSR, Western Europe and China. Its self-defence forces (SDF) are no more committed to repel limited aggression but have become powerful and capable of defending not only Japan but also South-East and Far-East Asia in conjunction with the US, South Korea and other South-East Asian nations who are collectively cooperating in economic spheres under the aegis of ASEAN.

Japan, which contributes over 41 per cent of the world's total ship-building, is poised to become a dominant naval power. The US naval forces belonging to the Seventh Fleet and located in Japan, are due for further strengthening in view of the changing balance of power. The army consisting of over 13 divisions, including one armoured division, is expected to play an important part. Japan's air force equipped with F-15s and F-4E aircraft will work in close coordination with the US air base at Misawa to provide greater punch to Japanese forces.

The fear of the growing strength of Japan, however, will always haunt China and South-East Asian nations, which had earlier fallen to its mighty military machine. Japan has been described as the unsinkable US naval aircraft carrier. Yet, its stake in the stability of the region will far outweigh any advantage that might accrue by up-setting the existing military balance in the region. □

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J & K ELECTIONS SON RISES AGAIN

The first elections since the death of the lion of Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah, were held on June 5. The elections were crucial for his son and heir Farooq Abdullah, whose political future depended on them. Although he was elected from the Ganderbal constituency and some other important leaders of his party, the National Conference (NC), and the Education Minister, Mohiuddin Shah, were returned to the Assembly, NC lost ground in some areas.

The June 5 elections were the seventh such polls to be held in J & K. The Assembly has 78 seats, of which 76 are elective. 42 are in the Kashmir Valley, 32 in the Jammu region and two in Ladakh. Technically, the Assembly has 100 seats, but the remaining seats are reserved for constituencies in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

The two main contenders in the present elections were the NC and the Congress (I). Both the parties contended all the 76 seats. Initially, the two parties hoped for a poll pact, but as soon as the coalition talks failed, they launched a vigorous election campaign. A peculiar feature of these elections was the unprecedented violence. The Pradesh Congress (I) headquarters building in Srinagar was burnt down by NC workers and instances of violence were reported from Anantnag, Shopian, Bijbehara, Chaudwara and Habba Kadal. There were other instances of violence in Srinagar. On the last day of the campaign there was stone throwing at an election meeting addressed by the Prime Minister. According to unofficial reports, more than 500 people were injured in pre-poll violence. Over 30 battalions of CRP and BSI were deployed to ensure free and fair elections. However, the CRP and the BSI proved inadequate and incidents of booth grabbing and intimidation of voters by NC workers were reported on election day. As a result of such incidents, re-poll was ordered in 18 polling booths in 10 constituencies.

The main reason for the violence appears to be that NC is not ready to accept any other party in the state. They did not stop short at arousing communal feelings in the electorate or wooing the Akalis for support. Despite



Abdullah during the J & K polls. Cub captures the Valley

their intimidatory tactics, they failed to win an absolute majority at the first go. The Congress (I), its arch-rival, fared very well in the Jammu region. As we go to press, the results read: National Conference—46, Congress (I)—25, Panthers' Party—1, People's Party—1, Independent—1.

BY-ELECTIONS MIXED LUCK

Congress (I) had mixed luck in the recent by-elections held in May for four Vidhan Sabha seats and one Lok Sabha seat. The only setback to Congress (I) came from the Kanakpura constituency where the Karnataka Chief Minister Ramakrishna Hegde scored a runaway victory over his nearest Congress (I) rival D. Linga Gowda. The vacancy in the constituency arose when P. G. R. Sindhia (Health Minister of Karnataka) vacated the seat he had won in the January elections for Hegde. Hegde, who was neither a member of the Legislative Assembly nor the council, and had to be elected within six months, won with a margin of 23,166 votes.

In the Yelburga constituency, the Congress (I) retained the seat when its candidate Subash Chandra Patil, defeated his nearest BJP rival Shanker Rao Deshpande by over 6,000 votes.

Congress (I) also retained both the Tikamgarh and Shajapur Vidhan Sabha

seats from Madhya Pradesh. In Tikamgarh, Yaduvendra Singh defeated his nearest rival Magan Lal Goel (BJP) by 12,486 votes; while Deep Singh Yadav defeated Laxmi Narain Patel (BJP) in the Shajapur constituency. The MP poll results were a serious setback to the BJP, which had hoped to win at least one of the two Vidhan Sabha seats.

For the lone Lok Sabha seat in Porbandar, Bharat Odedara of the Congress (I) defeated his Janata Party rival Chau Bhai Patel by over 51,000 votes.

On June 5, five Assembly by-elections were held in three other states—Rajasthan, Bihar and West Bengal.

In Bihar, the Chandi Assembly seat went to the Janata Party candidate Harinarain Singh who defeated Anil Kumar of Congress (I).

In West Bengal, the Jadavpur seat was won by Asoke Mitra (CPI-M) who defeated Sukumar Datta of Congress (I). The Garden Reach seat went to Fazle Ali Malla of Congress (I). In Rajasthan, the reserved constituencies of Dausa and Pindwara went to Radhey Sham Bansal (BJP) and Sumra Ram (Congress (I)) respectively. Both the parties have retained the seats.

VIJAYAWADA MEET ANOTHER UNITY MOVE

Ever since the Congress (I) came to power in 1980, efforts have been afoot to form a united front against it. So far these efforts have proved futile because of the inherent contradictions

The all non-Congress (I) opposition parties meet, convened by Andhra Chief Minister N.T. Rama Rao (NTR) at Vijayawada could, however, be the first step towards such a united front. The meet, held to mark the first annual convention of NTR's party, Telugu Desam, was attended by a galaxy of Opposition leaders including L.K. Advani (BJP), Ramakrishna Hegde (Karnataka CM), M.G. Ramachandran (Tamil Nadu CM), S. Baramula (Akali Dal) and C. Rajeswari Rao (CPI). As expected, they held the Congress (I) responsible for all the problems faced by the country.

Specifically, the authors suggest that the *de novo* expression of *huc* is related to the expression of the *huc* orthologs in other species, and this is related to the regulation of the *huc* gene in the *huc* orthologs.

That increasingly the trade union movement has considerable access to among the young party circles. If nothing else, the Stavisky scandal must make it clear that the party congress is ill to put its own hand in a pocket.

NHE attempted to do just that during the annual convention of the Telugu Desam. While discussing the problems of the party candidly, he denounced groupism and factionalism without a flinch and said this would not be tolerated. While surveying Centre-state relations, NHE proposed the setting up of a fiscal commission to transfer more resources to the states.

Just when the Centre had evolved a formula to resolve the Punjab tangle, the Akali leaders rejected it. First denying having received it, Akali chief Sant Harchand Singh Longowal

The Akali Dal has accepted the proposal put forward by the Janata Party leader, Charan Singh, to convene a joint meeting of all national opposition parties to explain the Dal's stand on its long-standing demands. The meeting is to be held shortly.

By ignoring its agitation, the Government requires a one-day action programme shortly before which they would stop all traffic and other government offices. The wide square of the movers of organizing special training in a camp of Andapur (Bihar). According to the government, it has no intention to force the army officers to train the people in the art of protecting themselves. Then the police (Karnataka) are being urged to keep the place of the action free of violence.

SC VERDICT A REPRIEVE FOR THE RAPED

In this context, the recent Supreme Court ruling in a rape case is most welcome: A man tried to assault two minor girls. While one managed to escape, the other was raped. The court judgment on the seven-year old case

The Division Bench comprising judges A.P. Sen and M.P. Bhakkar was of the view that corroboration might be essential to establish sexual offences in the Western society with its different social and moral behaviour. However, this is not a rigid rule where the victims are generally accepted in a society. To make the corroboration rule to be adding to the already the admissible and

ECONOMY

TROUBLED TIMES AHEAD

After a period of comparative price stability in 1982, inflation is again on the increase. Wholesale price index (WPI) reached a record level of 302.6 in May and inflation then was 9 per cent in one year. A rise of 2.4 per cent during the April 23-May 21 period has caused much concern in the Finance Ministry. If the trend continues, the rate of inflation at the end of the year may be around 20 per cent. It may still be lower than the highest ever rate of 22 per cent reached in December 1979.

Drought in the various parts of India has considerably worsened the economic situation. In northern India, the production has also been affected due to the non-availability of certain items like cement, coal and power.

Career & Competition Times: July 1983 31

...have deficit of Rs 200 crores. Fall in foreign aid as well as foreign exchange earning from the remittance of Indian firms settled abroad seem to be the major reasons for the fall in the balance of payments. For remedial measures will have to be taken by 1984 if the present situation is to be controlled.

ADB LOAN TO INDIA OPPOSITION FROM THE US

The proposal for a request for a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has presented a puzzle to the US Treasury Secretary. It has made it clear that the US will oppose any Indian borrowing from the ADB. The argument is that India is not in a position to service its foreign debt. The ADB is a regular member of the World Bank.

The ADB is a regular member of the World Bank. India had applied for a loan two years ago but the request was rejected. The ADB is a regular member of the World Bank.

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At the day-long meeting of the bank in Manila, ADB President Masao Fujita also raised objections against the Indian request. Many ASEAN countries are also with the US in opposing the Indian loan.

The US stance has justifiably annoyed Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee because earlier on it had also voted against India's request for loans from the IMF and the World Bank.

India might still however get the loan because it has the support of several European countries like Britain and France. Also the voting power of those opposing India's loan application falls just short of the required 50 per cent.

NON-RESIDENT THREAT REAL OR FAKE?

Despite the five per cent ceiling on the total non residents' holdings in Indian companies, announced by Finance Minister Mukherjee, the take over phobia still persists in the minds of Indian industrialists. These fears have some substance because most of the big industrialists own a small percentage of the total shares of the companies. It is common knowledge that in the six big business houses in north India, the families controlling the companies hold on an average 3.33 per cent of the total shares. A non resident, by purchasing a mere 5 per cent of the shares, can easily ease out the man currently at the top.

Most of the Indian industrialists, as well as the FICCI and PHD Chamber of Commerce, want that the ceiling on non resident shareholdings be reduced to 2 per cent. But the finance minister has rejected this proposal. He does not feel that the fear of take over by non residents has any substance to it. He has assured the industrialists that the public sector financial institutions, holding a large percentage of a company's shares, will always stand by the good managements.

With this assurance and the five per cent ceiling, the possibility of a take over of the management of some companies by non residents may not seem real. However, how the public sector financial institutions actually behave is not certain. They have been vulnerable to political pressures in the past. The next few months will decide the future of some of the companies which are in the news recently.

Meanwhile, on May 17, RBI considerably modified the operations of the existing scheme of portfolio investment in

Indian industrialists planning their moves to outwit the non residents.

equity shares of Indian companies by non resident Indians. Under the permission, which is valid for three years, a designated bank can now purchase shares or debentures on behalf of its non resident client without obtaining RBI sanction for each transaction. This is valid upto one per cent of the equity capital of the company or one per cent of the total paid up value of convertible debentures in each series issued by the companies.

An important feature of the RBI notification is that it establishes a system of monitoring share transactions by non residents.

IMPORT POLICY LIBERALISED

The Commerce Ministry has considerably liberalised the 1983-84 Import Policy to facilitate import of technology and technical know how for export-oriented units. The fresh concessions to manufacturers producing goods for export will enable them to import technical designs, drawings and consultancy more freely.

The manufacturing units which export at least 25 per cent of their annual production for three years regularly will be allowed to import technical know how upto Rs 1 crore in value. They will also be allowed to import machinery which reduces raw material consumption or the cost of production by at least 10 per cent. These manufacturers can import machinery upto Rs 50 lakhs in value against their REP licence in a year without any need for clearance, essential certificate and other capital goods licensing procedures.

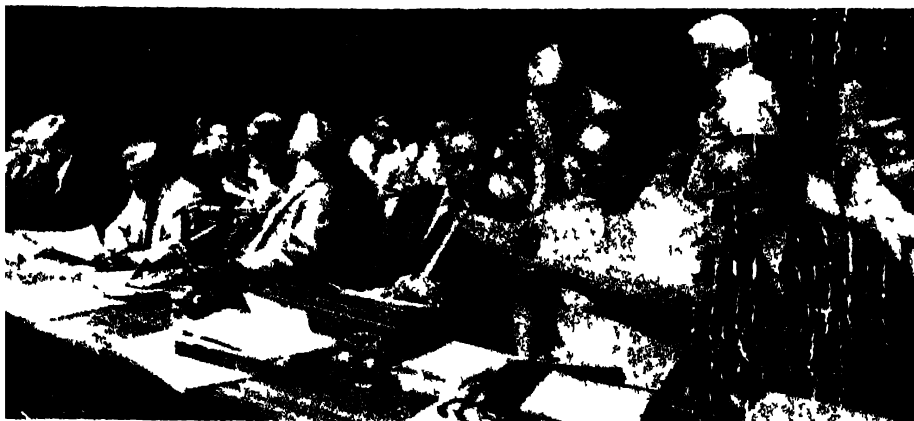
Units which manufacture exclusively for export can also acquire REP licences which can be endorsed for import of items of limited permissible lists and canalised lists in the Import Policy.

The Commerce Ministry has also increased the upper limit for allowing automatic import of technical know how, designs, etc against REP licences from Rs 10 lakhs to Rs 20 lakhs.

To encourage importers to use Indian carriers, it has been decided that the freight paid will not be debited to the import value. This concession would enable the licence holders to use the full value for import of goods, etc. only.

In response to a representation made by the newspaper industry, the ministry has restored the OGL facility for importing web-fed high speed, letter-press rotary and off set rotary printing machines. These machines have a speed of more than 35,000 impressions

(Continued on page 36)





WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT JUST ANOTHER MEET

The Williamsburg Summit, held in the US, ran as per expectations and nothing concrete emerged at the end of the three-day (May 28-30) deliberations. In their joint statement at the end of the meet, leaders of seven industrialised nations of the non-Soviet camp—Britain, France, Japan, Canada, Italy, West Germany and the host country, the US—declared that they would study ways to promote international monetary reform and consider the possibility of convening a world conference for that purpose, as suggested by the French President, Francois Mitterrand.

The joint declaration also stated that the seven countries would pay special attention to the flow of official aid to poorer nations and provide agreed funding levels to the International Development Agency (IDA), which is the main source of concessional credit for the developing world. Though the American President Ronald Reagan did not specify any steps he proposed to take to reduce huge budget deficits and lower interest rates, the declaration promised that the seven countries will focus on achieving and maintaining low interest rates. It also pledged to halt protectionism and dismantle trade barriers.

Leaders of industrialised nations at the Williamsburg Summit. Talk, talk and talk

It further stated that the seven countries would "engage with understanding and cooperation in the forthcoming meeting of the UNCTAD in Belgrade".

In a joint statement on missile deployment, the seven countries called on the Soviet Union to contribute "constructively" to the success of arms control negotiations. It also warned that if the Soviet Union and the US failed to reach an agreement on limiting intermediate range nuclear arms in Europe, "the countries concerned will proceed with the planned deployment" of Pershing II and cruise missiles by the end of the year.

Although the main thrust of the 10 point declaration was to project the image of a united Western world, it was clear that a feeble attempt had been made to reconcile the differing positions of the participating countries. The missile deployment declaration had been watered down after much debate. Reagan had favoured a strong anti-Soviet stance. The statement, as it was finally published, may have been influenced by a Soviet statement which was issued around that time, warning that Moscow would take retaliatory measures if NATO powers proceeded with the proposed deployment of the Euromissiles.

On the economic front, the differences between the seven leaders ran much deeper. This was apparent from the fact that no specific or concrete proposal on policy was put forward. The major difference was between France and the US. French economy is in a bad shape and Paris blames Washington for this. The French feel that high interest rates in the US are attracting capital from all over the world, leaving very little for investment in France and other European countries. Mitterrand voiced this view and made it clear that the problem of unemployment would not be solved in Europe as long as the present flight of capital continued. He also called for a Bretton Woods (1944) type of global conference to establish a new monetary/economic order because he felt that the old system of fixed exchange rates and promotion of international liquidity was based on the universal acceptance of the strong dollar and on the willingness of the US to run virtually permanent deficits on its capital account.

Mitterrand also championed the cause of the developing countries and asked the Summit to give special attention before the UNCTAD-VI conference to problems concerning North-South relations. The US, however, put up a stiff resistance on many counts and the fact that the declaration was a compromise document is quite obvious. US-European differences over East West trade have been barely papered over and only lip service has been paid to the problems of the Third World countries.

MIDDLE EAST TENSION ESCALATES

Will there be another war in the Middle East? Shortly after a Lebanese-Israeli agreement was signed following several months of discussion, Israel began to send more troops into Lebanon, while Syria began to deploy new artillery and tanks on the other side of a tense frontline in the Bekaa valley. A Syrian jet fired an air to air missile at an Israeli reconnaissance plane over the Bekaa valley and later announced that they would stage large scale manoeuvres in the Bekaa. Israel too placed its armed forces on alert and began a partial mobilisation of its reserves. Although neither side wants

sponsible for increasing the tension.

Things could have gone more smoothly had the PLO cooperated. According to the INF agreement, Israel agreed to reduce its forces within eight to 12 weeks after the accord went into effect. But more than a year later, a number of Israeli troops remain in Lebanon, as members of eight Lebanese-Israeli joint supervisory teams. And there was a catch in the agreement: it was understood that Israel would withdraw its troops from Syria and PLO forces were to be removed from Lebanon. Syrian President Hafez Assad made it clear from the beginning that he had no intention of cooperation. He told US special envoy Philip Habib, who had made the Lebanese-Israeli accord possible, that he had nothing to say to him. The PLO too rejected the agreement.

The PLO meanwhile has been facing its own problems. PLO chief Yasser Arafat was confronted with an unprecedented rebellion within the ranks of his Fatah organisation in mid-May. Although it involved only a few hundred of the 15,000 to 18,000 PLO forces in Lebanon, it exposed the weakening structure of the organisation. The PLC members, led by Abu Musa, a veteran Fatah Colonel, are dissatisfied with some of Arafat's political decisions since last summer, especially the withdrawal from Beirut and his agreement with Jordan's King Hussein that the goal of peace negotiations should be some kind of a confederal relationship between Jordan and a lesser Palestine in Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. The dissidents also accused Arafat of planning a withdrawal of the PLO forces from Lebanon, although this is by no means certain. On his part, Arafat blamed some 'Arab regimes', naming Libya and implying Syria, for instigating the mutiny. The trouble was centered in the Bekaa Valley where the Syrians have a lot of influence. The Libyans, reportedly, finance the dissidents while the Syrians give them political advice. Though the mutiny is now well under control, Arafat has got a jolt because, for the first time, his authority has been seriously questioned.

ARMS CONTROL POSITIVE MOVES

Significant preparations were made before the bilateral talks on intermediate nuclear forces (INF) resumed in Geneva in late May. The Soviet Union took the initiative again and offered to remove sufficient number of rockets from its western frontier so that the total number of warheads on the remaining missiles

French and British warheads. Although France and Britain, supported by the US, opposed the idea of including their independent nuclear forces in the INF talks, both sides seem headed for an agreement on the need to reduce not only the nuclear missiles but also the warheads they carry. US officials, however, have pointed out that the Soviet proposal did not aim at the destruction of excess SS-20s, but at moving them to the eastern part of the country where they could threaten China, Japan and South Korea.

In spite of all its qualms, the US will probably be easier to negotiate with now. If it appears intransigent, Moscow will be cast in a more favourable light. Furthermore, the anti-nuclear forces within the country are gathering strength. Although a nuclear-freeze proposal won approval after much debate in the House of Representatives, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops voted overwhelmingly for a pastoral letter which opposes retaliatory nuclear attacks and denounces any first use of nuclear weapons. Reagan is also under increasing pressure to achieve mutual arms reduction. Some Republican and Democratic senators have refused to vote for his MX missile programme without a more clear-cut arms-control strategy. Furthermore, a recent report of prominent US and European defence specialists recommended that NATO should increase both quality and quantity of its conventional forces in Europe and rely less on nuclear weapons.

YURI ANDROPOV CLIMB TO THE TOP

The relatively low-profiled Soviet Supremo Yuri Andropov appears to be slowly climbing up the ladder of power. In an article in *Pravda*, published in mid-May, Defence Minister Marshal Dmitri Ustinov referred to Andropov as the Chairman of the Defence Council for the first time. This means that Andropov now holds a post equivalent to Commander-in-Chief. Although the office of President still remains vacant, Andropov now occupies two of the three positions held by the late Leonid Brezhnev.*

One of the causes of Andropov's success may be a projected increase in the Soviet grain harvest. The last four harvests were scanty, ranging from 160 to 180 million tonnes. This year, the US Department of Agriculture has predicted that the Soviet grain harvest will increase by 14 per cent and will be around 200 million tonnes. The Soviet

*As per the latest developments, Andropov has also become the President.

230 million tonnes. The early increase is due not only to a mild winter and early spring, but also to the government-initiated 'food programme'. Under this, farmers throughout USSR have begun to form 'contract brigades' that reward members with cash whenever the production exceeds a pre-determined goal.

Meanwhile, on another front, the Soviet Union and the Babrak Karmal Government in Afghanistan launched a heavy attack on Afghan rebel regions in mid-May. Fleeing refugees called the joint offensive the heaviest since the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Western military analysts in Pakistan assessed the situation in the light of the forthcoming talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan which, it is hoped, would lead to the withdrawal of 1,05,000 Soviet troops now in Afghanistan. The analysts feel that the Soviets are trying to soften up their withdrawal routes north of Kabul. South of Kabul the picture is different. About 10,000 troops are reported to be in Ghazni, ready to seal off the border with Pakistan.

YUGOSLAVIA FUNDAMENTALISM TAKES ROOTS

Middle East is not the only area where Islam is taking a fundamentalist and militant turn. Yugoslavia appears to be the first European country to be affected by fundamentalism. The country has about four million Muslims who live in Bosnia and about half of them have begun to go the fundamentalist way. In Sarajevo, 11 prominent Muslims have been jailed for spreading 'hostile propaganda from positions of Muslim nationalism'.

Bosnian Muslims gained 'full' nationality status during President Josip Broz Tito's time. Tito felt that by granting them this he was ending the old struggle for control of Bosnia between the Serbs and the Croats. This, however, has led to the revival of Islam. Unlike Yugoslavia's minorities of Muslim Albanians and Turks, the Bosnian Muslims, who make up 40 per cent of its population, are slaves. The orthodox Serbs and the Catholic Croats, who make up 37 per cent and 20 per cent of Bosnia's population respectively, are worried that Bosnia would fall under Muslim domination. The Bosnian Muslims wield a lot of influence in the press, the universities and the publishing houses. They are slowly flexing their muscles now. For instance, local Muslims in Zavipovici, a town in central Bosnia, recently refused to accept the Imams named by the official leaders in Sarajevo, and elected their own.

FRANCE

STUDENTS IN REVOLT

Mitterrand's election victory two years ago has turned sour. On May 10, the second anniversary of his mandate, instead of public toasts and red flags, France saw student protests, riot police and clouds of tear gas. On May 24, students rioted again, this time against a government plan to reform university education. A new bill proposes to make universities more responsive to the needs of the economy by emphasising economic development and technology. By the time the bill has worked its way through the 1,000 amendments currently tabled, most of the students now protesting will be out of the universities.

The protests were, however, very different from the popular upheaval of May 1968 which had resulted in the fall of General Charles de Gaulle. The recent demonstrations were held in less than half of France's 77 universities, and only a small percentage of the country's one million students were involved. Students also lacked the support of unions and workers, who now feel that students belong to the privileged bourgeois elite class. They also have no links with merchants, doctors or farmers. The current state of protest is limited to special interest groups who want specific reforms.

In fact, the students are not the only special interest group which is protesting. Recently, there was a march by 10,000 shopkeepers and other small businessmen to protest against government price controls and other austerity restrictions. Farmers, too, are planning to renew their protest against the government's failure to secure higher prices for their commodities. While the 1968 upheaval was a popular one, the present problem is limited. However, the demonstrations have come at a bad time for the government which is facing severe economic problems.

IRAN

WAR ON ALL FRONTS

Iran is fighting a war not only against Iraq but also against Iranian Kurds who want autonomy. 'Kurdistan', or the land of Kurds, spreads across Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey and the Soviet Union. The Kurds of Iran have once again renewed their struggle for independence. When the Shah's regime collapsed in Iran in 1979, the Kurds felt that they had won their struggle for autonomy. They were disappointed, however, when Ayatollah Khomeini's troops took over the task of suppressing the Kurdish

rebels. Although the government regained control of the major cities by 1981, the countryside remained in the hands of the Kurdish guerillas.

After a massive government effort to capture the main roads in Kurdistan last year, the various guerilla factions decided to join hands. The nationalist Kurdish Democratic Party, the left-wing Komaleh organisation, the Iranian fedayin and mujaheddin guerillas and the Iraqi Kurds of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, who are engaged in a battle against Iraq's Baathist regime, have come together and at present about 10,000 guerillas are entrenched in the mountains of Kurdistan.

Fresh fighting began in March this year. The guerillas follow the strategy of hit-and-run attacks on Iranian groups isolated from their bases and avoid open battle against a better-equipped enemy. The government, in its turn, bombs villages in the hope of driving the guerillas further into the mountains. It has also started a blockade to prevent food and medicines from reaching the guerilla-held areas.

Meanwhile, the Red Cross has grave complaints about the war on Iran's other front. On May 10, it went public and denounced the grave and repeated breaches of international humanitarian laws on the part of both Iran and Iraq. In a memorandum, it accused both sides of killing prisoners on the battlefield and in prison camps and leaving the wounded to die. The situation was worse in Iran than Iraq. Red Cross officials have been obstructed in their work in Iran. Iraqi prisoners, registered months before, have often been reported to have been "killed in battle" when asked for by name. The Red Cross wants some country to volunteer to act as the protesting power for prisoners and foreign civilians in the war zone. So far, none has stepped forward.

SOUTH AFRICA

TERROR TACTICS

The South African Air Force attacked the Mozambican capital of Maputo on May 23 and destroyed a Mozambican missile base and several African National Congress (ANC) guerilla bases. The ANC, however, denied that it had any military facilities in Maputo and claimed that the South African Air Force had bombed a storehouse for food and clothing for South African refugees in Matola, a Maputo suburb.

Whatever the truth, it is a fact that the early morning strike killed a number of people. (Pretoria claimed that it had killed 64 people, while Mozambique said that it was an exaggerated figure.) Though

the conflict has been building up for some time, the immediate cause for the attack was a car bomb blast outside Air Force headquarters in Pretoria on May 20, which killed 18 people and wounded more than 200. On May 23, the ANC claimed responsibility for the blast. Earlier, too, the ANC had launched a similar attack in South Africa and the South African armed forces had crossed international borders in pursuit of the ANC. Last December, the South African troops went into Lesotho's capital, Maseru, and killed 42 people. The younger militants in the ANC claimed that many ordinary refugees had been killed in the Maseru raid. Since then, they have been pressurising the older leadership to give up their qualms about hitting civilian targets. The militants are mainly young blacks who left South Africa at the time of the 1976 Soweto demonstration in which more than 600 persons were killed. Because of their unforgettable experiences, they are moved less by moral arguments and more by political expediency.

The Maputo raid has demonstrated that South Africa has no qualms about attacking civilian targets. It is expected to step up its efforts against the neighbouring states who harbour ANC members. These states may forbid the overt establishment of ANC bases, but they will not deny sanctuary to refugees from South Africa. South Africa regards these refugees as terrorists and will not hesitate to attack the bordering states. A new stage in the South African conflict has, therefore, begun.

NICARAGUA

STRIVING FOR PEACE

Late in May, Nicaragua's Council of State voted to prolong the current state of emergency for a year unless fighting on its border stopped. Emergency, under which constitutional guarantees including freedom of the press are suspended, was declared on March 15, 1982, and has, so far, been extended on a month-to-month basis.

Worried about the state of affairs in their region, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama decided to send observers to find out what was happening on Costa Rica's border with Nicaragua. Costa Rica itself wants a non-military peace-keeping force that would prevent anti-government Nicaraguan guerillas from using Costa Rica as a base and thus also prevent the Nicaraguan army from counter-attacking across Costa Rica's frontiers. Honduras has the same problem with Nicaragua, the country being used as a haven by anti-Sandinist

guerrillas. El Salvador's complaint, however, is that Nicaraguan Sandinists are supplying arms to guerrillas who are trying to overthrow the Salvadoran Government.

At present there are two suggestions about the way peace can be brought to the region. The first, supported by the US, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, suggests a comprehensive regional pact, involving the withdrawal of all foreign advisers, controls on the import of heavy weapons and a ban on aid for guerrillas. The second, put forward by the Sandinists, suggests that Nicaragua should reach frontier agreements bilaterally with Honduras and Costa Rica. It avoids the issue of El Salvador and opposes any regional pact or meeting.

Meanwhile, in May, there was a furor in the US Congress on the Central American crisis. In a major address to a special joint session of Congress, Reagan depicted the Nicaraguan Government as an unmitigated villain, accused it of exporting its Cuban-backed revolution and asked Congress for \$600 million in aid for Central America. Congress, scared by the reports of covert CIA activities involving the training of anti-Sandinist guerrillas, was not taken in. In fact, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence recommended cutting off of covert aid to the guerrillas. However, the Reagan Administration is not likely to lose much ground: neither the administration nor the Congress wants to be held responsible for "losing" El Salvador and other Central American countries to left-wing groups, should such a thing occur.

THAILAND ARMY REIGNS SUPREME

The military continues to play an important role in the political affairs of Thailand. After a drawn-out deadlock resulting from the failure of any single party to gain majority in the general elections of April 18, four of Thailand's 14 political parties agreed to form a coalition government under Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond, shortly after he had been reappointed to a four-year term by King Bhumibol Adulyadej. The new coalition partners are the moderate Social Action Party (SAP), the middle-of-the-road Democratic Party, the conservative National Democracy Party, and the ultra-rightist Prachakron Thai Party. The post-election deadlock had emerged as a result of inter-party wrangling between the SAP and the military-backed Chart Thai. While the SAP, which had won a

plurality of 92 seats in the 324-member lower house of Parliament, supported Prem from the beginning, the leader of the military-backed Chart Thai, Maj-Gen Pramam Adireksan, made a premature bid for the premiership. He was let down by the military and Prem succeeded in bringing four parties together in a coalition.

Prem himself is a former army general and the military establishment trusts him. Political analysts feel that he is the perfect link between the civilians and military. Thus, despite an apparently civilian facade, the military in Thailand will continue to involve itself in governmental affairs.

AFRICA HIT BY DROUGHT

From Mauritania in the west to Ethiopia in the east, from Chad in the north to South Africa in the south, the dark continent is in the throes of one of the worst droughts in several years. What is worse, few African governments are capable of dealing with the drought. They suffer from corruption, incompetence, high birth rates and low finances. In some countries, other troubles have added to the basic problem of crop failure. The continuing civil war in Ethiopia, guerrilla warfare in Mozambique and high procurement prices in Tanzania have helped to disrupt normal life.

Unlike the 'Big Drought' of a decade ago, almost the whole of South Africa is affected by drought this year. Levels in dams that supply water to power stations are dropping rapidly and this is bound to have an adverse effect on the hydel-power stations in heavily industrialised South Africa. Crops, too, have been affected. Last year's maize harvest was less than 9 million tons, and this year's crop is likely to be less than half of that. Instead of exporting maize, South Africa will import about 1.5 million tons of maize this year.

The world's weather, in fact, appears to have gone awry. Besides Africa, other continents, too, have been undergoing spells of drought and unseasonal rains. Australia passed through a period of severe drought last year which reduced wheat harvests from 16.5 million tons in 1981 to less than 9 million tons. In the South Pacific, sea currents are flowing the wrong way and Pacific islands have been hit by a series of bad cyclones. While the Philippines is facing drought conditions, Taiwan saw the heaviest rainfall during the last 85 years, in the first three months of 1983. The only silver lining is that there is no worldwide food shortage. The US, for instance, has

large surplus stocks. Problems may arise, however, on the question of distribution because those who need food do not have the money to pay for it.

UK

MAGGIE DOES IT AGAIN!



The British had extremes to choose from. The incumbent Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, had steered her Conservative Party far to the right during her term. Most of the election manifesto of the party, published on May 18, was taken up with retrospective self-congratulation. The Labour Party offered a platform that was more leftist than ever. The Social Democratic Party (SDP)/Liberals Alliance, which competed in general elections for the first time, added a new element to the campaign. Its platform proposed a more restrained programme of government spending to boost the economy, than the Labour Party.

Margaret Thatcher, however, appears to have gauged the pulse of the electorate correctly. A late-May poll conducted by the Market and Opinion Research International showed that the Conservatives had a commanding lead of 51 per cent over the Labour Party (29 per cent) and the Alliance (18 per cent). And the elections, which took place on

popular measures taken by the Thatcher Government, Britons still strongly favour a right-wing government. One of the reasons for this is that the alternative offered by the Labour leader, Michael Foot, was perhaps worse than the present government. As we go to the press, the Conservatives have swept the polls winning 397 seats, which is about four times larger than their strength in the last Parliament. Under Margaret Thatcher's leadership, they have gained a majority of 144 seats—the biggest for any leader since Clement Attlee of Labour defeated wartime leader Winston Churchill in 1945 with a 146 majority.

CURRENT EVENTS: National

(Continued from page 32)

per hour.

The manufacturer-exporters are obviously delighted by these measures of the Commerce Ministry.

TARAPUR POLICY

RISK OF RADIATION

Progress brings its own peculiar problems and hazards, and when these problems pertain to nuclear radiation, they become a cause for national concern.

The recent reports of excess exposure to nuclear radiation at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) has raised considerable dust. It has been discovered that some workers at TAPS face as high as 18,240 millirems exposure against the safety ceiling of 5,000 millirems prescribed by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). Over 50 workers have received more than the 50 rems prescribed by ICRP over the past one year. Some are known to have received the annual permissible dose in just 20 minutes!

At a recent press conference, H.N. Sethna, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, conceded that there had been certain cases of excess exposure, but also pointed out that they were very rare. Since its commissioning in 1969, there have been only 329 cases of excess radiation exposure and no death or disease has been caused by it. Annual medical check-ups are held for all workers to monitor their exposure to radiation. Also, workers are deployed as relay teams to minimise individual exposure to radiation. Sethna assured that safety of the workers would never be compromised and the necessary precautions were being taken.

DISASTERS

FIRES & QUAKES

On May 26, a severe earthquake struck along a 300-km stretch of Japan's west coast, killing 47 persons and toppling about 95 houses. It set off a tidal wave that swept 17 adults and 13 children into the sea.

Japan experiences about 10,000 earthquakes a year, most of them being minor ones. But Japanese seismologists have predicted a "big" earthquake in the near future. The last major earthquake, which measured 7.9 on the Richter scale, came in 1923. It killed over 1,00,000 people and destroyed most of Tokyo city. The recent

Meanwhile, non-availability of spare parts for TAPS is also causing much concern. Water pumps and other devices have to be replaced to prevent radioactive leakages which have developed due to faulty functioning.

Sethna's pronouncement has removed many apprehensions but still there is a need for a thorough enquiry. The working of this nuclear plant has always been shrouded in a cloak of secrecy. It is high time the misgivings about the place are removed once and for all.

JNU

VIOLENCE ON THE CAMPUS

Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), the centre of innumerable controversies and agitations, was once again in the news when 350 of its students were arrested in a police swoop over the campus. The police moved in at the instance of Lt Governor Jagmohan to free three JNU officials under *gherao* by students.

The trouble started when a student, Jalees Ahmed, was shifted to another hostel for his alleged misbehaviour with the warden's wife. The JNU Students' Union (JNUSU) protested against the action and reinstated Ahmed in his previous room after illegally breaking open the lock of the room. The students' union demanded an enquiry into the whole affair and the warden wanted strict action taken against the students.

After a prolonged verbal battle between the teachers and students, Vice-Chancellor Srivastava decided to take strong disciplinary action against the offenders and expelled N.R. Mohanty (President) and S. Mitra (Secretary) of JNUSU, and Ahmed.

The students were furious at this "arbitrary action" and *gheraoed* the vice-chancellor, the Rector, M.S. Agwani, and Registrar, N.R. Batra. Meanwhile,

was only two-tenths of a point less severe than the 1923 quake. Japanese experts predict the tremor was a harbinger of more to come. They feel that the next big quake will strike any time within the next 20 years in the region between Tokyo and Nagoya, Japan's most populated and heavily-industrialised area.

Around the same time, a man-made tragedy struck Egypt in the early hours of May 25. An accident in a storage room full of highly-inflammable butane gas caused an old steamer, named 'Tenth of Ramadan', to go up in flames on the River Nile. Some half of the 600 on board died.

S.B.

the JNUSU boycotted exams and obstructed other students also from taking them.

The police had to resort to drastic action because the three officials had been under *gherao* for two days without food and water. Initially, only 31 students were arrested. But soon the situation worsened with students going on a rampage. They indulged in an orgy of violence: ransacking the houses of the terrified teachers, breaking furniture and beating up a number of them. The students even tried to set fire to the warden's house, and to a number of cars parked within the campus.

There was a pitched battle between the police and students and more than 300 students courted arrest. Prohibitory orders were issued on the campus and the university closed sine die. The students were ordered to vacate their hostels within 48 hours. JNUSU contested the order in the Supreme Court but their petition was rejected.

However, the JNU drama did not end here. After a few days, it was discovered that of the 350 students arrested, at least 67 had escaped from Tihar Jail. Six jail officials were arrested as a consequence. Locating these students seems an impossible exercise because most of them had given fictitious names and addresses.

Chances of a settlement between the students and authorities seem dim with the vice-chancellor adopting a tough stand. Already, the three, involved in the controversy—Mohanty, Mitra and Ahmed—have been rusticated for three years from the university. Though JNU is scheduled to open on July 22, after the vacations, according to a fresh order from the vice-chancellor, the academic council of JNU has decided that there will be no admissions for the forthcoming semester beginning that month.

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Tips: 1. Do not waste time over questions you are not sure about. 2. Give the problems some thought before choosing the answers. 3. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. 4. Do not try to guess the answer.

ARITHMETIC

BY R.P. GOEL

FOR POs, AAOs (LIC)...

This section goes as QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE in the Assistant Administrative Officers (AAO), LIC, Probationary Officers (PO), BSRB (Central Group) and RBI Officers (Gde 'A' Sc/St) exams, all to be held this month.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- 1,250 mangoes were distributed among a group of boys. Each boy got twice as many mangoes as the number of boys in that group. The number of boys in the group was
 - (a) 25
 - (b) 45
 - (c) 50
 - (d) 625
- is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ but less than $\frac{3}{4}$.
 - (a) $\frac{3}{8}$
 - (b) $\frac{4}{8}$
 - (c) $\frac{5}{8}$
 - (d) $\frac{7}{8}$
- Hari Singh sold $\frac{1}{2}$ of his estate, gave $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remainder to his son and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the balance to his daughter. His daughter's share values Rs 6,250. The value of the whole estate is
 - (a) Rs 18,750
 - (b) Rs 25,000
 - (c) Rs 75,000
 - (d) Rs 1,50,000
- The number $\sqrt{2}$ is
 - (a) A finite number
 - (b) An infinite non-repeating decimal
 - (c) Equal to 1.41421
 - (d) An infinite repeating decimal
- Half of 1 per cent written as

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- a decimal is
- 0.2
 - 0.02
 - 0.05
 - 0.005
6. In a higher secondary school, there are 195 students in class XI, 252 in class X and 333 in class IX. The enrolment percentage of class XI is—per cent of the total of all three classes.
- 20
 - $22\frac{1}{2}$
 - 25
 - 30
7. A shopkeeper marks his goods to gain 35 per cent. But he allows 10 per cent discount for cash payment. His profit on a cash transaction is—per cent.
- $13\frac{1}{2}$
 - $21\frac{1}{2}$
 - 25
 - $31\frac{1}{2}$
8. A grocer mixes 26 kg of tea, which costs him Rs 20 per kg, with 30 kg of tea, which costs Rs 36 per kg. He sells the mixture at Rs 30 per kg, thus gaining—per cent.
- 2
 - 5
 - 6
 - None of the above
9. Tikam Singh purchased a certain quantity of wheat at Rs 150 per quintal. But 20 per cent of the wheat was wasted. He must sell the remaining wheat at Rs—per quintal to gain 20 per cent on his outlay
- 180
 - 187.50
 - 210
 - 225
10. If $a:b=2:3$ and $b:c=4:5$, then $a:c$ equals
- 10:12
 - 12:10
 - 8:15
 - 15:8
11. If $15:35::21:x$, x 's value is
- 9
 - 25
 - 49
 - None of the above
12. Rs 540 are to be distributed among Nisha, Lata and Prabha in the ratio 2:3:4. Nisha will get Rs
- 60
 - 120
 - 180
 - 240
13. In 30 litres of a mixture of milk and water, the ratio of the constituents in the above order is 7:3. To make their ratio 3:7, —litres of water must be added to the mixture.
- 10
 - 21
 - 30
 - 40
14. Harbans Lal and Nand Ram enter into partnership. Harbans Lal contributes Rs 3,000 for 7 months and Nand Ram Rs 5,000 for 8 months. A profit of Rs 1,350 should be divided between them in the ratio
- 3:5
 - 7:8
 - $\frac{7}{8}:\frac{5}{7}$
 - 21:40
15. The average of the first three numbers is double that of the fourth number. If the average of all the four numbers is 14, then the fourth number is
- 8
 - 14
 - 16
 - 21
16. The average age of two children in a family is 18 years. The average age of the two children with their parents is 32 years. If their mother is 8 years younger than their father, the father's age is—years.

- (a) 40
(b) 44
(c) 46
(d) 50
17. A sum of money doubles itself in 10 years at simple interest. It will be four times its value at the same rate of interest in—years.
(a) 20
(b) 30
(c) 40
(d) 50
18. Ram Gopal lent Rs 5,000 partly at the rate of 4 per cent and partly at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The total interest after 2 years is Rs 440. To find the amount of money lent at each of the above rates, we should divide Rs 5,000 in the ratio
(a) 4:5
(b) 3:2
(c) 5:4
(d) 2:3
19. What sum of money will become Rs 1,352 in two years at 4 per cent per annum compound interest?
(a) Rs 1,200
(b) Rs 1,250
(c) Rs 1,275
(d) Rs 1,300
20. What is the sum due 5 years hence, the true discount of which, at 6 per cent simple interest, is Rs 210?
(a) Rs 790
(b) Rs 910
(c) Rs 1,000
(d) Rs 1,150
21. The present worth of Rs 4,410 due two years hence at 5 per cent compound interest is Rs
(a) 3,950
(b) 4,000
(c) 4,100
(d) 4,200
22. By investing Rs 2,520 in 3 per cent stock at 84, the annual

- income will be Rs
(a) 30
(b) 75.60
(c) 90
(d) 120
23. The yield on 4 per cent stock at 80 is— per cent.
(a) 2
(b) 4
(c) 5
(d) 6
24. Ramu and Deep can do a piece of work in 10 days; Ramu and Sohan can do it in 12 days; and Deep and Sohan can do it in 20 days. Ramu alone can complete the work in—days.
(a) 15
(b) 21
(c) 30
(d) 60
25. If 4 men or 7 boys do a work in 29 days, 12 men and 8 boys will do the same work in
(a) 7 days
(b) 8 days
(c) 11 days
(d) 12 days
26. Mohan Kumar is 8 km ahead of Ram Chand. The speeds of Mohan Kumar and Ram Chand are 4 and 6 kmph respectively. Ram Chand will overtake Mohan Kumar in
(a) 2 hr
(b) 1 hr 20 min
(c) 4 hr
(d) 48 min
27. Nitin Kumar drives his car to his office at the speed of 40 kmph and returns along the same route at the speed of 60 kmph. His average speed for the entire round trip is—kmph
(a) 45
(b) 48
(c) 50
(d) None of the above
28. A rectangle of area 50 sq cm is cut into squares of side 5 mm each. The number of such

- squares is
- (a) 25
 - (b) 100
 - (c) 150
 - (d) 200
29. A room 5.49 m long and 3.87 m broad is to be paved with square tiles. The edge of the longest tile which will exactly fit in the floor of the room will measure——cm.
- (a) 8
 - (b) 9
 - (c) 11
 - (d) 12
30. The sides of a right-angled triangle are $(2x+1)$ cm, $2x$ cm and $(x-1)$ cm. x is equal to
- (a) 4
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 6
 - (d) None of the above
31. The radius of a circle is decreased by 10 per cent. The area of the circle is thus decreased by
- (a) 5 per cent
 - (b) 10 per cent
 - (c) 19 per cent
 - (d) 20 per cent
32. Samir and Ravi have the same income. Samir saves 20 per cent and Ravi spends Rs 400 per month more than Samir. At the end of 4 months, Ravi finds himself in a debt of Rs 1,100. Their individual monthly income is Rs
- (a) 625
 - (b) 700
 - (c) 1,100
 - (d) 1,500
33. If the price of sugar rises by 20 per cent, a householder must reduce his consumption of sugar by——per cent so as not to increase his expenditure.
- (a) $12\frac{1}{2}$
 - (b) 15
 - (c) $16\frac{2}{3}$
 - (d) 20
34. If a item is sold at the cost price of 4 items of the same kind, the profit will be——per cent.
- (a) 25
 - (b) $33\frac{1}{3}$
 - (c) 40
 - (d) 50
35. A dealer bought 80 fountain pens of two qualities for a total sum of Rs 240. He paid Rs 3.50 each for the better quality pen and Rs 2.25 each for the ordinary quality one. The number of better quality pens bought by him is
- (a) 25
 - (b) 32
 - (c) 48
 - (d) 50
36. Of three numbers, the first is twice the second and the second is thrice the third. The average of all the three numbers is 100. The first number is
- (a) 106
 - (b) 150
 - (c) 160
 - (d) 180
37. All the faces of a cube with 4 cm edge have been painted. The cube is cut into smaller cubes, with one cm edge. Then the number of cubes that have been painted on none of their faces is
- (a) 4
 - (b) 8
 - (c) 16
 - (d) 27
38. A metallic cylinder, whose height is double the radius of its base, is melted and cast into spherical balls, with the radius equal to one-fourth of the height of the cylinder. The number of balls thus formed is
- (a) 4
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 8
 - (d) 12

EXAM JULY 82

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Questions published in this section appeared in the GENERAL KNOWLEDGE paper of the Special Class Railway Apprentices Examination held in July 1982. These are based on the candidates' memory as they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall. Though we have compiled these questions as close to the original as possible, we take no responsibility for any discrepancies.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. The slogan "Back to the Vedas" was given by
 - (a) Swami Dayanand
 - (b) Ramanujam
 - (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - (d) Swami Vivekananda
2. _____ is a festival of Kerala.
 - (a) Onam
 - (b) Pongal
 - (c) Mahashivratri
 - (d) None of the above
3. The US military aid to Pakistan was worth \$ _____ billion.
 - (a) 3.2
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 5
 - (d) 6
4. The Mediterranean type of climate enjoys
 - (a) Winter rains
 - (b) Dry summer and winter monsoon
 - (c) Wet summer and dry winter
 - (d) Rains throughout the year
5. The Green Revolution is associated with
 - (a) Dwarf variety of wheat
 - (b) Rice
 - (c) Pulses
 - (d) Sugarcane
6. The mineral found in the coast of Kerala is
 - (a) Carnallite
 - (b) Monazite
 - (c) Pitch blende
 - (d) Pyrochlore
7. Excess money in a country's economy leads to
 - (a) Inflation
 - (b) Deflation
 - (c) Increase in production
 - (d) Decrease in production
8. India has inadequate _____ for its development.
 - (a) Human resources
 - (b) Capital
 - (c) Power
 - (d) Raw material
9. Kushan Age is known for its
 - (a) Administration
 - (b) Culture
 - (c) Territorial expansion in China
 - (d) Trade and commerce
10. Tarapur is known for its
 - (a) River-valley project
 - (b) Satellite station
 - (c) Atomic power plant
 - (d) Steel plant
11. _____ refused to supply important raw material for Tarapur.
 - (a) The UK
 - (b) The US
 - (c) France
 - (d) W. Germany

12. The Arjuna Award is given for distinction in
 - (a) Sports
 - (b) Social service
 - (c) International understanding
 - (d) Community leadership
13. ----- was the recipient of the 1981 Padma Shri Award.
 - (a) Kapil Dev
 - (b) S.M. Gavaskar
 - (c) G.R. Vishwanath
 - (d) None of the above
14. ----- did the maximum for the spread of Buddhism in foreign lands
 - (a) Ashoka
 - (b) Kanishka
 - (c) Raj Raja Chola
 - (d) Harsha Vardhan
15. The first creatures to come to land from sea were
 - (a) Amphibians
 - (b) Reptiles
 - (c) Arthropods
 - (d) None of the above
16. The main objective of the Sixth Five Year Plan is
 - (a) Rapid industrialisation
 - (b) Self sufficiency in food
 - (c) Development of core industries
 - (d) Uplift of those below the poverty line
17. In meiosis cell division, the chromosome exchange takes place in the stage of
 - (a) Prophase
 - (b) Metaphase
 - (c) Anaphase
 - (d) Telophase
18. The First Battle of Panipat was fought between
 - (a) Babar and Ibrahim Lodhi
 - (b) Babar and Rana Sanga
 - (c) Akbar and Rana Pratap
 - (d) Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali
19. What is juvenile delinquency?
 - (a) Crime committed by minors
 - (b) Crime committed by the mentally retarded
 - (c) Crime committed by females
 - (d) Crime committed by old people
20. Juvenile delinquency is mostly found in
 - (a) Villages
 - (b) Urban areas
 - (c) Both villages and urban areas
 - (d) None of the above
21. Recently, a dual-pricing policy was introduced for
 - (a) Milk
 - (b) Sugar
 - (c) Cement
 - (d) Steel
22. The Palekar Award pertains to the
 - (a) Banks
 - (b) LIC
 - (c) Press
 - (d) Land reforms
23. Who formed the Indian National Congress?
 - (a) A.O. Hume
 - (b) Surendra Nath Banerjee
 - (c) W.C. Bonnerji
 - (d) Motilal Nehru
24. The Indo-Soviet Treaty was signed in
 - (a) 1955
 - (b) 1971
 - (c) 1972
 - (d) 1973
25. The Panchsheel was signed in the year
 - (a) 1954
 - (b) 1955
 - (c) 1962
 - (d) 1963
26. ----- is not a principle of Panchsheel.
 - (a) Non-aggression
 - (b) Non-alignment
 - (c) Non-interference in each other's internal affairs
 - (d) Peaceful coexistence
27. The Food for Work Programme

implies

- (a) Partial payment of wages through food
 - (b) Full payment of wages through food
 - (c) Creation of employment by increasing food production
 - (d) None of the above
28. The INSAT-1A was launched by
- (a) India with US funds
 - (b) India with its own funds
 - (c) The US, with its own funds, for India
 - (d) The US, for India, with Indian funds
29. The Perspective Plan is a — plan.
- (a) Short-term
 - (b) Long-term
 - (c) Annual
 - (d) Rolling
30. The WHO declared India free from smallpox in the year
- (a) 1977
 - (b) 1978
 - (c) 1979
 - (d) 1980
31. — laid the foundation for modern India's foreign policy.
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
32. The Vedic culture was a gift of the
- (a) Aryans
 - (b) Indus Valley people
 - (c) Dravidians
 - (d) Mauryas
33. Packed food is becoming popular due to the
- (a) Fast pace of life
 - (b) Aggressive advertisements
 - (c) Fashion trends
 - (d) None of the above
34. — is called the 'meat of the poor'.
- (a) Black gram
 - (b) Groundnut
 - (c) Pulses

(d) Soyabean

35. Draupadi had five husbands; this denotes
- (a) Polygamy
 - (b) Polyandry
 - (c) Misogamy
 - (d) Exogamy
36. The objective of the IMF loan to India is
- (a) Rapid industrialisation
 - (b) Eradication of poverty
 - (c) Increasing agricultural production
 - (d) To overcome the budget deficit



37. Lech Walesa is Poland's
- (a) Foreign Minister
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) Trade Union leader
 - (d) Defence Minister
38. Humidity is measured by a/an
- (a) Hydrometer
 - (b) Anemometer
 - (c) Barometer
 - (d) Hygrometer
39. — is a form of indirect taxation.
- (a) Civil tax
 - (b) Income tax
 - (c) State duty
 - (d) Sales tax

40. Which of the following cultures were influenced by the Greeks?
 (a) Vedic
 (b) Gupta
 (c) Gandhara
 (d) Indus Valley
41. D.D.T. is not being used as an insecticide because
 (a) Of its high cost
 (b) Of its toxic effect on humans
 (c) It destroys flora and fauna
 (d) Insects have developed resistance against it
42. Inflation can be checked by
 (a) Devaluation
 (b) Decreasing production
 (c) Increasing taxation
 (d) None of the above
43. The Festival of India was held in
 (a) London
 (b) Paris
 (c) New Delhi
 (d) Frankfurt
44. Mujahedeen-i-Khalq is a rebel organisation of
 (a) Iran
 (b) Pakistan
 (c) Afghanistan
 (d) Israel
45. Which vitamin is vital for vision?
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D
46. Congress came to the Opposition in the year
 (a) 1969
 (b) 1977
 (c) 1978
 (d) 1979
47. Ajanta is famous for its
 (a) Rock temples
 (b) Cave temples
 (c) Cave paintings
 (d) Forts
48. The tremendous increase in India's population is due to
 (a) High birth rate
 (b) Early marriages
 (c) Infanticide
 (d) None of the above
49. New members are admitted to the UN by the
 (a) General Assembly
 (b) Security Council
 (c) Secretariat
 (d) Secretary-General
50. ——— was the recipient of 1981 Bharatiya Jnanpith Award
 (a) Amrita Pritam
 (b) Firaq Gorakhpuri
 (c) Syed Hassen
 (d) Imtiaz Ali Arshi
51. Scurvy is caused by the deficiency of Vitamin
 (a) A
 (b) B
 (c) C
 (d) D
52. In the 18th century, British contact with India led to
 (a) Import of foreign goods
 (b) Social reforms
 (c) Industrialisation
 (d) Urbanisation
53. ——— made significant contribution towards the abolition of sati?
 (a) Lord Canning
 (b) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
 (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (d) Gobind Ballabh Pant
54. The President is elected by the
 (a) Members of Lok Sabha
 (b) Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 (c) Elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 (d) Elected members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and state Legislative Assemblies
55. A term of Rajya Sabha is for ——— years.
 (a) 2
 (b) 3
 (c) 5
 (d) 6

56. The difference between private and public sector is that the latter is motivated by
 (a) Rapid industrialisation
 (b) Creating employment
 (c) Profit
 (d) Social gain
57. What is the definition of a modern family set-up?
 (a) Brothers, sisters, father and mother living together
 (b) Brothers, sisters, father, mother, uncles, aunts, grandfather and grandmother living together
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above
58. What is acculturation?
 (a) Segregation of two cultures
 (b) Mingling of two cultures
 (c) Adoption of another culture
 (d) Suppression of minority culture by the majority
59. The oil prices are controlled by
 (a) ONGC
 (b) ASEAN
 (c) NATO
 (d) OPEC
60. Silent Valley Project was in the news recently because
 (a) It was not being developed properly
 (b) It would destroy flora and fauna
 (c) It would be the biggest such project
 (d) It was involved in a border dispute
61. — is a non-economic factor in the development of a nation.
 (a) Population
 (b) Capital
 (c) Resources
 (d) Raw materials
62. Cyclones are winds blowing
 (a) In a clockwise direction
 (b) In an anti-clockwise direction
 (c) Clockwise in Northern Hemisphere and anti-clockwise in Southern Hemisphere
 (d) Anti-clockwise in Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in Southern Hemisphere
63. Lignite deposits are found in
 (a) Neyveli
 (b) Khetri
 (c) Raniganj
 (d) Jharia
64. Reservation of seats for weaker sections of the society is guaranteed by the
 (a) President
 (b) Prime Minister
 (c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 (d) Constitution
65. Which of the following planes are being imported to strengthen the Indian Air Force?
 (a) Mirage
 (b) Jaguar
 (c) MiGs
 (d) All the above
66. *Antyodaya* is related to the
 (a) Harijans
 (b) Muslims
 (c) Poor
 (d) All the above
67. The Indian Constitution took effect on
 (a) August 15, 1947
 (b) October 2, 1947
 (c) January 26, 1949
 (d) January 26, 1950
68. The largest metabolic organ of the body is
 (a) Liver
 (b) Kidney
 (c) Small intestine
 (d) Stomach
69. The philosophy of Karma is associated with
 (a) Hinduism
 (b) Islam
 (c) Jainism
 (d) Christianity
70. Balanced growth means
 (a) Overall development

- (b) Agricultural development
(c) Industrial development
(d) Increase of foreign exchange
71. Paracel and Spratley Islands, a cause of dispute between China and Vietnam, are located in the
(a) China Sea
(b) Yellow Sea
(c) Pacific Ocean
(d) None of the above
72. A cultivator is more prone to
(a) Cirrhosis of liver
(b) Hookworm infection
(c) Tuberculosis
(d) Lung abscess
73. Soil erosion is caused by
(a) Afforestation
(b) Deforestation
(c) Storms
(d) None of the above
74. Token money means
(a) Face value is more than material value
(b) Material value is more than face value
(c) Money given in exchange of foreign goods
(d) None of the above
75. Kaziranga animal sanctuary in Assam has been set up to protect
(a) Elephants
(b) Rhinos
(c) Flamingoes
(d) Tigers
76. The first Indian national party was founded in
(a) 1851
(b) 1857
(c) 1883
(d) 1885
77. The Bhakti Movement called for
(a) Union of Hindus and Muslims
(b) Building of temples
(c) Religious petition to the government
(d) Revival of Hinduism
78. Which of the following is in the private sector?
(a) TISCO
(b) Barauni
(c) Bhilai
(d) Rourkela
79. The Falklands dispute involved
(a) The UK and China
(b) Iran and Iraq
(c) The UK and Argentina
(d) The UK and Chile
80. In a parliamentary form of government, the
(a) Executive is responsible to the Legislature
(b) Executive is responsible to the Judiciary
(c) Legislature is responsible to the Executive
(d) Legislature is responsible to the Judiciary
81. The Tower of Silence is associated with
(a) Hinduism
(b) Islam
(c) Christianity
(d) Zoroastrianism
82. In which religion is the dead body left exposed after all funeral rites?
(a) Zoroastrianism
(b) Jainism
(c) Judaism
(d) Buddhism
83. — is the largest mammal.
(a) Elephant
(b) Whale
(c) Giraffe
(d) Rhinoceros
84. DMK is a/an
(a) Social service organisation of the south
(b) Leader of south India
(c) Political party
(d) Industrial organisation
85. Nitrogen fixation can be brought about by the cultivation of
(a) Beetroot
(b) Pulses
(c) Sugarcane
(d) Soyabean

86. Genetic study was extensively carried out on the
 (a) Tsetse fly
 (b) Fruit fly
 (c) Common fly
 (d) Mosquitoes
87. At the beginning of earth the atmosphere was composed of
 (a) An envelope of hydrogen and helium
 (b) Methane, hydrogen and ammonia
 (c) Water vapour, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen
 (d) Methane, ammonia, nitrogen and hydrogen
88. — is the author of *Arthashastra*
 (a) Kalidas
 (b) Panini
 (c) Kautilya
 (d) Varahamihira
89. — is the oldest Veda
 (a) *Yajurveda*
 (b) *Samaveda*
 (c) *Atharvaveda*
 (d) *Rigveda*
90. The — Amendment has brought about a major change in the Preamble
 (a) 40th
 (b) 41st
 (c) 42nd
 (d) 43rd
91. The recent Indian expedition to Antarctica was led by
 (a) Dr Madhuri R. Shah
 (b) Prof Satish Dhawan
 (c) Admiral O S. Dawson
 (d) Dr S Z. Qasim
92. Filmotsav-82 took place in
 (a) New Delhi
 (b) Calcutta
 (c) Madras
 (d) Bangalore



93. According to Gandhiji, satyagraha is a weapon of the
 (a) Freedom fighters
 (b) Weak
 (c) Strong minded
 (d) Poor
94. A solar eclipse is caused when the
 (a) Sun comes in between the earth and the moon
 (b) Earth comes in between the sun and the moon
 (c) Moon is at right angles to the earth and the sun
 (d) Moon comes in between the earth and the sun
95. Emphasis was laid mainly on agriculture in the — Five Year Plan
 (a) First
 (b) Second
 (c) Third
 (d) Fifth

EDITOR'S NOTE

All possible care is taken to check the information given in this supplement. But we do not take responsibility for chance errors or omissions. Authoritative corrections will be gratefully received.

TEST OF REASONING

BY LT COL I. R. MANCHANDA, former Dy. President, S. S. B.

VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL

This section forms an important part of the TEST OF REASONING paper of the PO (BSRB Central Group and Central Bank of India), AAO (LIC), RBI Officers (Gde 'A' Sc/St) and the SCRA exams, all to be held this month.

VERBAL REASONING

Time: 15 minutes.

Scores: 1. Give yourself one mark for each correct answer. 2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate your score as under:

Excellent...23-25 Very Good...20-22 Good...18-19 Fair...16-17 Poor...Below 16

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

Directions: In questions 1-4, you are required to change the first word into the second by changing only one letter at a time. Each change must result in a meaningful word; words which begin with a capital letter, or are contractions, slang or obsolete, are not permitted. The number in brackets indicates the number of changes allowed.

Example: HOLD to HIPS (4 changes)

(i) HOED (ii) HOES (iii) HOPS (iv) HIPS

1. QUIZ to SLIT (3 changes)
2. SIPS to TAKE (4 changes)
3. BOOK to ROSE (5 changes)
4. PIPE to SONG (4 changes)

Directions: In questions 5-9, a capitalised word with some of its letters underlined is followed by four choices. You are required to form a meaningful word by using the underlined letters and then select from amongst the choices the one that gives the last letter of the word so formed.

5. D E M O N S T R A T I O N

- (a) A
- (b) E
- (c) R
- (d) S

6. I N C O N V E R T I B L E

- (a) E
- (b) I
- (c) O
- (d) T

7. Y O G H U R T

- (a) O
- (b) G
- (c) U
- (d) T

8. R E V O C A B L E

- (a) C
- (b) E
- (c) O
- (d) R

9. R E Q U I S I T I O N

- (a) E
- (b) I
- (c) N
- (d) T

10. Ram and Sham went to the race track, where Ram won Rs 175 on the first two races, winning Rs 27 more

on the second race than he won on the first. But he won Rs 16 less on the second race than Sham did. Sham won Rs—on the second race.

- (a) 7
- (b) 87
- (c) 107
- (d) 117

11. A basket has two-thirds again as many apples as the second basket. If the second basket has 10 apples less than the first, how many apples are there in the first basket?

- (a) 15
- (b) 25
- (c) 30
- (d) 45

12. A car moving at a uniform speed of 50 kmph is in front of another moving at 80 km ph. How many km apart are the two cars, if it will take 20 min for the slower car to be caught by the faster one?

- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 15
- (d) 18

13. Pique is to parsimony as resentment is to

- (a) Cuisine
- (b) Stinginess
- (c) Pasha
- (d) Partiality

14. Complete the series:

2, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 9, $12\frac{1}{2}$, ?

- (a) 16
- (b) $16\frac{1}{2}$
- (c) $20\frac{1}{2}$
- (d) None of the above

15. North is to south-west as east is to

- (a) North-west
- (b) West
- (c) South-west
- (d) South

16. If 6 men (equally able) can dig 36 holes in 12 days, how many men of the same ability

are required to dig 18 holes in 2 days?

- (a) 12
- (b) 15
- (c) 18
- (d) 24

17. Complete the series:

B X W D V U E U T H R Q O ? ?

18. If Ram is X, Sham is Y. If Sham is not X, Radha must be Z. Ram and Sham both cannot be X at the same time. Therefore, if Radha is not Z, which of the following statements must be true?

- (a) Sham is not Y
- (b) Ram is not X
- (c) Sham is X but not Y
- (d) Ram is not Y

19. When P is greater than Q, R is less than Q. But Q is never greater than P. Therefore, which one of the following statements must be true?

- (a) R is never greater than P
- (b) R is never less than P
- (c) Q is always less than R
- (d) No definite relationship can be established between P, Q and R

20. There is no substance harder than metal X. Therefore, which of the following must be true?

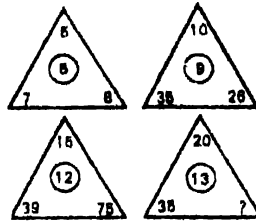
- (a) Metal X is the hardest of all substances
- (b) Metal X may not be the hardest of all substances
- (c) Metal X is harder than any other substance
- (d) There cannot be any other substance which is as hard as metal X

21. If 'BRIGADIER' is coded as 28, 44, 35, 33, 27, 30, 36, 31, then using the same code, decode 33, 31, 40, 31, 44, 27, 38.

22. If x out of y samples are of sub-standard quality, the percentage of standard quality samples is

- (a) $\frac{100(x-y)}{y}$
 (b) $\frac{x-y}{100y}$
 (c) $\frac{100(y-x)}{x}$
 (d) $\frac{100(y-x)}{y}$

23. Insert the missing number:



- (a) 84
 (b) 95
 (c) 96
 (d) 97

24. Trypanosomiasis is to meningitis as sleeping sickness is to
 (a) Infantile paralysis
 (b) Bilharzia
 (c) Cerebrospinal fever
 (d) Typhoid fever

25. Insert the missing number:

- | | | |
|-----|------|-----|
| 325 | (22) | 570 |
| 335 | (24) | 454 |
| 123 | (?) | 345 |
- (a) 16
 (b) 18
 (c) 19
 (d) 20

NON-VERBAL REASONING

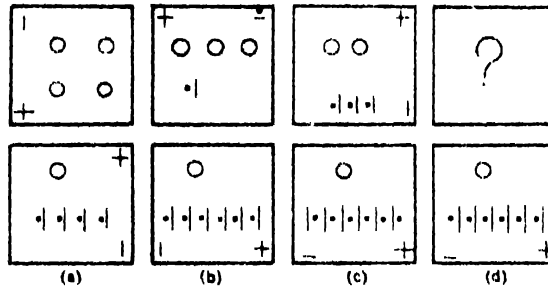
Time : 10 minutes

Score : 1 mark for each question. No penalty.

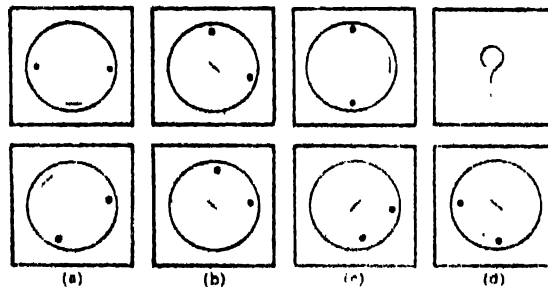
DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

Directions : In questions 1-5, find out which one of the lettered figures will fit the empty box with a question mark.

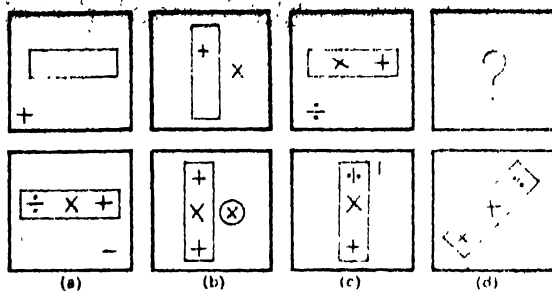
1.



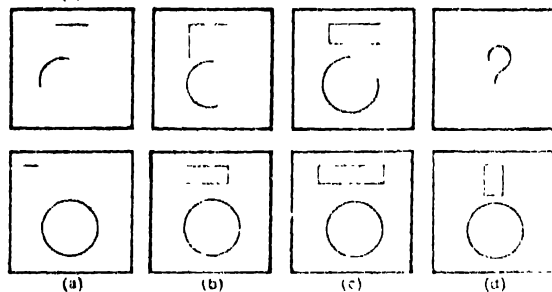
2.



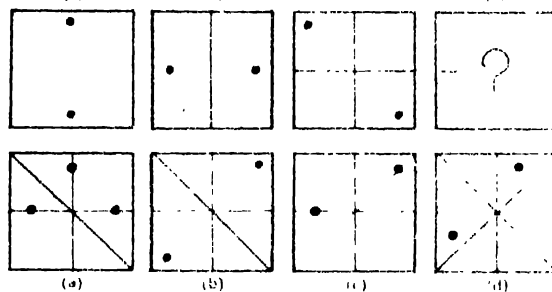
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4.

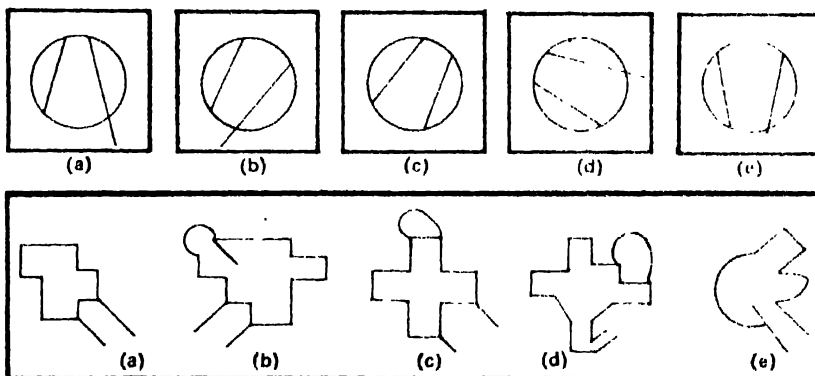


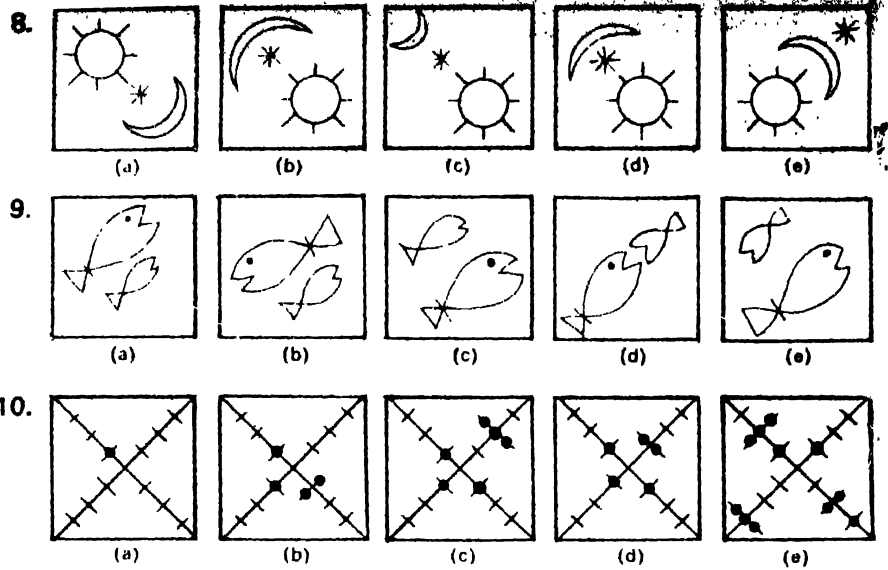
5.



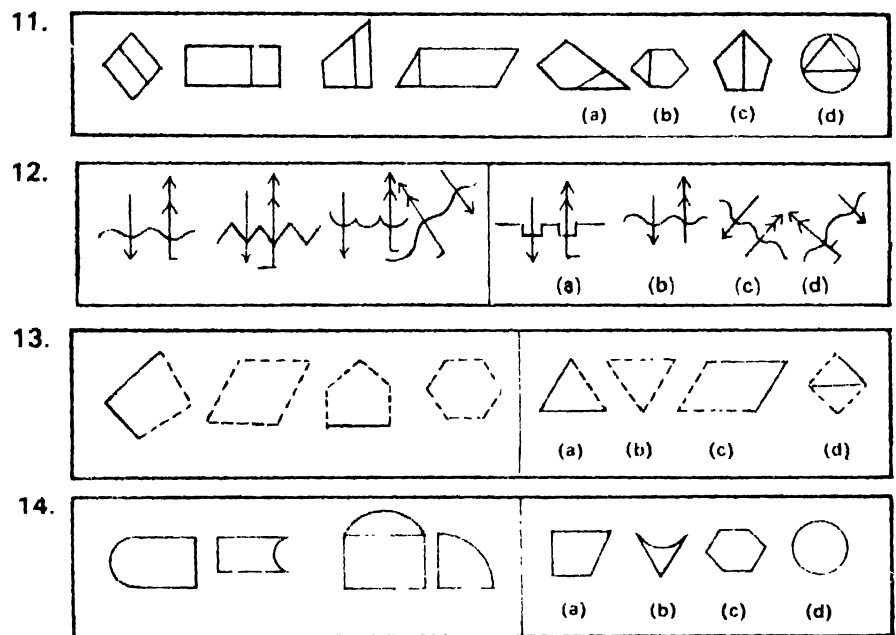
Directions : In questions 6-10, there are five lettered figures in a row. Three of these are alike in some way, while the other two are different. You are required to find the two that are different from the others.

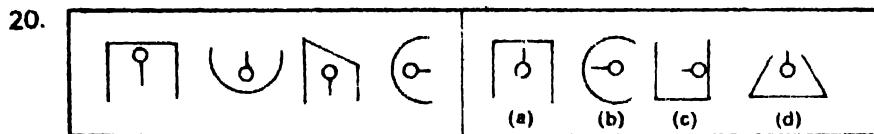
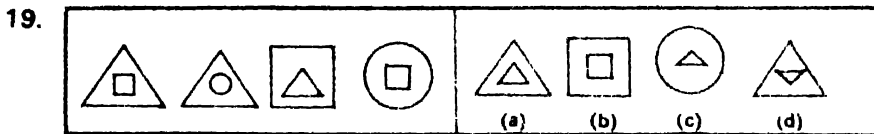
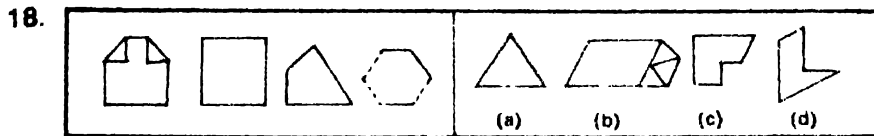
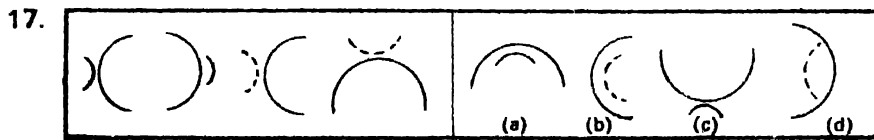
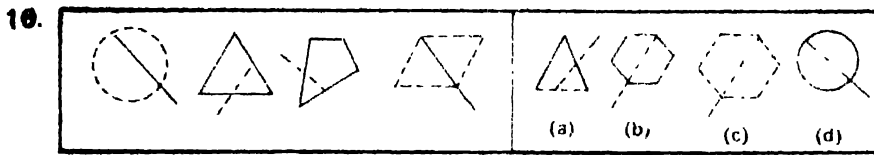
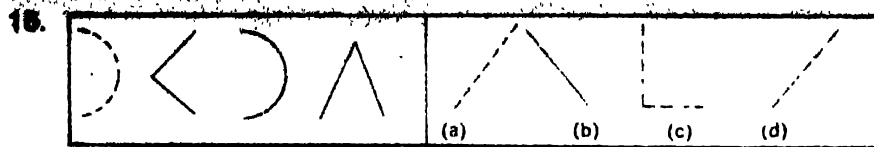
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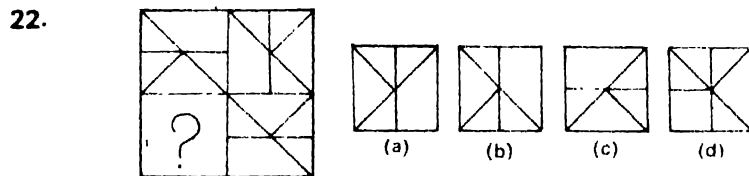
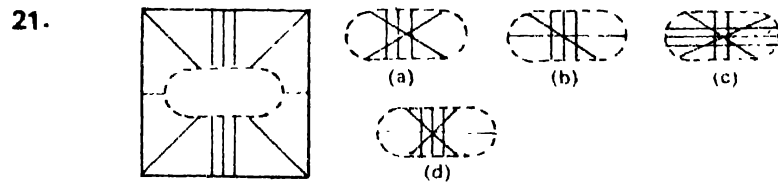


Directions: In questions 11-20, there are four figures at the left, all alike in some way, and four lettered figures at the right. Find the figure at the right, which goes with those at the left.

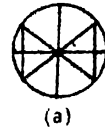
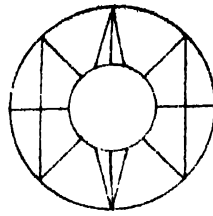




Directions: In questions 21-25, one of the lettered figures is missing from the large figure. Find the figure which is missing.



23.



(a)



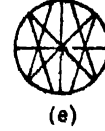
(b)



(c)

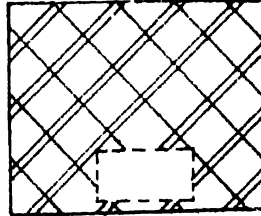


(d)



(e)

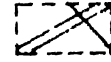
24.



(a)



(b)

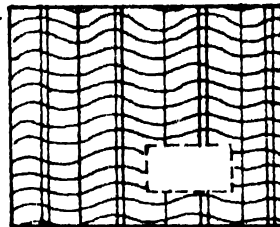


(c)

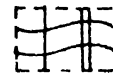


(d)

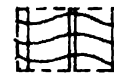
25.



(a)



(b)



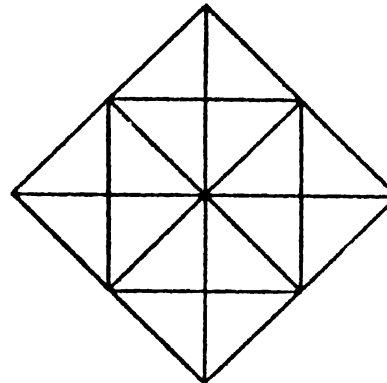
(c)



(d)

THE DIAMOND HUNT

How many diamond shapes are there in the figure below?



Answer

10 (Diamonds in this case are all squares).

From *IMPROVE YOUR I.Q.* by Glenn Wilson

FOR POs, AAOs, SCRA, IFtS...

This section contains questions on General Science which form an important part of the GENERAL KNOWLEDGE/AWARENESS paper of the forthcoming PO, AAO (LIC), SCRA, IFtS, Clerks' Grade and Bank Clerks' exams.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Relatively constant body temperature is maintained in</p> <p>(a) Homeotherms</p> <p>(b) Poikilotherms</p> <p>(c) All vertebrates</p> <p>(d) All invertebrates</p> <p>2. Saline soils are reclaimed by</p> <p>(a) Gypsum</p> <p>(b) Lime</p> <p>(c) Copper sulphate</p> <p>(d) Urea</p> <p>3. — is the Secretary of the Department of Environment of India.</p> <p>(a) T.N. Kaul</p> <p>(b) T.N. Kushoo</p> <p>(c) M.S. Swaminathan</p> <p>(d) H.K. Jain</p> <p>4. Organic matter load in water is determined by</p> <p>(a) BOD value</p> <p>(b) COD value</p> <p>(c) pH</p> <p>(d) Colour</p> <p>5. — has maximum nitrogen content.</p> <p>(a) Ammonium nitrate</p> <p>(b) Ammonium phosphate</p> <p>(c) Calcium ammonium nitrate</p> <p>(d) Urea</p> <p>6. — started the 'Chipko' movement.</p> <p>(a) H.N. Bahuguna</p> <p>(b) H.K.L. Bhagat</p> <p>(c) L.B. Jha</p> <p>(d) Sunderlal Bahuguna</p> | <p>7. The study of life outside earth is known as</p> <p>(a) Exobiology</p> <p>(b) Endobiology</p> <p>(c) Autobiology</p> <p>(d) Enterobiology</p> <p>8. Heavy water is</p> <p>(a) H_2O</p> <p>(b) K_2O</p> <p>(c) D_2O</p> <p>(d) HO_2</p> <p>9. Enrichment of lakes with nutrients and organic matter is called</p> <p>(a) Nitrification</p> <p>(b) Assimilation</p> <p>(c) Eutrophication</p> <p>(d) Accumulation</p> <p>10. Solar energy reaches the earth at the rate of</p> <p>(a) 2 g cal/cm²/min</p> <p>(b) 2 g cal/cm²/hr</p> <p>(c) 4 g cal/cm²/min</p> <p>(d) 4 g cal/cm²/sec</p> <p>11. Soilless method of growing plants is</p> <p>(a) Hydroponics</p> <p>(b) Aquaculture</p> <p>(c) Hypertonics</p> <p>(d) Hydroculture</p> <p>12. Goitre is caused by the deficiency of</p> <p>(a) Chlorine</p> <p>(b) Iodine</p> <p>(c) Iron</p> <p>(d) Zinc</p> |
|--|--|

13. The man-made cereal is known as
 - (a) Triticum
 - (b) Sorghum
 - (c) Triticale
 - (d) Zea mays
14. The UN Conference on Human Environment was held in
 - (a) 1970
 - (b) 1972
 - (c) 1974
 - (d) 1976
15. ——— was the Chairman of North-South Independent Commission on International Development Issue.
 - (a) Kurt Waldheim
 - (b) Willy Brandt
 - (c) Barbara Ward
 - (d) Lester Brown
16. The study of patterns on palms, fingers and soles is known as
 - (a) Dermatology
 - (b) Dermatoglyphics
 - (c) Teratology
 - (d) Palmology
17. 'Royal disease' is known as
 - (a) Sickle cell anemia
 - (b) Diabetes
 - (c) Night blindness
 - (d) Haemophilia
18. The twins which develop from a common zygote are known as ——— twins.
 - (a) Identical
 - (b) Dizygotic
 - (c) Fraternal
 - (d) Similar
19. The visible expression of a genetic trait such as hair texture in humans is known as
 - (a) Genotype
 - (b) Phenotype
 - (c) Homologue
 - (d) Homologous
20. If a child has blood group O, then his/her parents can have blood groups
 - (a) AB and A
 - (b) AB and B
 - (c) A and B
 - (d) AB and O
21. ——— is not an insect.
 - (a) Cockroach
 - (b) Grasshopper
 - (c) Spider
 - (d) Praying mantis
22. The headquarter of International Atomic Energy Agency is located at
 - (a) Brisbane
 - (b) Tokyo
 - (c) Vienna
 - (d) London
23. Which animal species is being protected in Kaziranga wildlife sanctuary?
 - (a) Tiger
 - (b) Great Indian Bustard
 - (c) Turtle
 - (d) Rhinoceros
24. The Sugarcane Breeding Institute is located in
 - (a) Cochin
 - (b) Saharanpur
 - (c) Bareilly
 - (d) Coimbatore
25. The headquarter of the UN Environment Programme is located in
 - (a) Rome
 - (b) New York
 - (c) Geneva
 - (d) Nairobi
26. The main constituent of gobar gas is
 - (a) Heptane
 - (b) Methane
 - (c) Propane
 - (d) Butane
27. Jhooming is
 - (a) A cultural dance of Andhra Pradesh
 - (b) Shifting cultivation
 - (c) A tribe of Nagaland
 - (d) None of the above
28. Loss of water from the aerial parts of plants is known as
 - (a) Evaporation
 - (b) Guttation
 - (c) Transpiration
 - (d) Imbibition

29. 'Operation Flood' is concerned with
 (a) Floods
 (b) Tides
 (c) Milk production
 (d) Rural development
30. The most suitable soil for cultivation of cotton is
 (a) Alluvial
 (b) Red soil
 (c) Lateritic
 (d) Black soil
31. — is not a bacterium.
 (a) Bacteriophage
 (b) *Bacillus subtilis*
 (c) *Pneumococcus*
 (d) *E. coli*
32. The pigment responsible for flowering is
 (a) Chlorophyll-a
 (b) Chlorophyll-b
 (c) Phytochrome
 (d) B-carotenoid
33. The energy currency for living cells is
 (a) AMP
 (b) ATP
 (c) ADP
 (d) GTP
34. The frequency of a pendulum in a clock
 (a) Increases with the length of the rod
 (b) Is independent of the rod length
 (c) Decreases with increasing length
 (d) None of the above
35. Carrot is a modified
 (a) Stem
 (b) Root
 (c) Leaf
 (d) Fruit
36. The Silent Valley project is a — project.
 (a) Hydroelectric
 (b) Thermal
 (c) Nuclear
 (d) None of the above
37. Who wrote the book *Silent Spring*?
 (a) Rachel Carson
 (b) Albert Einstein
 (c) Bertrand Russell
 (d) Alvin Toffler
38. The most abundant element in the earth's crust is
 (a) Silicon
 (b) Iron
 (c) Oxygen
 (d) Hydrogen
39. The region where two vegetation communities join is called
 (a) Lactone
 (b) Ecocline
 (c) Ecotone
 (d) Trutone
40. The — does not grow in size after birth.
 (a) Brain
 (b) Kidney
 (c) Eye
 (d) Liver
41. — grows in a desert habitat.
 (a) Aridophyte
 (b) Hydrophyte
 (c) Mesophyte
 (d) Xerophyte
42. Exchange of gases in leaves takes place mainly through
 (a) Lenticles
 (b) Leaf epidermis
 (c) Stomata
 (d) Chlorophyll
43. Where is the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute located?
 (a) New Delhi
 (b) Nagpur
 (c) Bombay
 (d) Bhopal
44. A micro-organism that is able to use CO₂ as sole carbon source for growth is a/an
 (a) Heterotroph
 (b) Autotroph
 (c) Chemolithotroph
 (d) Chemoorganotroph
45. Mycorrhiza is an association of
 (a) Algae and fungi
 (b) Fungi and actinomycetes
 (c) Fungi and higher plants

- (d) Algae and bacteria
46. Entropy is a measure of the
 - (a) Heat of the system
 - (b) Orderliness of the system
 - (c) Disorderliness of the system
 - (d) None of the above
 47. The process of successive accumulation of pollutants in the body of living organisms is known as
 - (a) Biomagnification
 - (b) Bio-accumulation
 - (c) Bio-acceleration
 - (d) Bio-ramification
 48. Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of Vitamin
 - (a) A
 - (b) B
 - (c) C
 - (d) D
 49. Oxygen in the blood combines reversibly with
 - (a) Plasma proteins
 - (b) Haemoglobin
 - (c) Blood sugar
 - (d) Amino acids
 50. ———energy is most suitable for living systems
 - (a) Solar
 - (b) Potential
 - (c) Heat
 - (d) Chemical
 51. Rabi crops are grown during
 - (a) October-November
 - (b) February-March
 - (c) June-July
 - (d) August-December
 52. The word hormone means to
 - (a) Grow
 - (b) Decrease growth
 - (c) Control growth
 - (d) Stimulate
 53. Ultracentrifuge has a rpm of over
 - (a) 50,000
 - (b) 40,000
 - (c) 30,000
 - (d) 60,000
 54. When a compressed gas expands, its temperature
 - (a) Falls
 - (b) Rises
 - (c) Remains the same
 - (d) None of the above
 55. Low-temperature Biology is known as
 - (a) Cryobiology
 - (b) Thermobiology
 - (c) Syncology
 - (d) Aetiology
 56. Terrestrial organisms are largely protected from ultraviolet radiation from space by ——— in the atmosphere.
 - (a) Oxygen
 - (b) Ozone
 - (c) Carbon dioxide
 - (d) Nitrogen
 57. Forests which have leaf fall once a year are ——— forests.
 - (a) Rain
 - (b) Deciduous
 - (c) Pine
 - (d) None of the above
 58. The study of relationships between organisms and their environment is known as
 - (a) Teratology
 - (b) Geratology
 - (c) Ecology
 - (d) Limnology
 59. White Muscle Disease (WMD) in grazing animals is caused by the deficiency of
 - (a) Zinc
 - (b) Molybdenum
 - (c) Selenium
 - (d) Cobalt
 60. The major air pollutant in urban atmosphere is
 - (a) Carbon dioxide
 - (b) Sulphur dioxide
 - (c) Nitrogen oxide
 - (d) Carbon monoxide
 61. ——— are cold-blooded animals.
 - (a) Endotherms
 - (b) Isotherms
 - (c) Mesotherms
 - (d) Exotherms

ENGLISH

BY RAGHU BHATNAGAR & RAJUL BHARGAVA

FOR PO, SCRA AND IFtS EXAMS

This section is designed to help those appearing in the forthcoming PO exam of the BSRB (Central Group) and Central Bank of India, Clerks' Grade, SCRA and the IFtS exams.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers are given at the end of this supplement.

READING COMPREHENSION

1 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the best alternative:

1. Human activities have certain peculiarities which have long-range negative effects on the environment and which prevent the rational utilisation of its resources. 2. Above all others, we would like to single out the effects of war. 3. The arms drive and other activities which are part of war preparations consume colossal material resources, among them a tremendous amount of natural wealth, including some natural resources of which there is an acute shortage on earth. 4. The arms drive absorbs the work of more than 20 million young people throughout the world who are both healthy and fit for any type of productive labour, and who instead serve in the armed forces, and more than 100 million people are used in production for war. 5. At least half the work being done by scientists in all countries goes into military research.

1. The word *certain* in sentence 1 means

- (a) not named or described but taken as known
- (b) not named or described but existing
- (c) named, but not

well-known

- (d) a limited quantity or number of

2. In sentence 2 the expression *all others* refers to

- (a) negative effects
- (b) human activities
- (c) certain peculiarities
- (d) its resources

3. In sentence 3 the author has

- (a) made a neutral statement
- (b) said something with a feeling of approval
- (c) pointed out the scantiness of natural wealth
- (d) illustrated the negative effects of human activities

4. The expression *arms drive* in sentence 4 means

- (a) transportation of armed people
- (b) attacking moves made by armies
- (c) well-planned efforts for producing weapons
- (d) need for fighting as part of human nature

5. The best heading for the above passage will be:

- (a) Some peculiarities of human activities
- (b) Rational utilisation of resources
- (c) Some negative effects of war
- (d) Best ways of using productive labour

SPOTTING ERRORS

II Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part. If there is no error, mark 'e'.

1. I remember having read some-
a b
where that the first satellite
was launched by Russians.
c d
No error
e
2. It is undeniably true that many
a
amongst us felt the whole
b c
building to vibrate. No error
d e
3. Do you insist that we meet at
a b
least once tomorrow to discuss
c d
about the subject? No error
e
4. Your latest servant's uniform
a b
both displeased my wife and
c
me. No error
d e
5. No sooner had she realised her
a b
blunder than she began taking
c d
corrective measures. No error
e
6. The tallest among them express-
a b
ed a keen desire to sit under
c d
the shade of a tree. No error
e
7. At that very moment they were
a b c
showing signs of growing ner-
vousness, isn't it? No error
d e
8. "He is too healthy," remarked
a b
the Captain, "and is best suited
c

to an army career. No error
d e

9. She has a remarkably kindly
a b
disposition who wins he
c d
friends wherever she goes
No error
e
10. One of her firmest belief was
a
that her friend shouted at he
b
with a view to making he
c
aware of her repeated lapses
d
No error
e

PREPOSITIONS

III Choose the correct preposition

1. During the last 10 years, her face has changed — recog-
nition.
(a) beside
(b) beyond
(c) besides
(d) above
2. Will you kindly look — her complaint?
(a) at
(b) about
(c) into
(d) upon
3. One of his weaknesses is that he is averse — all criticism.
(a) to
(b) in
(c) about
(d) against
4. If you persist — this folly, you will fail miserably.
(a) into
(b) at
(c) about
(d) in
5. She has been crying — mid-
night.
(a) from

- (b) since
- (c) before
- (d) after

USAGE

IV Fill in the blanks with the right word/phrase from the given options

- 1 Mrs Saxena is an old acquaintance of —
 (a) me
 (b) us
 (c) her
 (d) mine
2. February is the — month in the year
 (a) tiniest
 (b) smallest
 (c) shortest
 (d) fewest
- 3 They have questioned your judgment — ?
 (a) isn't it
 (b) have they
 (c) didn't they
 (d) haven't they
- 4 She — in the kitchen when I rang the door bell
 (a) was working
 (b) worked
 (c) has worked
 (d) had worked
- 5 My father helped me — with money when I lost my job
 (a) on
 (b) out
 (c) along
 (d) through

SPELLING

V Tick off the correctly spelt word in each set of four words

- 1 (a) horrendous
 (b) horendous
 (c) horrendus
 (d) horendus
- 2 (a) trenquility
 (b) trenquility
 (c) tranquillity
 (d) Trenquillity
- 3 (a) ramshakle

- (b) ramshakel
 - (c) ramshekile
 - (d) ramshackle
- 4 (a) continuum
 (b) continum
 (c) kontinuum
 (d) cuntinuum
 - 5 (a) tarmegant
 (b) termagant
 (c) termegant
 (d) termegent

SYNONYMS

VI Select the word which is nearest in meaning to the given word

- 1 NEOPHYTE
 (a) new convert
 (b) new ideology
 (c) new fashion
 (d) new disease
- 2 TEMPEST
 (a) heat
 (b) big forest
 (c) violent storm
 (d) bad temper
- 3 RAMBLE
 (a) unclear speech
 (b) pleasure walk
 (c) a card game
 (d) a creeper
- 4 SPECTRE
 (a) ghost
 (b) sight
 (c) face
 (d) look
- 5 LEVITATE
 (a) hang from ceiling
 (b) become hard
 (c) rise and float in air
 (d) exercise the body

ANTONYMS

VII Select the word which is nearly the opposite in meaning to the given word

- 1 QUIET
 (a) loud
 (b) noisy
 (c) crowded
 (d) busy
- 2 OPAQUE

- (a) clean
(b) clear
(c) transparent
(d) distinct
3. PEACE
(a) disturbance
(b) lawlessness
(c) violence
(d) war
4. COSMOS
(a) disorder
(b) chaos
(c) hell
(d) confusion
5. METICULOUS
(a) careless
(b) irresponsible
(c) inattentive
(d) general

SENTENCE COMPLETION

VIII Choose the best alternative

1. An osteopath is a person who
(a) practises any system of medicine that works
(b) practises witchcraft and black magic
(c) treats certain diseases by manipulating bones and muscles
(d) shows off his skill in treat

ing human diseases

2. Having fractured his leg, he cried out with
(a) sorrow
(b) pain
(c) regrets
(d) ache
3. Being close-fisted, he often
(a) spent lavishly on luxuries
(b) donated large sums to charities
(c) threw expensive parties to his friends
(d) grudged the Sunday parties in his house
4. A rhapsody is
(a) a musical composition in irregular form
(b) a poem lamenting the death of a dear one
(c) a small speech in praise of a ruler
(d) a one-act play satirising human follies
5. A puerile question is suitable only for
(a) a child
(b) an adult
(c) a girl
(d) a boy

NUMBER PYRAMID

Which would you estimate to be the greater sum of the figures on the left or that of the figures on the right?

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 987654321 | 123456789 |
| 87654321 | 12345678 |
| 7654321 | 1234567 |
| 654321 | 123456 |
| 54321 | 12345 |
| 4321 | 1234 |
| 321 | 123 |
| 21 | 12 |
| 1 | 1 |

Answer

Believe it or not they both add up to the same 1 083 676 269

Maxey Breaks in TESTS AND TEASERS

ANSWER KEY

ARITHMETIC

1. (a). Let the number of boys be x . Then $x + 2x = 1250$, which gives $x = 25$.
2. (c). $\frac{1}{1.7} = 0.583$ and $\frac{1}{1.5} = 0.688$. So the required fraction is $\frac{2}{3}$, which equals 0.625.
3. (c). His son got $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the estate. His daughter got $\frac{1}{4}$ rd of $\frac{1}{4}$ th, i.e., $\frac{1}{16}$ th, which values Rs 6,250. So the value of the whole estate is Rs 75,000.
4. (b). $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational and hence it's an infinite non-repeating decimal.
5. (d). 1 per cent $= \frac{1}{100}$, i.e., 0.01. So half of 1 per cent is 0.005.
6. (c). Total strength of the school is $195 + 252 + 333$, i.e., 780. The required percentage $= \frac{195}{780} \times 100$ per cent, i.e., 25 per cent
7. (b). Let the C.P. be Rs 100. Then M.P. is Rs 135. S.P. = Rs 135 - Rs 13.50, i.e., Rs 121.50. Hence, profit is $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
8. (b). Cost of first kind of tea = Rs 520 and that of the second kind = Rs 1,080. Then total cost = Rs 1,600 and S.P. = Rs 30.56, i.e., Rs 1,680
Hence, gain $= \frac{80}{1,600} \times 100$ per cent, i.e., 5 per cent
9. (d). Let the wheat purchased be x quintals. Then C.P. = Rs 150x. S.P. for $\frac{4x}{5}$ quintals is Rs $\frac{120 \times 150x}{100}$, i.e., Rs 180x
Hence, rate $= \text{Rs } \frac{180x \times 5}{4x}$, i.e., Rs 225 per quintal
10. (c). $a:b = 2:3$ or $8:12$ and $b:c = 4:6$ or $12:18$. Hence, $a:c = 8:18$
11. (c). $15 \times x = 35 \times 21$, which gives $x = 49$
12. (b). Nisha's share $= \frac{2}{2+3+4}$ of Rs 540, i.e., Rs $\frac{2 \times 540}{9}$ or Rs 120
13. (d). In the given mixture, milk = 21 litres and water = 9 litres. If x litres of water are added so that $\frac{21}{9+x} = \frac{3}{7}$, it gives $x = 40$ litres
14. (d). Total money contributed by Harbans Lal for 1 month = $7 \times \text{Rs } 3,000$, i.e., Rs 21,000, and by Nand Ram = $8 \times \text{Rs } 5,000$, i.e., Rs 40,000. So the ratio of profit = 21:40
15. (a). Let the fourth number be x . Then sum of first three numbers = $6x$. Therefore, $6x + x = 56$, which gives $x = 8$
16. (d). Total age of two children = 36 years and total age of children along with parents = 128 years. So total age of parents = 92 years. Therefore, father's age is 50 years.
17. (b). In the first case, $P = \frac{P \times R \times 10}{100}$, which gives $R = 10$ per cent.
In the second case, $3P = \frac{P \times 10 \times T}{100}$, which gives $T = 30$ years
18. (b). Let one part of Rs 5,000 be Rs x . For first part, interest = Rs $\frac{x \times 4 \times 2}{100}$, i.e., Rs $\frac{2x}{25}$.

For second part, interest = Rs $\frac{1500 \times 10 \times 1}{100}$

Then $\frac{2x}{25} + \frac{5,000-x}{10} = 440$, which gives $x=3,000$. So the required ratio is 3,000: 2,000, i.e., 3:2.

- 19 (b). Using C.I. formula, $1,352 = P \left(1 + \frac{4}{100}\right)^2$ or $\frac{11}{10} P = 1,352$, which gives $P = \text{Rs } 1,250$.

20. (b) We know that $T D = \frac{S D \times R \times T}{100 + R \times T}$

$$\text{Therefore, } 210 = \frac{S D \times 6 \times 5}{100 + 6 \times 5}$$

Solving it, we get $S D = \text{Rs } (7 \times 130)$, i.e., Rs 910

- 21 (b) Let P.W. be Rs 100 Amount due C.I. = Rs $100 \left(1 + \frac{1}{10}\right)^2$, i.e., $S D = \text{Rs } \frac{11}{10}$ If S.D. is Rs 4,410, its P.W. = Rs $\frac{100 \times 4 \times 4,410}{441}$ i.e., Rs 4,000

- 22 (c) By investing Rs 84, the income is Rs 3 So by investing Rs 2,520, the income will be Rs $\frac{3 \times 2,520}{84}$, i.e., Rs 90

- 23 (c) Here, by investing Rs 80, we will get Rs 4 So yield is $\frac{4}{80} \times 100$ per cent, i.e., 5 per cent

24. (a) Work to be done by Ramu and Deep in 1 day is $\frac{1}{12}$ th, by Ramu and Sohan in 1 day is $\frac{1}{15}$ th, and by Deep and Sohan in 1 day is $\frac{1}{20}$ th.

So work to be done by all the three together in 1 day is $\frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20}\right)$, i.e., $\frac{7}{60}$ th Therefore, in one day, Ramu will do $\left(\frac{7}{60} - \frac{1}{20}\right)$ th of the work or $\frac{1}{15}$ th Hence, he will complete that work in 15 days

25. (a) Work done by 12 men will be the same as that done by 21 boys 7 boys can do a work in 29 days The same work will be done by $(21+8)$ boys, i.e., 29 boys, in $\frac{7 \times 29}{29}$ days, i.e., 7 days

26. (c). Ram will cover 2 km more in each hour. He has to cover 8 km to overtake Mohan Kumar. He will do so in 4 hours

27. (b). Let one-way distance be d km Then total time taken = $\left(\frac{d}{40} + \frac{d}{60}\right)$ hr, i.e., $\frac{d}{24}$ hr and total distance covered = $2d$ km Hence, average speed = $\frac{2d \times 24}{d}$ kmph, i.e., 48 kmph.

28. (d) Area of a small square = $\frac{1}{4}$ sq cm Number of such squares formed = 50×4 , i.e., 200

29. (b). The edge of the longest tile is G.C.M. of 549 cm and 387 cm The G.C.M. of 549 cm and 387 cm is 9 cm

- 30 (c) Here the longest side is $(2x+1)$ cm, the triangle is right-angled By the Pythagoras theorem, $(2x)^2 + (x-1)^2 = (2x+1)^2$ Solving it, we get $x=0$ or 6, but $x=0$ is not possible

31. (c). Let x units be the radius of the given circle Its area = πx^2 .

New area = $\pi \left(\frac{9x}{10}\right)^2$, i.e., $\frac{81\pi x^2}{100}$. Then decrease in area is $\frac{19\pi x^2}{100}$ and its percentage = 19.

32. (a). Let the monthly income of each be Rs $5x$. Then Ravi spends Rs $(4x+400)$. So $20x+1,100=16x+1,600$, which gives $x=125$. Hence, the monthly income of each is Rs 625.
33. (c). Increased price of sugar = $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the original price. To keep the expenditure same, consumption of sugar should be reduced to $\frac{7}{8}$ th of the original. So, decrease in consumption = $1-\frac{7}{8}$, i.e., $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the original or 12.5 percent.
34. (b). S.P. of 3 toys = C.P. of 4 toys or C.P. of 3 toys + gain = C.P. of 4 toys. So gain on 3 toys = C.P. of 1 toy. Hence, gain per cent = $33\frac{1}{3}$.
35. (c). Using rule of alligation, number of better pens : number of ordinary pens = $300-225 : 350-300$, i.e., 75:50 or 3:2. So the number of better-quality pens = $\frac{3}{5} \times 80$, i.e., 48.
36. (d). Let the third number be x . Then the second number is $3x$ and the first is $6x$. So $\frac{6x+3x+x}{3}=100$, which gives $x=30$ and hence the first number is 180.
37. (b). Outside faces of the cube are painted. Let us remove the outer one-cm cubes from all the four sides. Thus, we are left with a cube of 2 cm edge, whose faces are not painted at all. It will give 8 cubes of one-cm edge.
38. (d). Let radius of the base of given cylinder be r units. Then volume of the cylinder = $\pi r^2(2r)$ cubic units, i.e., $2\pi r^3$ cubic units. Volume of a spherical ball = $\frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{r}{2}\right)^3$ cubic units, i.e., $\frac{\pi r^3}{6}$ cubic units. So number of balls = $2\pi r^3 \div \frac{\pi r^3}{6}$, i.e., 12.

SCRA EXAM JULY '82 (G.K.)

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1.(a) | 2.(a) | 3.(a) | 4.(b) | 5.(a) | 6.(b) |
| 7.(a) | 8.(b) | 9.(b) | 10.(c) | 11.(b) | 12.(a) |
| 13.(a) | 14.(a) | 15.(a) | 16.(d) | 17.(a) | 18.(a) |
| 19.(a) | 20.(c) | 21.(c) | 22.(c) | 23.(a) | 24.(b) |
| 25.(a) | 26.(b) | 27.(b) | 28.(d) | 29.(b) | 30.(a) |
| 31.(a) | 32.(a) | 33.(a) | 34.(d) | 35.(b) | 36.(d) |
| 37.(c) | 38.(d) | 39.(d) | 40.(c) | 41.(d) | 42.(c) |
| 43.(a) | 44.(a) | 45.(a) | 46.(b) | 47.(b) | 48.(d) |
| 49.(a) | 50.(a) | 51.(c) | 52.(c) | 53.(c) | 54.(d) |
| 55.(d) | 56.(a) | 57.(a) | 58.(c) | 59.(d) | 60.(b) |
| 61.(a) | 62.(d) | 63.(a) | 64.(d) | 65.(d) | 66.(d) |
| 67.(d) | 68.(c) | 69.(c) | 70.(a) | 71.(a) | 72.(b) |
| 73.(b) | 74.(a) | 75.(b) | 76.(d) | 77.(d) | 78.(a) |
| 79.(c) | 80.(a) | 81.(d) | 82.(c) | 83.(b) | 84.(c) |

85.(b) 86.(b) 87.(a) 88.(c) 89.(d) 90.(d)
91.(d) 92.(d) 93.(c) 94.(d) 95.(a)

TEST OF REASONING (Verbal)

1. QUIT, SUIT, SLIT.
2. SAPS, TAPS, TAPE, TAKE.
3. LOOK, LOOT, LOST, LOSE, ROSE.
4. PINE, PING, SING, SONG.
5. (c), i.e., 'R' in MASTER.
6. (a), i.e., 'E' in EBONITE.
7. (d), i.e., 'T' in GOUT.
8. (d), i.e., 'R' in COVER.
9. (d), i.e., 'T' in INQUEST.
10. (d), i.e., Rs 117. Since Ram won Rs 27 more on the second race, he must have won $\frac{175-27}{2} + 27$, i.e., Rs 101 on the second race. Since this amount is Rs 16 less than the amount Sham won on the second race, Sham must have won Rs 117.
11. (b), i.e., 25 apples. The question implies that two-thirds the number of apples in the second basket is equal to 10. In other words, the second basket has $10 \times \frac{3}{2}$, i.e., 15 apples. The first basket will, therefore, have $15 + 10 = 25$ apples.
12. (a), i.e., 10 km. Since the two cars are moving in the same direction, the speed of the faster car relative to the slower one would be 80-50 kmph. Since the slower car is caught by the faster in 20 min, the distance between the two cars must be $30 \times \frac{20}{60} = 10$ km.
13. (b), i.e., stinginess. The relationship between pique and resentment is that of synonyms. A similar relationship exists between parsimony and stinginess. Cuisine means style of cooking, while pasha refers to Turkish or Egyptian officer of high rank.
14. (b), i.e., $16\frac{2}{3}$. The series follows the pattern: $\frac{2^2}{2} = 2$; $\frac{4^2}{3} = 5\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{6^2}{4} = 9$; $\frac{8^2}{5} = 12\frac{4}{5}$, and, therefore, the next number should be $\frac{10^2}{6}$, which is equal to $\frac{50}{3}$, i.e., $16\frac{2}{3}$.
15. (a), i.e., North-west. South-west is 225 degrees in the clockwise direction from north. 225 degrees in the clockwise direction from east shall take us to north-west.
16. (c), i.e., 18 men. The question implies that 6 men will be able to

CORRIGENDUM

As was required in questions 9 to 13 of *Test Of Reasoning* (June '83), some of the letters in the capitalised words were not underlined. The same is done below and any inconvenience caused is regretted.

9. PATIELA 10. BARGAINING
11. REFRIGERATION 12. PERSONALITY 13. PREMATURE

dig 18 holes in 6 days. Since we want 18 holes to be dug in 2 days, i.e., in one-third of 6 days; the number of men required would be three times 6, i.e., 18 men.

17. KJ. Number the letters of the alphabet from A to Z from 1 to 26 and also number these from Z to A from 1 to 26. You will notice that when the second letter from the beginning is taken, the third and fourth letters are taken from the other side, i.e., BXW; similarly, when D, i.e., the fourth letter, is taken from the beginning, the fifth and sixth letters are taken from the other side, i.e., D V U. In other words, the letters are grouped in threes and written according to the pattern explained. Since O is the fifteenth letter from the beginning, it must be followed by the sixteenth and seventeenth letters from the other side, i.e., K and J.
18. (b), i.e., Ram is not X. If Radha is not Z, it means Sham is X. Since both Sham and Ram cannot be X at the same time, we can say that Ram is not X. Now if Ram is not X, it does not mean Sham cannot be Y. Therefore, choice (a) is incorrect. Choice (c) is also incorrect. Nothing prevents Ram from being Y and is, therefore, incorrect.
19. (a), i.e., R is never greater than P.
20. (b), i.e., Metal X may not be the hardest of all substances. When we say that there is no substance harder than metal X, we are not precluding the possibility of some other metals being as hard as metal X.
21. GENERAL. From the number code it is obvious that 27 stands for A, 28 stands for B, 30 stands for D, 31 stands for E and so on. Therefore, we shall get GENERAL.
22. (d), i.e., $\frac{100(y-x)}{y}$. The standard-quality samples must be $y-x$, since x out of y are of the sub-standard quality. When expressed in percentage the standard-quality samples, we get the answer.
23. (a), i.e., 94. In each of the first three triangles, the number in the circle has been obtained as under: $\sqrt{8+7+2(5)}=5$, $\sqrt{35+26+2(10)}=9$; and $\sqrt{39+75+2(15)}=12$. Therefore, 13 must equal $\sqrt{35+x+2(20)}$, where x stands for the question mark, i.e., the missing number. It, therefore, must be 94.
24. (c), i.e., cerebrospinal fever. Trypanosomiasis is the same as sleeping sickness, whereas cerebrospinal fever is the same as meningitis. The relationship is that of synonyms.
25. (b), i.e., 18. The digits outside the brackets have been added to get the numbers inside them.

TEST OF REASONING (Non-Verbal)

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-------------|
| 1.(d) | 2.(c) | 3.(c) | 4.(c) | 5.(b) | 6.(c) & (e) |
| 7.(d) & (e) | 8.(c) & (e) | 9.(a) & (c) | 10.(d) & (e) | 11.(a) | 12.(a) |
| 13.(c) | 14.(b) | 15.(c) | 16.(b) | 17.(c) | 18.(c) |
| 19.(c) | 20.(d) | 21.(d) | 22.(b) | 23.(e) | 24.(b) |
| 25.(b) | | | | | |

SCIENCE

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) | 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) |
| 19. (b) | 20. (c) | 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (c) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (c) | 33. (b) | 34. (c) | 35. (b) | 36. (a) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (c) | 41. (d) | 42. (c) |
| 43. (b) | 44. (b) | 45. (c) | 46. (c) | 47. (a) | 48. (a) |
| 49. (b) | 50. (d) | 51. (a) | 52. (d) | 53. (a) | 54. (a) |
| 55. (a) | 56. (b) | 57. (b) | 58. (c) | 59. (c) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (a) | | | | | |

ENGLISH

- | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| I | 1 (b) | 2 (a) | 3 (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | |
| II | 1 (d) | 2. (d) | 3 (d) | 4 (c) | 5. (e) | 6 (d) |
| | 7 (d) | 8 (a) | 9 (c) | 10 (a) | | |
| III | 1 (b) | 2 (c) | 3 (a) | 4 (d) | 5 (b) | |
| IV | 1 (d) | 2 (c) | 3 (d) | 4 (a) | 5 (b) | |
| V | 1 (a) | 2 (c) | 3 (d) | 4 (a) | 5 (b) | |
| VI | 1 (a) | 2 (c) | 3 (b) | 4 (a) | 5 (c) | |
| VII | 1 (b) | 2 (c) | 3 (d) | 4 (b) | 5 (a) | |
| VIII | 1 (c) | 2 (b) | 3 (d) | 4 (a) | 5 (a) | |

MISSING

Find the missing word

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 9 |
| T | R | E | P | I | D | A | T | I | O | N |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|
| 4 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| P | H | I | L | O | S | O | P | H | E | R |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| 5 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Answer

INDUSTRIOUS (Simple letter-number coding using the first two words as keys. The one extra letter added in the third word, coded 13, is U, which can be determined on inspection of the rest of the word decoded.)

From IMPROVE YOUR I.Q. by Glenn Wilson

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Continued From Page 1

May 3 Violence rocks Patiala and Amritsar, army and BSF kept in readiness in Punjab

Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee leaves for Manila to seek \$2 billion loan from ADB

May 4 Arson and violence in Patiala curfew imposed

Home Minister P. C. Sethi appeals for restoration of peace in Punjab, government not to yield to Khalistan demands in Rajya Sabha

Three day ADB meeting opens
Italian Parliament passes law clearing way for early election

May 5 Tension in Patiala as mob violence and arson continue, one killed, police firing

Sethi rules out dissolution of Assam Assembly and judicial inquiry into Nellie carnage

May 6 Sethi confer with Haryana and Punjab CMs, no progress in latest attempt to evolve formula on river water and territorial disputes

Israel accepts U.S. plan for troops withdrawal from Lebanon, asks UN to unify security issue

Hand grenades hurled at Patiala municipal commissioner's house, curfew extended

One man inquiry panel set up to probe Amritsar disturbances

May 7 Arson continues in Patiala, central team visit city to assess situation

May 8 Patiala curfew relaxed as situation eases, 155 arrested, 14 preventive measure

May 9 New formula to give Punjab tangle sent to Akali Dal, says Sethi, Lok Sabha

Patiala situation improves, curfew lifted further

British PM Margaret Thatcher calls for general elections, announces commitment to be dissolved by May

Rajya Sabha rejects Finance Bill, giving parliamentary approval to Union Budget

May 10 Patiala calm as settlerys town

May 11 PM meets entire Union Cabinet in effort to end Punjab impasse

May 12 Akali Dal fails to arrive at decision on Centre's formula, meeting in Amritsar ends in confusion as hardliners refuse to budge

May 13 Violence spreads in Kashmir Valley, one killed and 300 injured in clashes between National Conference (NC) and Congress (I) (Cong (I)) workers

PM addresses Punjab Cong (I) legislators, rules out change in state leadership

May 14 Lebanese Cabinet approves troops withdrawal agreement, Phalanx radio reports

Soviet Union rejects all US proposals to limit nuclear missiles in Europe as negotiating team arrives in Geneva

May 15 New formula sent to Akalis, says Sethi

By elections held for four Assembly and one Lok Sabha seats

May 16 Lebanese and Israeli Parliaments approve troops withdrawal pact

No need for fresh formula, acceptance of Akali demands only solution to Punjab tangle, declares Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal

Pakistan and China open Khunjerab pass, ignoring India's protest

May 17 Lebanon-Israeli sign peace accord with US as witness

Longowal agrees to convene meeting of national opposition parties—suggestions by visiting Lok Dal and Janata Party MPs accepted

External Affairs Ministry reiterates objections to Karakoram highway opening of Khunjerab pass complicates solution to problems with China and Pakistan, says ministry spokesman

May 18 Emergency imposed in Sri Lanka, violence marks polling in Tamil Nadu

Syria refuses to receive US Middle East envoy Philip Habib as protest against Israeli-Lebanese accord

May 19 Srinagar Cong (I) headquarters set fire in pre-election clashes

Joining United National Party (JNP) seats in Sri Lanka by election, President Jayawardene consolidates power

May 20 J & K tense on eve of May 20, 50 injured in clashes between Muslims and mill workers

May 21 Nineteen-day-old Patiala curfew lifted

May 22 More violence in Kashmir, 100 injured, 10 killed in clashes between Muslims and mill workers

Sethi settles Akali Dal for fresh talks to resolve Punjab response, awaited Longowal says in Punjab

Lebanese troops withdrawn

May 23 South African warplane attacks African National Congress (ANC) bases in Mozambique, 10 killed, 10 injured, base and seven ANC offices destroyed

Lebanese Government agrees to withdraw troops from Syria, NC troops withdrawn

J & K accession to India final, says CM Farooq Abdullah

May 24 UN Security Council opens debate on Namibia, India urges implementation of plan for Namibian independence

Cong (I) and NC worker clash again in Kashmir Valley as poll campaigning reaches peak, 85 injured in Srinagar and Anantnag

US House of Representatives approves initial funds for MX missile plan

Senate's final vote tomorrow

May 25 Krishna overwaters project inaugurated

Syrian planes fire missiles at Israeli jets

Senate gives President Reagan green signal on MX issue, \$625 million released for testing and basing

May 26 Israel charges Syria of violating ceasefire

First annual conference of Telugu Desam begins in Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), CM N.T. Rama Rao calls for replacement of Sarkaria Commission with fiscal commission

May 27 Turkish troops carry out limited thrust into Iraq to capture Kurdish guerrillas, no casualties, says Turkish foreign ministry

Israeli forces put on alert, Syria warned against renewed hostilities

May 28 Fourteen Opposition chiefs meet in Vijayawada, issue statement blaming Centre for country's ills and infringement on states' powers

Soviet Union warns US and NATO against deployment of American missiles in Europe, Soviet Government to reconsider unilateral moratorium on deployment of nuclear systems in western USSR, says policy statement

William Burgin, UN Secretary-General, urges disarmament

May 29 Three hundred hurt in wide spread riot in Karnataka, 100 injured, 100 arrested, 100 killed

Israel sends more troops into Lebanon, Syria accuses of new artillery attacks in Bekaa valley

May 30 William Burgin, UN Secretary-General, urges disarmament, condemns mutilation of cooperation with IMF and decision on oil price, calls for lower level of weapons in arms

May 31 Sethi urges Akali Dal for fresh talks to resolve Punjab response, awaited Longowal says in Punjab

June 1 India-Pakistan joint commission meets in Islamabad

Longowal overrules Akali Dal's decision to meet, sets date for meeting

June 2 Indo-Pak talks on Kashmir to be resumed in August in New Delhi

June 3 Sethi receives positive response from Longowal, talks

June 4 Indo-Pak talks on Kashmir, 100 injured in clashes, 100 killed in clashes

Heavy fighting erupts between rival Palestinian factions in eastern Jordan

June 5 Risk polling in J & K, 60 per cent turnout to 1st vote, 100 injured in clashes

Israeli troops in Lebanon on alert, Bekaa Valley calm after a day's fighting between rival Palestinian factions

AP

NEWS CAPSULE

ABBREVIATIONS

ARDB Aeronautics Research and Development Board

BICP Bureau of Industrial Cooperation and Finance

CADA Command Area Development Authority

EXOSAT European X-Ray Observatory Satellite

WASME World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprise

APPOINTED

Kiran Doshi Joint Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, as Indian Ambassador to Ireland succeeding M Shah

Dr Halfadan T Mahler, reappointed to a third five year term as Director General of the World Health Organisation (WHO) by the 36th World Health Assembly which met in Geneva

Bansi Lal Congress (I) member of the Lok Sabha, reappointed Chairman of the Estimates Committee for the second successive year

Yuri Andropov General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) as the Commander in Chief of the Soviet armed forces

Sunil Martra member of the CPM as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament, succeeding BJP member Satish Aggarwal

Jacques De Larosiere, former Director of the French Treasury, to a second five year term as Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and has been re-elected to the post

Aravinda Rajanandani Provisional Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, to join Ambassador to Hungary, succeeding V K Verma

Gen Arjun Narshingha Panta as Chief of Staff of the Royal Nepalese Army, replacing Gen Smith Pratap Shah by order of King Birendra

Ashoke Sen Chib India Ambassador to Yugoslavia as Indian Ambassador to Iraq, succeeding P T Sinar

Ram Lal Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs as Indian High Commissioner to Jamaica, succeeding David Christopher Manners

Langhorne Motley US Ambassador to Brazil as Assistant Secretary of State for Inter American Affairs, the State Department's top ranking Latin American official, following the dismissal of

Thomas Enders in a dispute with the White House over the role of US troops in Central America

Maj-Gen Kailash Chander, winner of the PVSM in 1982 for distinguished services of the most exceptional order, as Director-General of Civil Defence, succeeding Maj-Gen W S. Bakshi

Lt-Gen A.S. Vaidya, GOC-in-C Eastern Command, as the next Chief of Army Staff, succeeding Gen K.V. Krishna Rao who retires on July 31

Lt Gen Vaidya was commissioned into the army in 1945 and has won the Mahavir Chakra twice—during the 1965 Indo-Pak operations and again in 1971. He was Director of Military Operations at the Army Headquarters and was promoted as Corps Commander in July 1980. In the recent past, he has been involved in counter-insurgency operations. He was awarded the PVSM in January this year

AWARDED

The 1982 Sanjay Gandhi Science and Technology Awards, carrying a cash prize of Rs 1,00,000, to Dr B P Pal (agriculture), Dr G S Venkataraman (energy), and Dr P R Adiga and Dr T C Anand Kumar (jointly for population control and family welfare)

The 1983 Udyogratna Awards to 17 eminent persons. Among them were film-maker B R Chopra, industrialists V K Modi and Subhash Gambhir and Indian Airlines Managing Director Kamani Chadha

'The World's Best Bad Author' title to American Gail Cain, a 38-year-old editor of technical books

The 1981 Rashtra Bhushan Award, instituted by the Fuel Instrumentary and Engineering Foundation of Ichalkaranj, carrying a cash prize of Rs 1,00,000, to eminent mathematician Jayant Narlikar

The Order of Lenin to Soviet academician Georgy A. Arbatov, regarded as the best Soviet authority on the US and a close communist party adviser on American policy, for his services to "the study of topical theoretical problems of international relations and the training of scholarly cadres"

The Palme D'Or, the top prize at the 36th Cannes Film Festival, to Japanese film *The Ballad Of Narayama*, directed by Shohei Imamura, the **Grand Prix of Creative Cinema** to French director Robert Bresson for his film, *L'Argent*

(Money), and Soviet director-in-exile Andrei Tarkovsky for the Italian entry *Costaggia*, **Jury's Special Grand Prix** to British entry *Monty Python*, **Jury Prize** to Indian film-maker Minal Sen for *Khari* (The Case Is Closed), **The Best Artistic Contribution Prize** to Spanish director Carlos Saura for his operatic *Carmen*

The Columbia Pacific University's honorary degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** to S Krishnaswamy, Chairman of the new Mass Media Foundation of India, claimed to be Asia's largest private documentary and short-films organisation, for his documentary films particularly *Indus Valley To Indra Gandhi*

The Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fellowships to Suma Chitnis, head of the sociology research unit of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Bombay, R Tirumalai member of the Economic Reforms Commission and John Barnabas, of the Post graduate School of Biological Studies, Ahmednagar, on the eve of the 19th death anniversary of Nehru

The first **Nehru Science Award** instituted by the MP Government carrying a cash prize of Rs 1 lakh to Dr A.S. Pantial Director of the Patel Chest Institute New Delhi

The Katju Award for state scientists also of the MP Government, worth Rs 50,000, has been shared by Doctors R P Singh of Jabalpur University, H K Goswami of Bhopal University and J S Rathore of Rewa University

The 1982 Media India Award for the best human-interest story to Ashim Mukhopadhyaya, Calcutta correspondent of *Indian Express*, for his story, *The Evils Of Dowry Intensifying In Bengal*

Ram Deo Medal for Environmental Sciences, instituted by the Indian Environmental Society in the memory of Ram Deo Mishra, father of Indian Ecology, to Dr T N Khoshoo, Secretary in the Department of Environment

The 1983 Pitambar Pant National Environment Fellowship Award to Dr C R Krishnamurti, former Director of the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow

ELECTED

M.G.K. Menon, noted scientist, as Foreign Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He has been Director of the

Institute of Fundamental Research, Chairman of ISRO, Chairman of the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet and a Member of the Planning Commission

India re-elected to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), securing the highest number of votes—36 out of 54—from among 7 candidates. Also elected from Asia were Bangladesh and Bahrain

N.T. Rama Rao, re-elected President of the Telugu Desam at the first annual convention of the party in Vijayawada Andhra Pradesh

SCIENCE

A newly-discovered comet, described as 'a fairly large blob of light', streaked within 5 million km of the earth on May 11, closer than any comet in the last 200 years has done. The comet has been named Iras Araki Alcock after the recently launched astronomical satellite and two amateur astronomers credited with its discovery. The close encounter gave scientists a rare opportunity to study the space phenomenon and amateur astronomers a glimpse of a rare naked-eye comet. The comet is thought to be about 64,375 km across with a nucleus of frozen water, carbon dioxide and methane about 1.6 km in diameter. Its tail of gas stretches more than 4,82,800 km behind its bright head.

EXOSAT. A European space agency satellite called EXOSAT, carrying equipment to study X-ray sources, was launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, USA, on May 26, on board a three-stage NASA delta rocket. The satellite's eccentric orbit will bring it close to 345 km from earth at one point and as far away as 1,98,976 km over the North Pole. The satellite will take four days to complete an orbit.

Planet outside solar system: Douglas Lin, an astronomer from Santa Cruz University, California, has claimed the discovery of the first planet outside the solar system. This 'enormous' object discovered two years ago in the constellation of Taurus, 450 light years from earth, is a 'protoplanet' or one that is in the process of formation, according to Lin. Named Tirc for Taurus infrared companion, the mysterious body presents the appearance of a vast gas cloud that is 20 times larger than Jupiter.

Life growth at 250 degrees centigrade: Scientists have discovered life forms that can grow at temperatures of 250 degrees centigrade, a finding which may prompt a rethinking on the

possibility of life on other planets. The upper temperature level of environments known to support life was known till recently as only 105 degrees. But scientists at the Oregon and John Hopkins Universities in the US used a pressure cooker to nurture colonies of seawater bacteria from the Pacific that thrived at 250 degrees and multiplied 100 times in a few hours.

ECONOMY—National

The Food Corporation of India lost 6,51,000 tonnes of foodgrains in transit and storage, resulting in loss of Rs 120.05 crores during 1981-82.

World Bank report on state of Indian economy. The World Bank has urged India to broaden its domestic resources base by a host of measures including taxation of higher income groups in the agricultural sector. The Bank has advised this in view of India's high investment requirements and challenges on the external front. The Bank's report on the state of the Indian economy was placed before the developed members of the Aid India Consortium.

The African Development Bank on May 13 adopted a resolution clearing the way for India, Portugal and Saudi Arabia to become its latest non-African members. The decision, which has to be ratified by the governments of the three countries, will bring the Bank's membership to 71.

India will loan 10,000 tonnes of wheat to Nepal to help it tide over a difficult food situation under an agreement signed between the two countries on May 18 in New Delhi. The commodity loan is on replacement basis and free of interest for six months from date of delivery.

World Bank loan for power project. The World Bank on May 23 announced a \$250.7-million loan for the development of India's power transmission capability. The Bank also announced the approval of a \$147 million credit to India by the International Development Association (IDA) for an urban development project in Calcutta. The power project will provide the first stage of integration between the northern, western and southern power grids by constructing inter- and intra-regional transmission links—the first step towards an integration of separate regional transmission networks to a national grid.

Changes in Import-Export Policy. The Commerce Ministry has announced more changes in the import and export policy for 1983-84, under which the upper limit for allowing automatic import of technical designs and drawings

against replenishment licences (RPL) by manufacturers and exporters has been raised from Rs 10 lakhs to Rs 20 lakhs. This will be applicable to units exporting at least 25 per cent of their production of select products with the minimum at Rs 5 lakhs or who export select products of at least Rs 1 crore. Also, the upper limit for the import of a single item by actual users has been raised from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 1.5 lakhs. It has been decided to restore the Open General Licence (OGL) facility for the import of web-fed high speed letter press rotary and offset rotary printing machines having a speed of more than 35,000 impressions per hour.

India's foreign-exchange reserves at the end of 1982 stood at Rs 4,566.44 crores, a drop of Rs 255.66 crores over the previous year despite the drawing of Rs 1,892.81 crores from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) extended financing facility. This comes to an overall fall of Rs 2,148.47 crores in the reserves during the year if IMF borrowings are excluded or an average monthly fall of Rs 179 crores. The reserves at the end of 1981-82 stood at Rs 3,354.50 crores, including a drawing of Rs 636.8 crores from the IMF.

India-EEC joint trade. India and the European Economic Community (EEC) will intensify industrial cooperation in a bid to stimulate European investment and encourage transfer of technology. Under an agreement at the second meeting of the EEC-India joint commission in Brussels recently, it was decided that a working group will review joint trade to help reduce India's trade deficit with EEC. It was also decided that science and technology would be the priority sectors in bilateral cooperation in the future. An EEC delegation is to visit India soon to explore possibilities of joint programmes in third countries.

Netherlands loan. The Netherlands will provide India with a loan of Rs 70 crores for the current year. The loan will be for the import of various types of equipment from the Netherlands, as well as for financing the cost of development projects like the NABARD and rural drinking-water supply scheme.

The International Bank for Rural Development (IBRD) has given India a \$46.2 million loan to help prevent further deterioration in the Himalayan ecology. The loan is for 20 years, including five years of grace, and carries an annual commitment charge of 0.75 per cent on undisbursed balance and a fee of 0.25 per cent on the loan.

ECONOMY—International

Swedish aid for developing

Countries: The Swedish Parliament has approved a \$900 million budget for aid to developing countries at 1 per cent of GNP. India's quota of \$45 million remains unchanged which makes it the third biggest beneficiary. The total is a 2.5 per cent increase on the previous year's budget.

The 10-nation European Common Market on May 17 raised its agricultural subsidies. A 4.2 per cent increase in subsidy price for cereals, milk, meat and sugar of other products was effected. The raise followed six weeks of quabale marked by violent protests by French farmers demanding higher price supports.

Increased taxes in US 1984 Budget: The US Senate on May 13 gave tentative approval by a 57 vote to a 9-1 Budget that relies on tax increases of \$9.9 billion next year and more than \$14 billion over three years to help to reduce swollen federal deficits. It was the worst defeat for President Reagan in the Republican controlled Senate since he took office two and a half years ago. The \$849.7 billion budget provides for a 6 per cent spending increase, far below the 10 per cent Reagan had asked for for the FY 1984. On domestic spending it provides \$12 billion more than Reagan sought. It relies on tax increases: \$9.9 billion in 1984, \$14.7 billion in 1985 and \$5.1 billion in 1986 to reduce deficits that would have soared past \$200 billion by 1990. The deficits are estimated at \$178.6 billion in 1984, \$167.7 billion in 1985 and \$170 billion in 1986.

The UN World Food Programme will give \$282 million in food aid for 23 development projects in 18 countries including India. The aid will partly substitute the wages of workers in development projects, encourage voluntary work and feed the hungry.

New economic plan for Pakistan: The National Economic Council Pakistan's highest economic decision making body has approved a new five year economic plan aimed at making the country a significant agricultural exporter and expanding domestic energy sources. The new plan includes an expenditure of \$23 billion in the public sector and \$15 billion in the private sector. It would allocate \$7 billion to agriculture. The plan will become official when the Planning Commission finalises it. The proposed \$38 billion plan is more than double that of the current five year plan ending June 30.

Increased aid from the rich countries: Aid from rich countries to developing nations in 1982 increased by 9 per cent from \$23 billion to \$27.9

billion, according to the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The sum represents 0.39 per cent of the rich countries GNP compared to 0.35 per cent the year before. The increase was due to increased contributions to the multilateral aid institutions, which were unusually low in 1981.

EVENTS—National

Fifty years of Indo-British telephone link: Britain and India on May 3 observed the completion of 50 years of their telephone link with a brief conversation between their Prime Ministers. Indira Gandhi spoke to Margaret Thatcher briefly. Half a century ago, the then Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, made the first call from London to Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay.

AP restores age limit for government service: The Andhra Pradesh Government on May 2 reversed its earlier decision to reduce the age limit for joining government service from 34 to 28 years. Announcing it at a press conference, Chief Minister N.T. Rama Rao said the government restored the status quo following representations from several people. This was the first time the Telugu Desam Government had to reverse its decision following public pressure.

INSAT-1B, the Indian national satellite, has been delivered to the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida, USA, for final preparations before its take-off in August. The satellite, built by Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation for ISRO, will be launched atop the American space shuttle, Challenger.

Mottur thermal power project: The Planning Commission has approved the Rs 238.28-crore Mottur Thermal Power Project Extension in Tamil Nadu for inclusion in the state's Sixth Plan.

Supreme Court stays ban on private practice: The Supreme Court on May 16 dismissed an appeal by the Andhra Pradesh Government against an order of the state High Court staying its ban on private practice by government doctors.

Indo-Pak joint commission: The Union Cabinet on May 16 ratified formally the Indo-Pakistan joint commission, which will meet for the first time in Islamabad shortly. The commission was established to boost bilateral cooperation in various fields.

The Assam Ministry's strength rose by three with the induction on May 17 of one Cabinet-rank minister and two ministers of state. The new ministers are G.C. Langthasa (Cabinet) and Kabir

Rai Brachhari and Lakhmi Prasad Hazarika. The strength of the Sankar Ministry is now 33.

Indian gyrocopter: India has successfully test-flown its first gyrocopter, developed at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Evolved from the famous Benson gyrocopter, the one-man ultralight aircraft made two short hops recently at the aerodrome of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).

India's proposals for prevention of nuclear war: India has presented a set of proposals in the form of a working paper on behalf of the non-aligned countries, aimed at preventing nuclear war, before the UN Disarmament Commission. Indian Ambassador in Geneva, M. Dubey, presented the draft on May 20. Among the 14-point recommendations are prohibition of use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear states, a treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons and a declaration by all states possessing nuclear weapons on non first use, and a freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons.

Insurance payment for INSAT-1A: The New India Assurance Company on May 21 made the final payment of about \$3.5 million to the ISRO for the loss of Indian National Satellite INSAT-1A completing payment for the largest ever claim of \$66 million in Indian insurance history. INSAT-1A, launched on April 10, 1982, from the Cape Canaveral launching pad in Florida, USA, was abandoned in space on September 4 following sudden depletion of fuel resulting from minor spacecraft deficiencies.

Heavy-water consignment for atomic-power project: A consignment of 20 metric tonnes of heavy water meant for the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project at Kota arrived in New Delhi on May 25 from the Soviet Union. The heavy water was imported under an existing contract with the Soviet Union for supply of 256 metric tonnes.

New categories of film certification: The Central Board of Film Censors will be known from June 1 as the Central Board of Film Certification, under the new Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983. There will be two new categories of UA (universal but subject to parents' permission to allow their children below 12 years to see the film) and S (restricted to members of a particular profession), in addition to the already existing 'Universal' and 'Adults only'.

MIG-27: Equipment for the assembly and eventual indigenous production

and is now being installed in the HAL units by Indian experts. A total of about 200 MiG-27 aircraft are expected to be assembled and produced at HAL with the first aircraft rolling out in April 1984. The assembly of the aircraft will be done at the Nasik division of HAL.

APPLE used for educational purposes: India's first experimental satellite APPLE on June 4 beamed a five-hour course in robotics to audiences in four centres in UP, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Karnataka. The pre-recorded programme, jointly organised by the ISRO, the New York-based Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (IEEE) and the P & T Department, was beamed from the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad.

New party formed in Kerala: A new political party, named the Kerala Pradesh Labour Party (KPLP), has been formed in Kerala. The main platform of the party is to bring regional parties to power in the state. Party President is Arookutty Majeed and General Secretary is Vaikom Kumaran.

Parliament approved the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 1983, with the Rajya Sabha passing it on May 10. The Bill seeks to amend the Central Industrial Security Force Act to convert the force into an armed force of the Union and make it a more effective force in providing security to vital industrial undertakings.

EVENTS—International

Iran's pro-Soviet Tudeh (Communist) Party was dissolved on May 4 by an order of the Iranian Prosecutor General. The move followed televised confessions by seven Tudeh leaders in which they said that they had passed military and political information to the Soviet Union, and declared that Marxism no longer had a place in Iran.

The US House Appropriations Defence Sub-Committee on May 11 voted 9-3 in favour of a resolution to free funds for the controversial MX missile, following President Reagan's assurance that he would undertake a review of arms-control proposals at the negotiations with the Soviet Union. The Sub-Committee voted for a spending of \$560 million for research, development and flight-testing of 10 warhead missiles.

New US intelligence unit: The Pentagon has created a new intelligence unit for espionage and covert operations called the Army Intelligence Support Activity (ISA). The unit augments the role of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Defence

Intelligence Agency. **Mika Spiljak** on May 13 became President of Yugoslavia in succession to Petar Stambolic, who ended his one-year term as head of the country's nine-man collective state Presidency. Vidoje Zarkovic became Vice-President for the next 12 months. He will become President next year under the system by which the office rotates annually. The system of rotation of the office among eight members of the body was introduced three years ago after the death of Marshal Tito.

New party formed in Turkey: A group of retired officers, former bureaucrats, cabinet members, lawyers and businessmen on May 16 announced the formation of Turkey's first new political party since 1980. The Nationalist Democratic Party, as the new party calls itself, is headed by Turgut Sunalp, 66, a retired Four-star General, and a former Ambassador to Canada. The party was formed following a new political parties law which came into force on April 24.

Election announcement by Kenyan President: President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya on May 17 called for a general election in September in an apparent bid to resolve the serious political situation in the country. The last general election was held in November 1979 when Moi was formally affirmed by the electorate.

New government in Austria: The Socialist Chancellor in Austria, Fred Sinowatz, on May 18 announced a new 15-member coalition government showing eight changes from the country's outgoing one party Cabinet. The new administration includes three members of the rightist Liberal Freedom Party (FPÖ), with the party leader, Norbert Steger, receiving double portfolios of Vice-Chancellor and Trade Minister.

US Immigration Reform Bill: The US Senate has passed a Bill to grant legal status to millions of illegal aliens and increased penalties for employers who violate immigration laws. Under the Immigration Reform Bill passed on May 18, aliens who have been in the US continually since 1977, even if they entered the country illegally, would be granted permanent resident status. Aliens in the US since 1980 would get temporary legal status. Also, employers who have illegal aliens working for them face a \$1,000 fine for the first violation after a warning and upto \$2,000 for subsequent violations.

US lifts embargo on F-16 delivery: President Reagan on May 19 lifted an embargo he imposed last year on the delivery of the 75 F-16 fighter bombers

last year following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and lifted when Israel and Lebanon reached accord on withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanese territories.

Enquiry into Poland's labour troubles: Member nations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) have voted overwhelmingly in favour of setting up a special enquiry into Poland's labour troubles. The 56-member governing body of the ILO on May 27 voted 44-6 with 5 abstentions to approve a commission of enquiry recommended by the ILO's Freedom of Association Committee. The decision followed Poland's refusal to let the ILO meet Lech Walesa and other Solidarity leaders last October.

Pakistan has banned the entry of any newspaper, magazine or document showing Kashmir as part of India. The omnibus ban includes calendars, charts, paintings, drawings, photographs, films, slides and other visual representations.

Emergency declared in Peru: The Peruvian Government on May 30 clamped a 60 day state of emergency on the country following a wave of bomb attacks in Lima on May 27, allegedly by leftist guerrillas, which blew up 10 electric pylons and caused a 90-minute blackout in the capital. The emergency, which suspends all constitutional rights, was justified as being imposed to protect Peru's electricity service.

Amnesty to Kenyan prisoners: President Moi on June 1 granted amnesty to more than 6,000 Kenyan prisoners, including 22 air force men accused of plotting to overthrow the government, to commemorate 20 years of Kenyan self rule.

Australia renews contact with USSR: Australia has decided to lift all sanctions imposed on contacts with the Soviet Union by the previous Conservative Government. The Labour Government's Foreign Minister, Bill Hayden, announced on May 31 that Australia was interested in a more productive relationship with the Soviet Union and would henceforth deal with the Soviets on a "more pragmatic basis". The move followed the Australian Government's recent decision to normalise trade relations with Moscow.

Mongolia expels Chinese residents: China on June 4 lodged an official protest with the Mongolian Government over the massive expulsions of Chinese residents from Mongolia in recent weeks. In a note handed to the Mongolian embassy in Beijing, China

more than 1,700 Chinese residents of Mongolia had been expelled, and ordered the Chinese Government to regard the expelled as stateless. The Chinese Government, through the South Mongolian People's Republic, admitted that a number of stateless had been expelled, but said that the expelled were not Chinese citizens. It said that the expelled were Chinese citizens of the People's Republic of China, and that the Chinese Government would take steps to protect their rights.

Japan to stop discrimination against foreign manufacturers. The Japanese Government has announced that it will stop discriminating against foreign manufacturers in the textile industry. The Japanese Government has announced that it will stop discriminating against foreign manufacturers in the textile industry. The Japanese Government has announced that it will stop discriminating against foreign manufacturers in the textile industry.

Taiwan has severed diplomatic relations with Lesotho. Taiwan has severed diplomatic relations with Lesotho. Taiwan has severed diplomatic relations with Lesotho. Taiwan has severed diplomatic relations with Lesotho. Taiwan has severed diplomatic relations with Lesotho.

Uranium struck in Pakistan. Uranium has been struck in four new areas of Pakistan. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), which conducted surveys for uranium in central Pakistan, areas of the Arabian Sea coast and on both sides of the Indus river, discovered uranium contents of 0.2 per cent in a large amount of the samples. The potential output of uranium when fully exploited is yet to be determined.

Nepal and Bhutan have established formal diplomatic relations. The ambassadors of Nepal and Bhutan in New Delhi will be concurrently accredited to Thimphu and Kathmandu, according to an announcement on June 1.

Riots in London. About 100 people went on a rampage on June 5 in the north London district of Proton, which two years ago witnessed serious racial riots. The rioters looted, smashed police equipment and two policemen about 400 yards. A police car was overturned and set on fire, and one police officer was seriously injured.

US to negotiate for nuclear freeze. The US House of Representatives on May 14 passed a bill directing the administration to negotiate for a nuclear freeze.

the superpowers for a mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze. The House disregarded President Reagan's warning that a freeze resolution would weaken his administration's position at the arms control talks in Geneva. Sixty members of Reagan's Republican Party voted with the Opposition for the freeze.

Afghanistan expels US diplomat. Afghanistan on May 9 ordered an American diplomat, Peter Graham, to leave the country within 48 hours. Graham was expelled for allegedly interfering in the Afghan civil war. Graham was expelled for allegedly interfering in the Afghan civil war. Graham was expelled for allegedly interfering in the Afghan civil war.

US military aid. The US House of Representatives on May 14 passed a bill to cut off military aid to Pakistan. The Reagan Administration had asked for \$15 million military aid for Pakistan. Others among more than two dozen countries similarly eliminated were Sudan (\$57 million), Morocco (\$52 million), Tunisia (\$73 million), Turkey (\$120 million) and Korea (\$60 million).

DIED

John Masters, 68, noted author whose works included *Bhowani Junction* and *Night Runners of Bengal*, who served as an officer of the British Army in India, with active service on the north-west frontier, on May 8 in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Muguel Aleman, 82, the first civilian President of Mexico after its revolution and the man credited with creating modern Mexico, on May 14 in Mexico City of heart attack.

Kenneth Clark, 79, the distinguished British historian and author of the widely acclaimed book *Civilisation* which was serialised by the BBC, on May 21 in London following a brief illness.

Albert Claude, 84, Belgian scientist and Nobel Prize winner for Medicine in 1974, a pioneer in the use of electron microscopy, on May 22 in Brussels.

Arvid Pelshe, 84, the oldest member of the Soviet Union's ruling Politburo, who for years headed the party's watchdog control commission. Date and cause of death were not given.

Prince Charles of Belgium, 79, the Count of Flanders who ruled Belgium for six years as Prince Regent at the end of World War II, on June 1 in Ostend on the Belgian coast.

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Senior Residents, JIPMER

The Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Pondicherry, requires 32 Senior Residents in the departments of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Urology, Anaesthesiology, Skin and STD, Radiology, ENT, Orthopaedics, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Pharmacology and Preventive & Social Medicine. To be eligible, candidates must hold a postgraduate degree or diploma in the concerned specialty and not be over 30 years of age.

The institute also requires 12 1st year Junior Residents (non post graduates), for which candidates must be registered medical graduates and have completed one-year compulsory internship. There's no upper-age limit for these posts. Last date for receipt of applications is 11/7/83. For prescribed application forms, write to the Director, JIPMER, Pondicherry-605 006, by 30/6/83, sending a self-addressed stamped (75p) envelope (24 x 10 cm).

Legal Officers, RBI

The Reserve Bank of India Services Board, Bombay, invites applications for 5 posts of Legal Officer in Reserve Bank of India. Candidates must have a bachelor's degree in Law with at least 50 per cent marks and a minimum of 3 years experience as an advocate/law officer in legal department of a large banking or financial institution/lawyer in an advocate's or solicitor's office. Age should not be above 32 years as on 1/6/83. Last date for receipt of applications is 18/7/83. Application must be submitted in the prescribed forms obtainable from Secretary, RBI Services Board, Hongkong Bank Building, 6th Floor, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Flora Fountain, Bombay 400 023, on payment of Rs 5 by crossed Indian Postal Order (IPO), drawn in favour of RBI and payable at GPO Bombay. Requests for forms must be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope (27 x 12 cm) with stamps worth Rs 1/30 and must reach the above address by 1/7/83.

Sports Scholarships

The Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala, offers a number of scholarships to youngsters proficient in sports under the following schemes: (i) 400 national level scholarships of Rs 75 p.m. to school students who have secured first or second positions in a recognised national sports meet, (ii) 800 state level scholarships of Rs 50 p.m. for school students who have secured first or second positions in a recognised state sports meet, (iii) 100 national level scholarships under NSO programme of Rs 100 p.m. for university or college students who have secured first or second positions in a junior/senior national championship or first position in the All India Inter-varsity Championship, (iv) 30 scholarships of Rs 200 p.m. to sportswomen who have secured first position in an individual event in a senior national championship or to those who have represented the country in an approved international competition obtaining a satisfactory position, (v) scholarships of Rs 150 p.m. to women holding a master's degree in Physical Education and doing M.Phil/Ph.D. Last date for receipt of applications is 31/7/83. For details and prescribed application

forms, write to the Director, NIS, Motibagh, Patiala-147 001 mentioning the scheme under which you want to apply and enclose a self-addressed envelope (23 x 10 cm).

Probationary Officers Exam

The Banking Service Recruitment Boards, Lucknow (Central Group), Baroda (Western Group) and Madras (Southern Region) will hold a written exam for selection of Probationary Officers on 11/9/83. To be eligible, candidates must have a degree or equivalent qualification and their age must be between 21 and 28 years as on 1/1/83. Last date for receipt of applications is 9/7/83. For details and the standard format of application form, see the following newspapers: *Indian Express & The Statesman* dated 3/6/83 and *Employment News* dated 11/6/83 for BSRB, Lucknow; *The Times of India* dated 4/6/83 and *The Hindu* dated 1/6/83 for BSRB, Baroda; *Indian Express* dated 8/6/83 and *The Hindustan Times* dated 9/6/83 for BSRB, Madras.

Central Excise, Income tax Inspectors Exam

The Staff Selection Commission will hold the Inspectors of Central Excise, Income tax etc. exam on 13/10/83. Candidates must hold a degree or equivalent qualification. Age limit varies between 18 and 25 years for different posts. Applications should be submitted by post in the standard printed forms available at head/main post offices on payment of 70 paise. Last date for receipt of applications is 4/7/83. For details see *Employment News* dated 21/5/83.

Senior Observers Exam

The Staff Selection Commission will hold the Senior Observers Exam on 6/11/83 for recruitment to the above-mentioned post in various meteorological centres of the India Meteorological Department. To be eligible, candidates must have a B.Sc. degree with Physics as one of the subjects and their age must be between 20 and 25 years as on 1/8/83. Last date for receipt of applications is 25/7/83. Standard application forms are available at major post offices for 70 paise. For details, see *Employment News* dated 11/6/83. □

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REACTIONS



Since none of the 'Reactions' to our 'Points To Ponder' ('Why Student Violence?', April '83) rated a First Prize, the three best ones are being given Rs 50 each.

WHY STUDENT VIOLENCE?

The geometric growth of the institutions of higher education has not only lowered the standards of education, but has also contributed its share towards the ever increasing student violence in the country. Most colleges are understaffed and lack proper facilities like libraries, laboratories and playgrounds. The warning to the state governments not to increase the number of colleges and universities has fallen on deaf ears. The UGC has to bow before the politicians for sanctioning new institutions.

The teachers who back them are appointed not according to their academic records but due to their political approaches. Every institution is infested with groupism among teachers. These rival groups further divide the students into different factions inciting them to indulge in undue violence. When ex-politicians, who had indulged in factionalism throughout their lives, are appointed as vice-chancellors, their arrogant behaviour adds fuel to the already ignited fire of student unrest.

Worst still, except a few lucky ones, most students see a bleak future. They know, no matter how seriously they study, the limited jobs available will always be grabbed either by those having the right approach or the means (money) to buy it or belonging to the reserved categories. But the fact which has been least studied is that a majority of the students who indulge in violence are those who know that no harm will come to them because they are either re-

lated to powerful politicians or bureaucrats or are the sons of affluent parents. They know that whether they study or not, they will never lack jobs or will be absorbed in the family business.

Student violence can be minimised only if deserving students are admitted for higher education and certain jobs are delinked from degrees.

R.C. GOYEL, Solan

Our educational administrators mostly buy peace by conceding students' demands. However, even a superficial analysis shows that these demands are not the real cause of the violence that afflicts our campuses. They are only the external manifestation of the total lack of involvement of the 'learner' in the 'learning process'. There will always be a demand, no matter how many you satisfy. If, today, it is food in the hostels, tomorrow it will be the removal of the vice-chancellor.

How then are we to involve the learner in the learning process? The need of the hour is to question the very relevance of our present educational system and to ruthlessly change it wherever necessary. More than a decade back, Alvin Toffler in his celebrated book, *Future Shock*, had forcefully suggested that... "we shall first need to generate successive, alternate images of the future—assumptions about the kinds of jobs, professions and vocations that may be needed twenty to fifty years in the future... the kind of technology that will surround us and the organisational structures with which we must mesh. It is only by generating such assumptions... that we can deduce the nature of the cognitive and affective skills that the people of tomorrow will need..." This remedy should prove just as good for India as it is for post-industrial societies. It is only by increasing the 'cope-ability' potential of the educational process in this manner that we can involve and commit students. We shall be better off if we heed Toffler's advice instead of harping incessantly and almost pathologically on the golden past when the 'guru' was worshipped even before God.

R.G. SOOD, Simla



Violence, like corruption, is probably a way of life—a mode of expression for latent frustration. Frustration for the student because of a bleak future. This, in turn, is due to limited job-oriented courses, limited openings in the available few and lack of proper guidance to join the right course at the right time. In addition, insufficient coaching, inefficient coaches and inadequate material make matters worse. As a result, the student strays into everything other than his education and wastes his invaluable potential and precious years. Today, the student is not brought up in a proper milieu. This very same student is tomorrow a teacher and how best he moulds his students is anybody's guess. He becomes a parent too and how well his offspring is groomed is common knowledge. And the vicious circle continues.

Day-to-day reports in the media promise no prospects in the future for our young student. Day in and day out it is dinned into the ears that what matters for success be it in an exam or an interview is not 'merit only', but what in today's parlance is known as 'a pull'. It is but natural that the student in this setup continues his education with a broken heart, shaken confidence and shrunken thought. All this finds an outlet in escapism and this escapism dons the apparel of violence, be it an issue directly concerned with his studies or not.

Logic, analysis and reasoning appear to be beyond the comprehension of our students. They do not know why they are violent but they are violent. Everyone in this society—from the parents, to the teachers, to the leaders, to the very education system—are totally responsible for this national malady—student violence.

K. KARAMCHETI, Tirupati

AT THE INTERVIEW

Where did I go wrong at my interview? How do I give a successful interview? Beginning this issue, we start a new feature wherein a factual interview is reproduced with comments from a panel of experts comprising members on the interview boards of public and private sector firms and banks who assess the candidate's performance and pinpoint his weak and strong points

CIVIL SERVICES

Under Mohan is facing the UPSC interview board for his personality test. This is the final round in the selection procedure. If successful, he will be admitted to the coveted ranks of IAS officers. A Political Science graduate from Delhi University, Mohan has had a brilliant academic record. On completing his studies, he landed the job of Management Executive with a prestigious industrial house in Bombay. He is drawing a handsome salary and is quite successful in his career. But all along he has wanted to join the IAS. He scored high in both the Civil Services Prelims and Mains. And he has now been called for the interview.

Mohan is ushered into the room by a UPSC official. As he steps in, he takes a quick view of the set up of the room and walks towards the interview board. He wishes the members good morning, whereupon the Chairman asks him to be seated. Mohan makes himself comfortable and sits confidently in a businesslike manner. Besides the Chairman, the interview board comprises four other members. The first person from the left is a nuclear scientist (NS). Next to him is a Philosophy professor (PP). In the middle is the Chairman (C) who is a member of the UPSC. Next to him is a senior bank manager (BM). The fifth gentleman is a political scientist (PS). The interview begins.

C: Mr. Mohan, your bio data indicates that your academic record has been excellent right from the beginning. With such a record, why didn't you do postgraduation?

M: Mr. Chairman, I should have. But I thought it would be a waste of time and money as I was interested neither in teaching nor in research. My interest was management

C: Excuse me if I'm being personal, but why were you not interested in teaching?

M: Sir, it is just a question of aptitude. During my three-year stay in college, I frequently used to debate on this question when I was alone. I found that I was at my best when I was dealing with difficult problems and was negotiating on certain issues with different people. I was convinced that I would not come across such situations if I opted for teaching.

C: Then why do you want to give up your present job, which also gives you a handsome salary? In fact, what you are earning now would be available to you in the Civil Services only 10 years hence.

M: I agree. Moneywise, Civil Services is not a better proposition. But man does not work for money alone. It's my philosophy that one should get enough money to maintain one's family. If one gets enough money for a comfortable living, then one should care more for status and respect than mundane things like money.

C looks at PP.

PP: Mr. Mohan, are you an elitist believing that a comfortable living is the be all and end all of life? Do you think people who serve the poor and live a simple life, like Gandhi, are not happy?

M: Happiness is a very subjective phenomenon. There may be people who may not be happy with tons of money and there may be people like fakirs who are quite happy, though they do not possess anything. Such people are exceptions. I belong to the category of average normal human beings who want to live in a society. I think I am not an elitist because I do not want to live away from the masses. The very fact that I want to leave the present job, which gives me more money than the civil services, is sufficient evidence to prove that I want to live among the masses.

persons who do not live in the society are not average human beings?

M: I don't mean that. My point was that such people lead a life different than is led by the average social human being. The important thing is that the society would not accept if we all started living like that. A civilisation can progress only when the social structure is maintained.

PP: Do you think we can maintain our social structure when violence is on the increase?

M: No sir, we cannot. The increasing violence in every aspect of life is the most dangerous development of the post-independence era. Violence is shaking the foundation of our society and if it is not checked, civilised living may not be possible.

NS: What do you think is the root cause of violence in our society?

M: I think it is the increasing non-tolerance among us. Every society has to develop a set of rules which have to be observed by all. It is the duty of the state to see that these laws are observed. Those who do not should be disciplined. In India, we have developed a tendency of not observing rules and the state does not make efforts to discipline those who violate them.

NS: Probably, what you're saying is that the state is primarily responsible for the present violence?

M: In fact, it is. In a civilised society there is no other institution which can maintain law and order. The state has to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

C: Are you trying to say that the government should deal with the unruly crowd with a heavy hand?

M: Not necessarily. Sometimes, it may be necessary, but efforts should be made to deal with the situation in such a way that a heavy hand is not used. All situations are not similar and, therefore, you cannot prescribe a standard way of controlling the situation.

PS: Mohan, suppose you are in a district which is in turmoil. The two communities are at loggerheads and there is a possibility of a flare-up. How would you handle the situation?

M: Sir, as soon as I report for duty, I would check up on the

intelligence system. The first priority would be to develop a good intelligence system so that I could know what situations are likely to happen, when, and who are the people behind all this. When I come to know that there is a likelihood of violent disturbances, I would try to contact different people connected with the disturbances. I would meet them individually and in groups and would try to convince them that the situation is not going to benefit either. I would also try to involve prominent citizens of the city and influential people and peoples' representatives. Thus, I would try to check the developing of a violent disturbance. However, I would not imagine that nothing would happen. I would be prepared for violent occurrences. My instructions would be to deal with the crowd politely, tactfully but promptly.

B: Mr Mohan, since the nationalisation of banks, there has been an emphasis on providing financial support to the weaker sections and the poor. Do you think it is a wise policy?

M: I think it is. In a developing country, the weaker section forms the bulk of the society. People

being small businesses are unable to get finances from any source and they are unable to raise finances from their own sources. However, their potential in creating employment, particularly in the rural sector, is high. Neglect of this sector is bound to upset the pace of growth and the development of the economy. I think our banks have a greater role and responsibility in ensuring the functioning of the small sector.

B: But recovery from the small sector is very bad, and funds cannot be recycled if the recovery ratio is slow. What have you to suggest?

M: You are right, sir. The recovery ratio is slow. In some cases it is as low as 30 per cent. This, however, should not check banks to reduce the flow of finances to the small sector. Banks should ensure that funds are properly used and the desired results achieved. Negative utilisation of bank funds should be checked. The bank loan should not be taken as a free gift.

B: But what can banks do in this connection?

M: Banks can deal with the situation in several ways. Banks should realise that small farmers have many unsatisfied wants and

they divert a part of their loans for meeting consumption expenditure. I feel that when a bank is considering a loan proposal, a circulation margin for consumption expenditure depending upon the social status of the borrowers must be provided. This would help the borrower carry on with the scheme smoothly and prevent mis-utilisation of sanctioned funds. Banks can also appoint technical officers to supervise and assist borrowers. Banks should also try to have sufficient information about the borrowers relating to his need, genuineness, integrity and working capacity. The repaying capacity of the borrower should also be considered. Bank officers should personally visit the borrower's work premises. Efforts can also be made to maintain some personal contact with the borrower. I understand that a few banks have appointed recovery officers who visit the borrower on pre-fixed dates and collect instalments. Such recovery officers can also help in proper utilisation.

PS: How do you feel, Mr Mohan, to the formation of a council of chief ministers of the southern states?

M: I think it is welcome move. This would help in bringing to regional level. In fact, our constitution provides for such inter-state council. I do not remember the article but I am sure there is a provision for inter-state councils for inter-state and for crossing steps in which some of the states, or the union and two or more states, have common interest.

PS: Are you referring to Art. 263?

M: May be. I'm not very sure, as I've told you earlier.

C: How are you sure that councils will help in regional operation?

M: Since in a particular case, there are local and regional problems which the common groups have to face. For example, in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, there are many problems in water supply. Then, in the case of power, the state may be a single state and another a deficit state. For example, in Tamil Nadu there is an acute power shortage whereas in Andhra, the situation is not that bad. State councils can help in solving these problems. □

ASSESSMENT

Mohan gave a convincing answer to the question why he wanted to go in for all-India services in spite of the fact that he had already got a well-paid job. However, it sounded hypocritical to say that man should not bother about mundane things like money. It was enough to say that status and public esteem are also important.

The question regarding a teacher's job should have been answered more frankly. He could have mentioned that he had no aptitude for a teacher's job. There is no harm in saying that the pay, prospects and status of teachers are not as good as that of administrators.

The question regarding elitism could have been analysed a bit deeper. Elitism and comfortable living are not synonymous. Elite is a French word meaning 'the choicest', 'the best', and it is generally applied to the cream of the intelligentsia and the professionals. It is in this sense that IAS, IPS, etc. are re-

garded as elitist services. Field jobs in the all-India services are not always comfortable but they give job satisfaction due to achievements.

The answer to the question regarding violence in society was very good. Promotion of peace and harmony is laudable but ultimately, the State is responsible for maintaining law and order. The State alone has the instruments to enforce its will.

With reference to the question regarding a council of the chief ministers of the states, it was alright to say that they could solve many problems. Inter-state cooperation, however, was essential to add that they should not form any 'front' against the Centre and should not adopt any confrontation postures.

To sum up, Mohan acquitted himself very well. His logic and reasoning were good. However, he gave the impression of not being totally frank as to why he wanted to change over to the administrative services.

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YASSER ARAFAT



Yasser Arafat is many things to many people: terrorist, father figure, revolutionary. What is he really? An insight into our newsmaker of this month.

He is a statesman with a state denied, a politician with his people dispersed, a terrorist who strikes no terror.

He is Yasser Arafat, de facto Chief of Staff of the 4.5 million stateless Palestinians and Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, founded in 1964 at the first Arab Summit. Like everything in the desert is in extremes, so is nationalism in troubled West Asia always at 'white heat'. Arafat, like his Jewish counterparts in the diaspora before him, will go to any extent in pursuance of his cause, which is self-determination for his people and their right to have a homeland. It is Palestine he wants—or rather, of late, what the UN then, in 1947, decided should be an Arab state in its partition plan of Palestine.

Pre-1947 Palestine under British mandate covered what is today Israel plus Israeli-occupied Gaza and the West Bank. In Palestine, of its

2-million population in 1948, two thirds were Arabs and the rest Jews. The UN partition plan, supported by the US and USSR, gave 57 per cent of Palestine to Jews, 42 per cent to Arabs and placed Jerusalem to be shared by Jews and Arabs under UN administration. War broke out in 1948, 1967 and 1973. The upshot was that Palestine was dismembered and Palestinians evicted to the West Bank and Gaza. Many others took refuge in Arab countries. PLO terrorist attacks on Israel and Jews worldwide and Israeli counteractions were the set routine thereafter. The scene of Israeli-PLO confrontation shifted to Lebanon. The Israeli-PLO face off there in June 82, the US supervised eviction of PLO guerrillas from their West Beirut redoubts following that the massacre of unarmed Palestinian civilians in West Beirut refugee camps later that year, and the stalemate over the withdrawal of foreign troops—Israeli, PLO and Syrian from Lebanon now highlight if anything the poignancy of the Palestinian problem.

And the credit for keeping it ever in world focus should go to Arafat. He has reigned virtually unchallenged for 14 years as the PLO Chairman, no mean task in the unstable Arab world. His organisation is now recognised by over 115 countries and has been granted a permanent observer status in the UN. Addressing its 29th General Assembly session in 1974, Arafat said: 'Today I come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand.'

Rhetoric apart, his actions and attire in public are calculated to conform to the image he has built over the years, his 'permanent scraggle of beard, which Arafat claims saves him an hour of shaving time—and thus working time—each week; his military fatigues with a gun at hip, and the chequered black-and-white *Keffiyeh* on his

head proclaiming he is an Arab and also meant to cover his baldness. Standing at 5 feet 7 inches, his smile and fortitude has a strange charisma. On the podium, he is a better speech-maker by Arab standards—a singular accomplishment among a race known to 'prize dramatic oratory'. He is known never to sleep twice under one roof for fear of assassination either by Arab or Israeli elements. While attending the New Delhi NAM Summit, his aides said with pride: 'Abu Amr (i.e. Arafat) never sleeps.'

Of his private life, they remain obsessively secretive, as does Arafat himself. Whatever little is known has been clouded by years of PLO myth-making. For instance, his little known real name is Abdil Rahman Arafat al Qudwa. While he was born in 1929 or 1930, whether it was in Jerusalem (as the PLO has it) or in Gaza or Cairo is a matter of conjecture. Son of a merchant father and a mother belonging to the powerful Hussaini clan of Jerusalem, Arafat adopted the alias 'Yasser' and joined the anti-Zionist party led by one of his Hussaini relatives. He also spearheaded revolts against the British mandate. In 1948, after the Israelis defeated the Palestinians, Arafat delinked himself from the clan and downplayed his aristocratic connections.

Later, Arafat did civil engineering in Cairo and ever politically conscious, was elected Chairman of Cairo's Palestinian Student Union. He was 27 then, and fought in the 1956 Suez Crisis as an Egyptian reservist lieutenant. Moving to Kuwait, he founded in 1957, Fatah, the Palestinian guerilla organisation. He says, 'Fatah is my woman, my family, my life.'

Arafat is a not-so devout Sunni Muslim—probably because Fatah is officially non-sectarian and also it would clash with his image as a revolutionary. For all that, Arafat

(Continued on page 90)

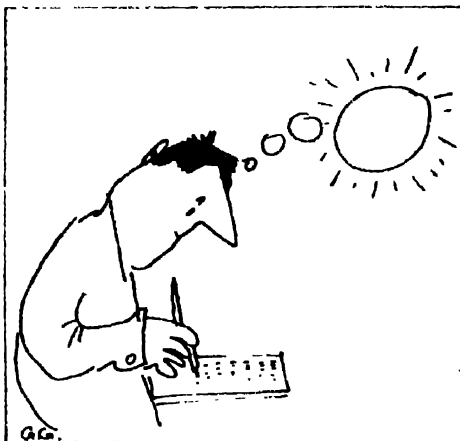
HOW TO MAKE NOTES-3

BY YASMEEN LUKMANI

Can you isolate important ideas and jot them down in the right order by just reading a passage? This instalment tells you how to group these ideas and place them in the order of importance.

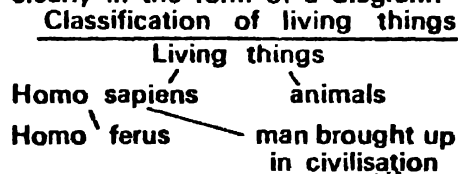
In the last issue, we looked at some of the ways of identifying the important ideas in a passage and the type of language used in making notes. Now we shall consider ways of grouping ideas in a passage and placing them in a hierarchy. Let us look at the following passage:

Exercise 6: Carolus Linnaeus, the eighteenth-century inventor of the system of classification of living things still in use, listed *Homo ferus*, Latin for 'Wild man', as a subdivision of our species, *Homo sapiens*. The characteristics of the feral form of human life, he declared, were hairiness, walking on all fours and lack of speech. When Linnaeus made his classification, he knew of ten cases of 'wolf children' abandoned by their parents and supposed to have been nurtured by wild animals. Since then more than 30 other cases have been thoroughly documented, although it has never been demonstrated that these children were reared by wolves or by any other animals. Scientists and philosophers early recognised the importance of 'wolf children', because such wild creatures provide natural evidence in the way human beings develop their behaviour when isolated from society. In fact, the capture of 'Wild Peter' in Hanover, Germany, in 1724 led a scientist to proclaim that he was more important than the discovery of 30,000 new stars. When 12-year-old 'Wild Boy of Aveyron' was captured in 1797 in France, contemporary readers of Rousseau anticipated that he would display the virtues of the 'noble savage' uncontaminated by civilisation. Scholars anxiously awaited his first words, which they felt would be man's



'natural' language, most probably Hebrew. They were disappointed. The wild boy was not particularly hairy, as Linnaeus claimed, but he did trot along on all fours—and he was inarticulate.

The first sentence indicates a system of classifying living things, in which *Homo sapiens* form one species with *Homo ferus* as a sub-species. This relationship can be stated very clearly in the form of a diagram:



In the next sentence, the writer speaks of the characteristics of *Homo ferus*, which can be clearly stated as:

Characteristics of *Homo ferus*:
1. hairiness; 2. walking on all fours; 3. lack of speech.

The first two sentences deal with the *nature* of the feral form of human life, which implies its status among created beings and its characteristics. What follows is somewhat different. It consists of evidence and counter-evidence for the nature of *Homo ferus* as described above. This can be stated in point form as follows:

Evidence

1. Linnaeus (18th century): Ten cases of 'wolf' children studied, i.e. children nurtured by wild animals.

2. Later: More than 30 other cases documented.

3. In Hanover, Germany, 1724: Capture of 'Wild Peter'.

4. In France, 1797: Capture of the 12-year-old 'Wild Boy of Aveyron'.

The formulation above states the actual evidence on hand, but this bare list is far from satisfactory for it indicates nothing of what each piece of evidence stands for. Let us try reformulating this. (See table on next page.)

The ideas within this single paragraph passage are carefully arranged, so that it is easy to make notes on them. It starts off with a very general statement which indicates Linnaeus' credentials as a classifier of species. This is interesting information in itself, but its importance for this passage, however, is only to establish Linnaeus' status; the fact of his being "the 18th century inventor of the system...still in use" is considered peripheral information in the context of the passage, and thus not listed in the notes. If it were to be listed, the notes would lose their focus. So it is important to distinguish between ideas central to the passage in question and those which can be ignored. The opening line here exemplifies a strategy commonly used, namely that the starting point of connected writing often provides a general statement of this type, linking the piece as a whole to the outside reality. The other points raised then fit within its general framework.

It is also important to distinguish examples from general statements. The cases mentioned in this passage are not examples but stages in the documentation of evidence regarding 'wolf children'. Hence they are central to the development of the main idea, namely, the nature of wolf children, and need to be mentioned if the notes are to attempt to outline the major ideas of the passage. Used for a different purpose, they could easily have been examples and would not

have needed to be added to their entry. This would have been the case, for instance, in the following sentence:

'Wolf children' have been studied by Linnaeus who knew of ten cases; by scientists and philosophers who recorded more than 30 other cases beyond the ones noted by Linnaeus; by scientists in Germany who studied 'Wild Peter', etc.

Also, notice how dramatic statements, as in lines 14-17, have to be altered in writing notes. "...the capture of 'Wild Peter'..." a scientist to proclaim that he was more important than the discovery of 30,000 stars" changes to, "Felt to be a milestone in scientific development" in the notes, in order to connect this explicitly with the study of human behaviour in isolation. The sentence quoted from the passage goes beyond this, comparing astronomy unfavourably with the social sciences, but this opinion is irrelevant to the main discussion and has to be suppressed in the notes. The use of the words 'In fact' in the lines quoted indicates

that the evidence is going to make the general statement particular. We need to hold on to only the relevant point in the particular statement which carries the thread of the argument.

Now I shall ask you to make notes on the following passage, bearing in mind the need for classificatory headings and the selection of ideas contributing to the focus of the passage. (key to notes in next issue.)

Exercise 7: Lots of theories have been put forward to explain why animals—even the human kind—yawn. According to Dr John Hadidian of Penn State University in the United States, one purpose of yawning is to maintain status. An animal opening its mouth bares its teeth and hence provides a subtle threat to others in the group.

If this explanation sounds a little far-fetched, it's worth mentioning that Dr Hadidian has spent a total of 698 hours watching a group of 20 monkeys. He compared their rates of yawning with their positions in the social hierarchy. As a result, he's now certain that

the yawning in the social group is accompanied by increased yawning.

What Dr Hadidian isn't sure of is the extent to which these conclusions apply to human beings. But whether they do it aggressively or not, he does believe that there is such a thing as 'social yawning'. So if you find yourself yawning all day, don't apologise. You may well be on your way to the top! **Key to exercises in previous issue**

Exercise 3: Sentence 1 establishes the framework of the development of American dictionaries out of British dictionary writing. The word 'earliest' suggests that a chronological sequence is to follow. Sentence 2 moves on to the major American milestone in dictionary writing. Sentences 3-5 deal with aspects of this dictionary, its weaknesses, its plus points and the nature of its impact on Americans.

Exercise 5:

1. Development of American dictionaries:

- (i) Earliest American dictionaries, simple school-books based on Samuel Johnson's famous dictionary (British).
- (ii) 1828: Publication of Noah Webster's *An American Dictionary Of The English Language*: a milestone.

2. Assessment of Webster's dictionary:

- (i) Plus points
 - (a) First native dictionary of importance.
 - (b) Used American spellings, definitions and illustrative quotations drawn from American scene.
 - (c) Writing of clarity and compactness not previously achieved in American dictionaries.
- (ii) Weaknesses: Crude pronunciation system, even inferior to previous dictionaries.
- (iii) Impact: Never achieved great popular acceptance because of two-volume size and high price.

(To be continued)

TABLE

| Case(s) | Documentation | Claim |
|---|---|--|
| 1. 10 cases of 'wolf children' | Linnaeus, 18th C | (i) Nurtured by wild animals
(ii) Can be classified as <i>Homo ferus</i> , a form of <i>Homo sapiens</i> |
| 2. More than 30 other cases | Thoroughly documented, studied after Linnaeus' classification | No evidence that these children were reared by wolves or other animals |
| 3. Capture of 'Wild Peter' | Found in Hanover, Germany, 1724 | Wild creatures provide evidence of the way human behaviour develops when isolated from society. Felt to be a milestone in scientific development |
| 4. Capture of 12-year-old 'Wild Boy of Aveyron' | Found in France in 1797 (period of Rousseau) | (i) Would display the virtues of the 'noble savage', uncontaminated by civilisation
(ii) Would speak in man's natural language, most probably Hebrew |
| (For 4.) | | Evidence
(i) The wild boy not particularly hairy (disproved Linnaeus)
(ii) Totted on all fours (supported Linnaeus)
(iii) Was inarticulate (disproved Rousseau's contemporaries) |

READING THE RAPID WAY-4

Do you have trouble adjusting your reading to your requirements? The problem can be solved if you learn to extract the relevant matter from the jungle of words before you.

Third step

Read (the first of the 3 Rs). With *Survey* and *Questions* behind you, you are now ready to read. Now the key point in reading is flexibility—flexibility in speed and flexibility in method. Read difficult and important material slowly, light matter quickly. Keep pressure on yourself to move as quickly as possible. By increasing our speed, we usually increase our concentration.

Anything that helps you concentrate better will help you read better. Make sure you have picked a place where, as far as possible, you won't be disturbed.

Flexibility in method. Some people feel guilty if they don't read every word. The important thing is not every word but every thought. Read for *thought-units*, not *word-units*. We don't live on things but on the *meaning of things*.

Consequently, in every paragraph look for the *main thought*. Often, it's in the first sentence. Sometimes there's only a single idea under a mountain of words. Most books, chapters and articles can be reduced by nearly 50 per cent and still express the full thought. Train yourself to detect the thought under those words.

Let us take an example. Read the following letter. It has 111 words. After you have read it, go over it again and see how many words you can strike out *without loss of meaning*.

EXERCISE: STRIKE OUT
Mr Ravinder Singh
Universal Book Agency
Main Road, Chaibasa

Dear Mr Singh:

We have received your letter dated October 21, in which you have asked for a copy of our publication *Brain-teasers*. We were very happy to receive your letter and shall be happy also to render you any service.

We regret to inform you that *Brain-teasers* is currently out of stock. The demand for this book has been so great that we could not keep up with the demand. We will, however, publish a reprint of that publication within the next six months since the response to it has been very favourable. When the new reprint is ready, we will inform you to determine whether you still wish to place an order.

Yours faithfully,

Manohar Datta
(Sales-in-charge)

Now go over it again and see how many words you can strike out without loss of meaning.

No. of words struck out——

No. of words remaining ——

Now consider, one after another, the real meaning of each paragraph:

1st: We received your letter.

2nd: The book is out of stock.

3rd: We will inform you when the reprint is ready.

Therefore, the actual number of words that are meaningful is less than 20. This can be done with most paragraphs and most articles in books. Every sentence will have some deadspots where the eye sees the word but the mind does not do any reading because there's nothing in the word that conveys or advances the thought. The *eye sees* but the *mind reads*. And this is the difference between watching a book and reading.

(Time to be spent on reading: 80 per cent of the total time.)

Fourth step

Restate: Putting the book down try to tell yourself the meaning of what you have read. If you get a chance, talk to others. It is even better if you can act on the basis of what you have read. Remember the old Chinese proverb:

"What you hear, you forget,
What you see, you remember,
What you do, you know."

EXERCISE: RESTATE
Again, choose a partner. Read the following story as quickly as you can, without any loss of understanding. You should be able to read it in less than two minutes, but do not take more than three. Then, putting the paper aside, restate to your partner the major facts and thoughts of the story.
(Time when you start: Minutes... seconds...)

The Dissection

It has always been my ardent desire to become a doctor, even more, a surgeon. Doing Botany practicals and dissections are my hobbies. I had dissected frogs, but this did not satisfy me. I wanted to work on something bigger and more interesting—a rabbit. I had on one occasion tried to poison one of our pet rabbits, but these suspicious rodents just would not come near the poisoned carrot. So I was quite surprised when I was informed that one of the rabbits had died, probably of shock when Herr Franz Von Titov, our German Alsatian, came sniffing near it. I was very happy and wasted no time in ringing up one of my friends. Sumit agreed to come over and assist in my dissection.

While Sumit was admiring the perfect specimen, I got the instruments ready and started on the preliminaries. Very carefully we nailed the specimen to the small perforated wooden board. The blood curdled in my veins while I tapped the rusty iron nails through the bones and into the wood. After each limb had been transfixed to the board, we started making headway on the dissection. Without any amateur fumbling, I took out a pair of shining scissors and started cutting the still soft, furry skin along a line from the chin to the fluffy tail. Taking extra care not to damage any of the organs, we gradually peeled off the skin. With a sigh of relief we sat back and just stared at the anatomy which looked like an assortment of various cakes. The one thing that attracted my attention was that no smell came from the specimen, which had been dead for about four hours. Remembering what I had been taught a few days back, I confidently pointed out to my friend the various organs such as the lungs, the five-lobed liver and the jelly-like mass of coiled,

(Continued on page 88)

PROJECT TIGER

*"Tiger, tiger burning bright,
in the forests of the night,
what immortal hand or eye
could frame thy fearful symmetry?"*

A majestic being, the tiger—but on the verge of extinction. An estimated tiger population of 40,000 at the turn of the century fell to 1,827 in 1972 as a result of the depredations of man. Had it not been for Project Tiger, these majestic creatures of the nocturnal forests would not have been "burning bright" by 2000 A.D.

Project Tiger was launched at the Corbett National Park in 1973 when it was realised that the tiger could never survive in forests that were still subject to exploitation by man. Over the last fifty years, the population explosion in the country had led to encroachment on forest land resulting in the destruction of wildlife habitats and disturbances in the ecological system. Irrigation projects, involving the inundation of large tracts of forest land, and poaching had also quickened the process of the extinction of animals like tigers. Tigers are an accurate indicator of the ecological health of forests as they cannot survive except in ideal conditions. The government therefore undertook Project Tiger with the objective of maintaining a viable tiger population in their natural environment in India, on the recommendations of a task force appointed by it under the auspices of the Indian Board for Wildlife. The World Wildlife Fund spearheaded a worldwide emotional crusade and raised over a million dollars for the project.

The project is now being implemented as a centrally-sponsored scheme in 11 tiger reserves in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, UP, Rajasthan, MP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and West Bengal. Ideal tiger habitats were chosen for tiger reserves and natural prey

Deforestation is just as disastrous as killing the hen that lays golden eggs. As a future Indian Forest Service officer, this is a fact you cannot ignore and many others besides. Our two fact-filled related essays discuss some of them to help you in the IFtS exam this month.

was made available in these areas. In each reserve, an area of not less than 300 sq km is maintained as the core area and this is kept free from all human interference. The total area of all tiger reserves today is 15,800 sq km, of which the total core area is 5,142 sq km. There is provision for the enlargement of the reserved areas. In fact, the Central Government has sanctioned Rs 94 lakhs in the Sixth Plan for the enlargement of Corbett Park, where the growing tiger population has begun an in-group struggle for territorial "overlordship". The UP Government, however, has not yet approved the inclusion of a 1,100-km buffer zone.

On the whole, Project Tiger has been a success. The population of tigers in the reserves was estimated to be 268 in 1972. The number rose to 757 in 1981 in the now-existing 11 reserves. The all-India population of tigers also increased from an estimated 1,827 in 1972 to 3,015 in 1979. Taking into account the success of the project, the steering committee has planned 4 new tiger reserves at Namdapha in Arunachal Pradesh, Buxa in West Bengal, Indravati in MP and Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh. Its success has also prompted the government and independent agencies to think in terms of more projects dealing with the conservation of nature. India has one of the richest wildlife in the world with an estimated 500 species of mammals, 2,120

of birds, 26,000 of insects and 700 types of reptiles. It is a pity that today 29 species of mammals, 28 types of birds and 3 species of crocodiles are on the verge of extinction. Animals and birds like the cheetah, the pin-headed duck, the mountain quail and Blewitt's owl are already extinct. Project Tiger was a pioneering effort and it is to be hoped that more such projects will be undertaken in future.

FORESTS

According to the *Agnipurana*, a tree is equal to 10 sons. Growing a tree would, therefore, be the equivalent of begetting 10 sons. The new forest policy of the government, which is now in the process of being thrashed out, pays attention not only to the preservation, conservation and protection of existing forests but also to reafforestation. And it is high time due emphasis was laid on the growth of new trees. As a result of indiscriminate felling, about 4.32 million hectares of forest area became forestless between 1951-52 and 1978-79. The per capita forest area in India is 0.11 hectares—far below the world figure of 1.04 hectares. With only 75 million hectares of forests, just 23 per cent of the land area is under forests in India—and this too is a highly inflated figure. The 1952 national forest policy had indicated that forest land should comprise 33 per cent of the geographical area of the country. But today, less than 12 per cent of the country's land surface is under adequate tree cover.

What is alarming is that the systematic denudation of the forest region has led to a serious disturbance in the ecological balance. Recently, a research team from the Universities of Chicago and Florida found evidence that the sudden demise of the Mayan civilisation of lower Guatemala was directly co-related to the breakdown of the ecological system in the region.

Radiocarbon and other dating core samples taken from the beds of two lakes indicated that in the centuries preceding the demise of the Mayan civilisation, there was a sharp increase in the rate of silting of the lake bed resulting from deforestation and consequent soil erosion. This itself had led to a steady decline in food production. The finding of the research team has prompted these scientists to question the accepted views on the demise of other civilisations like the Mesopotamian, the Carthagian and the Mohenjodaro. It is true that Sindh, Libya and Tunisia were all granaries once upon a time and are now largely deserts. It is, therefore, quite possible that these civilisations may also have been overcome by ecological catastrophes.

In modern day India, the effects of deforestation are already being felt; erosion and landslides have devastated vast tracts, bare and denuded slopes are ruined as a result of the excessive loss of topsoil. The loss of ground water is irreplaceable and this is the natural scenario for droughts and floods. Topsoil, the main ingredient for plants growth, takes over 600 years to form, and every year in India, about 6,000 tonnes of topsoil is washed away. Deforestation has also resulted in decreasing the life of river-valley projects and dams which are silting up. Bhakra, which was due to

sustain itself for only 47, and Hirakud will "die" in 35 years instead of the estimated 110.

So far, just a few environmentalists had bothered about the ecological implications of deforestation. But now many other sections of society are becoming conscious of their duty. The popularity of programmes like the 'Vanamahotsav' and 'A Tree for Every Child', and movements like the 'Chipko movement' (hugging the trees), which was launched in the Uttarakhand region of UP in 1973, indicates that the public has become aware that our forests are our friends. Organisations like the Environment Planning and Coordination Organisation (EPCO) and the Institute of Environment at Bhopal help to promote public consciousness in this direction. All this has led to the emergence of the concept of social forestry, which aims at involving people in tree plantation. Social forestry forms an important component of the 20-Point Programme and the Sixth Five Year Plan. Farm forestry or agro-forestry, which is a part of social forestry, is also being promoted by the government. It aims at encouraging farmers to grow trees on the periphery of their farms. Recent experiments have proved that this can be highly profitable because trees, unlike crops, are not affected by droughts and floods. Fast-growing vari-

and eucalyptus, which can also be subjected to a rotating cycle involving the cutting of a certain number of trees every year, have enriched the farmers of drought-prone Bhavnagar district in Gujarat. State governments have also undertaken projects to plant trees, sometimes 5 to 15 deep, along village and district roads, state and national highways, railway tracks and canals. Foreign nations too, are helping India in its social forestry programmes. The Philippines has supplied 3 tonnes of seeds of subabul. The World Bank and other international organisations are helping India financially and social forestry projects aided by these organisations have an outlay of Rs 500 crores.

The National Committee on Environmental Planning (NCEP), which has recommended a new forest policy, has emphasised the need for a rapid increase in forest cover, maintenance of an ecological balance, a relation between forests and forest-based industries and the needs of tribal communities which live in the forests. The government, when it adopts a new policy, should also take into consideration the need for research in forestry and regular soil, botanical and geological surveys. These should form the basis for future policy revisions in the management of forests.

S.B.

READING THE RAPID WAY-4

(Continued from page 86)

rope-like intestines. The stomach, which was pale-yellow, resembled a miniature, over-inflated balloon. Sumit began to poke the stomach with a teasing needle, and what followed can be guessed at.

The whole anatomy of the rabbit being exposed very neatly, we decided to trace the alimentary canal. Holding the teasing needle in one hand and the forceps in the other, I carefully exposed the white, tubular oesophagus, while Sumit slid a piece of black paper beneath it. On coming to the shrunken stomach, I pressed out the little air left in it and in the process punctured a small intestine. A pale green, viscous liquid began to ooze out and almost simultaneously our hands went up to our noses. Using only his right hand, Sumit managed

to slip another piece of black paper under the transparent, delicate-looking stomach. Sumit, who wanted to continue tracing the rest of the alimentary tract, did not have much difficulty in locating the tiny gall bladder and the pancreas. The dark red liver, which was also the largest organ, did not give us any difficulty, but in trying to locate the duodenum, the beginning of the small intestine, Sumit carelessly punctured the filled intestine in a few more places. The smell being too much for our inexperienced noses, we decided to dissect an organ far from the intestines.

The unanimous choice being the heart, I picked up the scissors and cut off all the thin ribs covering the lungs. Then with a teasing needle I carefully separated the lungs which were brownish-yellow and freckled with small pink dots. Since I was the more experienced one, I wiped

my fingers and got ready to remove the heart. I gently but surely gripped the blood-stained scalpel and started severing all the blood vessels entering and leaving the heart. After a few minutes, the vena cava, pulmonary vein, pulmonary artery and the aorta were disengaged from the heart. Now all that was left was to transfer the heart to the test tube of icy cold water to be observed and examined. After washing the instruments, we very solemnly buried the rabbit, which had given up its life for the advancement of surgery.

Orville Domingoi, Jamshedpur
(Time when you have finished:
Minutes—Seconds—.)

(To be concluded)

Serialized from WORK EFFICIENCY 1
READING by Work-Oriented General
Education Project, Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur

THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

BY RAJU MANSUKHANI

Our third instalment traces the events leading to the Khilafat Movement and the spread of Gandhian thought.

Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement

Gandhi had deliberately created links with the Indian Muslim community in his attempt to put into practice the convictions of his South African experience viz. Indians and Muslims were one nation. At Champaran he befriended Hazharul Haq, known for his Pan-Islamism. In Gujarat he attracted the loyalty of the Bohra Muslims. By 1918, he had reached out to the Ali brothers and spoken at various Muslim League meetings.

Turkey was no longer being propped up by the British. After the peace of 1920, the Treaty of Sevres was signed. The British plan was to remove any European territory from the Turkish Empire and to place all Arab portions under Allied mandates.

The Pan-Islamic ideals, as expressed by Mohd. Ali, were: the Caliph should retain his empire with temporal powers to defend his faith; the geographical centre of Islam, Jazirat-ul-Arab, should remain under Muslim sovereignty; the Khilafat should remain warden of Muslim sanctuaries. Gandhi accepted the three-fold Khilafat claim because it involved religious belief for Muslims and for secular justice.

In 1919, a Khilafat Committee was organised by Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan and Hazrat Mohani. Gandhi cemented his alliance with Abdul Bari of Ferangi Mahal. His ideal of Hindu-Muslim unity was shaping into reality.

October 17, 1919 was observed as Khilafat Day. Gandhi spoke in public meetings and gave press reports on Hindu-Muslim unity. Swami Shradhdhananda of the Arya Samaj spoke in the Jama Masjid.

By 1920, Maulana Azad, the Ali brothers, the maulvis of the Deoband school and of Lucknow had taken the United Provinces by

storm. Meetings and prayers followed in quick succession.

In May 1920, the terms of the Treaty of Sevres were known and the Hunter Report was published. The two issues of Khilafat and Punjab became humiliating signs of Indian feeling counting little with the British Empire.

In December 1920, at the Nagpur session of the Congress the call for non-cooperation was made. The Congress organisation structure was revolutionised. A linguistic basis was accepted for forming provincial committees. Delegates were to be elected on the proportion of population.

By January 1921, non-cooperation was to proceed on three lines—renunciation of titles and honours, the boycott of councils and law courts; boycott of schools and colleges, and the setting up of national educational institutions.

The boycott of foreign goods continued. Shops selling imported goods were picketed and public bonfires organised.

In Andhra Pradesh, agitations against municipal taxes were carried on. In Chirala, a new township was planned. Liquor and excise taxes imposed by the government were challenged. In the Rae Bareilly and Pratapgarh districts of UP, grassroot-level resistance emerged. Kisan sabhas were established, voicing the grievances of poor cultivators paying illegal cesses. In Bihar, the Tara Bhagat Movement of the Adivasis threatened non-payment of Chowkidari tax and rent. In Bombay, the Prince of Wales' visit was boycotted and a strike organised.

The British took repressive measures to stop this groundswell. Mass arrests were made. All important leaders, barring Gandhi, were put in jail.

In February 1922, violence at Chauri Chaura, Gorakhpur, made Gandhi call off the movement. This Bardoli resolution came as a shock to many. Gandhi was accused of being a lackey of the *zamindars* and the British. But Gandhi's personal courage was invulnerable. He stood by

non-violence.

The Moplah Rebellion

The rise of the Khilafat Movement and the call for non-cooperation, gave rise to feverish political activity in the Malabar region. It came to be known as the Moplah rebellion. The Moplahs, descendants of the Arabs, formed the lowest rung of the agrarian society in the southern talukas. Over the years their discontent with the upper-class Brahmins and Nairs grew. In the initial stages, various tenancy associations were formed. Then came the Khilafat Movement which provided the Moplahs with a political outlet.

The movement was intensified in February 1921 when local Khilafat leaders were arrested in Ernad and Walluvanad. A government ban on meetings angered the Moplahs and they rose in revolt. However, despite much destruction of public property (railways and telegraphs in particular), the rebellion could not be sustained because the British took a tough stand.

During 1922-1924, due to the age-old grievances of the tribal regarding forest laws and grazing rights, tribal agitations mounted particularly in those areas which today constitute the state of Andhra Pradesh. Alluri Sitaramayya Raju emerged as a formidable leader. Though he constantly quoted Gandhi, he practised violence. He never hesitated in killing police and forest officers as they symbolised the white exploiters. He himself was killed in an encounter with the police.

The Justice Party

Political activity in Madras had never reached the same pitch as in Bombay or Punjab. Though no national leader of significance came to the fore, a group of rich and educated men (mainly lawyers and administrators) called the Hylapori set had emerged by 1900. They were opposed by a mixed group of city merchants and politicians who espoused the cause of the non-Brahmin community. This group came to be known as the Justice Party. In the Non-Brahmin Manifesto of 1916, the party maintained

public services, the university and the High Court, dominated public life. It demanded reservation of seats for non-Brahmins in the legislative councils. This implied patronage in public services and local government. Certain congressmen (like C. Rajagopalachari, Ramalingam Chetty, C.P. Ramaswami Iyer, S. Satyamurti, N.G. Ranga, Dr Natesar and A.P. Patro) were sympathetic towards the Justice Party. The Congress, despite initial losses, however, became the dominant political party by 1937.

The Swarajists

In 1922, the Congress was pervaded by a sense of disillusionment. Sensing its declining popularity, C.R. Dass and Motilal Nehru suggested that instead of boycotting the legislatures, non-cooperation should be practised in the councils. On the other hand, orthodox Gandhians like Rajagopalachari and Rajendra Prasad opposed council-entry and favoured continuing the boycott. In December 1922, Dass, Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Jayakar and others

joined the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party with Dass as President and Nehru as one of the secretaries. The Swarajists did very well in the election of November 1923. They won 42 out of the 101 elected seats in the Central Legislative Assembly. By 1924, the Swarajists had gained ground in Bengal, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Assam. In March 1925, they succeeded in electing Vallabhbhai Patel as the President (Speaker) of the Central Legislative Assembly. They, however, failed to change the policies of the British in India. Hence, they changed their tactics and walked out of the Central Assembly in March 1926. Nevertheless a group of responsivists like Malaviya, Kelkar and Lala Lajpat Rai offered cooperation to the government.

From March 10, 1922 to February 5, 1924 Gandhi was in jail. Once out of prison, he stayed out of active politics and engaged himself in constructive work in villages. His base was the Sabarmati Ashram where he also formulated many of his ideas. Emphasising the importance of villages, he wanted

that all that could be produced in villages should not be produced in cities. The latter should serve as clearing houses for village products. His model village was self-sufficient in all respects—it even had its own legislative, executive and judicial systems.

Gandhi also wanted to adopt a new education system which promoted mental, moral and physical development of the child. He believed that the existing system was defective as it was based on Western culture. He was in favour of a national language because he thought that education was impossible through English, a foreign language. He also wanted students to spend more time in villages so that they could identify themselves with the rural folk.

This was the time when devoted Gandhians were spreading the use of *khadi* and the *charkha*. Extensive philanthropic work, essentially reformist in nature, was done in Gujarat and parts of UP. This provided a good social base in the rural areas.

(To be continued)

YASSER ARAFAT

(Continued from page 83)

provides intimate, Arab-style personal leadership and delegates little authority. That little authority rests with those who founded Fatah with him in Kuwait.

There are other instances of the contradictions inherent in Arafat. He talks of an armed struggle against Israel and vows moderation to Israel's Western allies. He is publicly anti-US and privately "obsessed" with gaining its recognition (He meets Americans from all walks of life and airs his grievances till late at night.) "Arafat is not perfect", says Israeli-exiled Mayor of the West Bank town of Halhut, Mohammed Milhem. "No one is perfect. But Arafat is our representative, and you will have to deal with him. Arafat is the only one with all the strings in his hands."

It would be more precise to say that Arafat is in the centre of an explosive web. He is being pulled from three sides: Arab countries with their internecine disputes, the US with Israel, and his own fellow Palestinians. His aides say he is a "tireless negotiator" and "gifted conciliator". But his gifts are most times put to keep the PLO united

and keep relations with Arab countries on good terms. There is no love lost between the Palestinians and other Arabs since the former are better educated—at par with the Israelis—and tend to establish a state-within-a-state wherever they are based. King Hussein expelled them, bloodily, from Jordan in 1970 for the same reason. And before the Israelis finished the job, Lebanese Christians were desperately trying the same in Beirut since after the 1975-76 civil war. True, in the 1974 Arab Summit at Rabat, Morocco, PLO was accepted as the sole representative of the Palestinians with Arafat as their leader. But there are pro-Syrian, Libyan and Iraqi, leftist rebels in the PLO who have succeeded till now in blocking any move by Arafat to seek accommodation with Israel, albeit indirectly. Concedes Arafat: "Leadership is not easy in a jungle of guns."

The policies of Menachem Begin's Israel have made his job even tougher. And it provides little solace when Begin goes on record as saying: "Our lobby in America is so strong that Washington quails before them." Even so, US President Ronald Reagan came up with a plan in September 1982,

which Israel rejected out of hand, calling for Palestinian autonomy in occupied West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan. What Israel abhorred was that the plan called for a freeze on Israeli settlements in the region, which are fast picking up pace. The pitch was further queued for Arafat when the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council (PNC), met in Algiers in February '83. PNC stayed Arafat's hands for further negotiation on the plan, rejected it, and as an appeasement reaffirmed its faith in him as a leader.

Time and again, Arafat has been hamstrung by the PNC—and by leaders and nations who just don't understand him. Arafat has often said he would renounce violence if given a lesser Palestine. Trouble is neither the West nor Palestinians themselves are ready to believe him yet. "He is a man with no fixed ideology," says a leftist Palestinian critic of Arafat. "Who knows what he will really do?"

Such sceptics fail to understand that Arafat's ideology is a new form of Arab nationalism: non-sectarian in approach and free of religious bigotry. If that doesn't get Arafat a lesser Palestine, nothing will.

N.V. SUBRAMANIAN with P.N.K.

BOOK DIGEST

THE WONDER THAT WAS INDIA

by A.L. Basham; published by Rupa & Co; pages: 572; price: Rs 60

History is no longer considered to be a chronicle of kings, events and dates—it is a reconstruction and analysis of the past in its entirety. And A.L. Basham does just this—and with marvellous effect—in *The Wonder That Was India: A survey of the Indian sub-continent before the coming of the Muslims*. The popularity of the book is proved by the number of reprints that it has seen since its first publication in 1954. Although it was meant for the 'general reader' and for a Western audience, Basham himself admits in a later edition that "it has been widely used as a college textbook, not only in England, but also in India itself and in America". Rupa & Co. has done a good job by bringing this useful book within the reach of the Indian reader.

The book appears bulky at first glance, but when the extent of the subject that is covered is considered, one wonders how Basham managed to squeeze so much into 572 pages. Besides the main chapters, the book contains many line drawings, maps, chronology, a somewhat limited bibliography, illustrations (the prints of which could have been better), an index and a glossary. The 10 chapters in the book deal with five main themes—pre-history and history; state, social order and daily life; religion; the arts; language and literature. There are 12 appendices giving the general reader much-needed information on cosmology and geography; astronomy; the calendar; mathematics, physics and chemistry; physiology and medicine; logic and epistemology; weights and measures; coinage; the alphabet and its pronunciation; proverbs and the gypsies. Specially praiseworthy are the sections on literature, language and religion. The author has made a deep and analytical study and intersperses his observations with illustrations from the classical texts. One is even more

impressed when one learns that most of the translations are his own. The section on the state, social order and daily life are also good, especially so because much of it is deduced from literature and contemporary architecture—there being so little actual historical material available on these subjects. The section on history is brief, but is packed with facts. The chapter on the arts, however, does not come up to the standard of the rest of the book. His account of Indian music, though it has been revised in the later editions, leaves much to be desired and the sub-section on dance is sketchy and incomplete.

One of the chief merits of the book is the extremely lucid and readable style of Basham. India's glorious past comes alive with the colour that he attaches to his words. Furthermore, he has succeeded in doing something that he did not set out to do. In his preface, he writes that he intended to get Western readers interested in the civilisation of India; in the process, he has succeeded in interesting Indian readers in the civilisations of the West. Throughout the book he draws analogies with the West, comparing words, customs, etc. of the various ancient civilisations of the world. He compares the culture as depicted in the *Rig Veda* as having a 'generic likeness to that of *Beowulf*, the earlier Icelandic sagas, and the old Irish prose epics, and was somewhat less advanced than that depicted in the *Illiad*" (pg. 34). Although this was written to draw responses from minds attuned to the Western world, it also succeeded in raising questions about the Occident in oriental minds.

Basham, however, does make some generalisations without actual facts. For instance, he says that the watershed between the Indus and the Ganges "has been the scene of many bitter battles since at least 1000 B.C." (Pg. 2). Again, on pg. 19, he writes that "every merchant or mercantile family had a seal" in the Harappan period. Later, he speaks of Aditi as the "great mother of

gods" (pg. 235). Actually, Aditi was a mother of some of the gods, namely the Adityas, and not others like the Asvins.

These lapses, however, are minor and the book, on the whole, is most useful. A student preparing for a competitive exam will find it invaluable. Even otherwise, it is a book that should be a must on everybody's list.

THE SOVIETS IN AFGHANISTAN

by Cyriac Maprayil; published by the Cosmic Press, London; pages: 165

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan triggered off a global controversy of a magnitude which is almost equivalent to those of the Arab-Israeli and the Vietnamese controversies. Yet, while Afghanistan has figured time and again in the circles of top political commentators, not a single attempt was made to present the problem in simplistic terms, so as to explain the whys and hows of it to the younger students of politics.

It is in this manner that *The Soviets In Afghanistan* is a welcome if not a refreshing change. Cyriac Maprayil outlines the histories of the two countries since the Tsarist times. He also claims that the Iran revolution led to the rise of fundamentalism in Afghanistan, as a result of which the Russians got concerned about their own Muslim population and intervened.

Maprayil gives a Muslim angle to the problem in that he is of the view that the Muslim world can no longer trust the West for its security. He feels the international community should club together and demand an unconditional Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Maprayil concludes that the US withdrawal from the Indian Ocean, and Diego Garcia in particular, is the only way to make the Soviets move out of Afghanistan.

However, Maprayil's analysis seems to be on the sketchier side and the solution he offers is more moralistic than realistic, for the Muslim world is more pro-US than against it. Anyhow his work is laudable in that it is simple, even in terms of language unlike most of the recent political books.

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BY G.J. UNNITHAN

Director, Students' Advisory Bureau, University of Rajasthan

Please name the institutes/universities offering M. Tech. and M.Sc. degrees in Geology or in subjects related to Geology like Geohydrology, Geological Prospecting, etc. I already know about Roorkee University, ISM, Dhanbad; Dibrugarh University; and Gauhati University.

Chandan Mahanta, Gauhati

Geology (Applied) is taught at: Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda; University of Calcutta; University of Delhi; University of Jadavpur, Calcutta; Karnatak University, Dharwar; University of Nagpur, Nagpur; and Osmania University, Hyderabad. Geology (Pure and Applied) is taught at: University of Rajasthan, Jaipur; and Geology and Mineralogy is taught at Utkal University, Bhubaneswar. Admission will depend upon your subsidiary subjects besides the percentage of marks obtained in graduation.

I am a XI class student; have passed the X class Central Board of Secondary Education Exam with an aggregate percentage of 73.2 with distinction in Science and Maths; and am now thinking of giving both PMT as well as PET/IIT, i.e., I am interested in both Medicine and Engineering. Yet, the exam schedule is such that my appearing in both the engineering and medical tests may create some problems for me. What should I do?

Mukesh Kalla, Jaipur

Many students who have taken both Maths and Biology at the +2 level, share your problem. Base your decision on three factors: your ability/performance in Maths and Biology; your genuine interest; and the availability of seats in these engineering and medical courses in India. To obtain more information about the latter, consult the informative *Handbooks Of Medical Education And Engineering Education* (1933), published by the Association of Indian Universities, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi. (Rs 12 each plus Rs 4 for postage.) You could also consult school guidance personnel or guidance bureaux in your home town.

Please give me full details about

the railway personnel services.

Avinash Sharma, Agra

Recruitment to the Indian Railway Personnel Service (Group A), the Indian Railway Traffic Service and the Indian Railway Accounts Service is done through the UPSC's Civil Services Exam. The 1984 exam will be announced in December 1983 through a special supplement in the *Employment News*.

I am a B.Sc. Home Science Second Year student and wish to take up export management as a career. Which institute should I join or which diploma course (postal) should I do?

Rachna Gupta, New Delhi

The Department of Business Management, Punjabi University, Patiala, offers a correspondence course in International Marketing for degree-holders with work experience in this field. Besides, there are several private organisations which offer these correspondence courses and they regularly advertise in this magazine. Please note that they are not formally recognised by the government. However, consider whether Home Science is a proper foundation for export management.

I am awaiting the results of the All-India Senior School Certificate Exam and am very much interested in studying Microbiology, Biochemistry or Bio-medical Engineering. Please provide me detailed information about the institutions offering undergraduate courses in the above-mentioned fields, in India as well as abroad, plus the scope for research and employment.

Amar Sharma Masoom, Ranchi


Facilities for studying Microbiology are available at the University of Bombay (St Xavier's College, Wilson College, Sophia College, N.M. Institute of Science, Bhavan's College, Sir M.V. College of Science); Gujarat University (B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari); Panjab University, Chandigarh; Smt Chandibai Himathmal College, Ulhasnagar, Thana, Maharashtra; Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar; Himachal Pra-

desh University, Simla; Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra; Marathwada University, Aurangabad; Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar; South Gujarat University, Surat; Poona University, Pune; and Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

B.Sc. Biochemistry is available at: Gujarat University, Ahmedabad; Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar; University of Madras; Marathwada University, Aurangabad; Panjab University, Chandigarh. Courses in Bio-medical Engineering are available at PG level only. Details about admissions may be obtained from the colleges/universities concerned by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope, so that the initial admission information can be sent to you. The scope for employment and research in these fields is good.

I'm a Commerce graduate and wish to become a news reader or a radio announcer. Whom should I contact for further information and what are the future prospects in this profession?

Pradeep Kumar Abrol, Kanpur

Contact the AIR Station Director in your home town. If there are temporary vacancies you will be asked to give an audition test. AIR and Doordarshan are government undertakings and regular appointments can only be made through ads. and open selection. 

NOTE TO READERS

Before rushing in your career problem, check if it can be solved by looking up our sections on *Careers* or *Career Counselling* in the earlier issues. Space is limited; the mail received staggering. Letters chosen are those of general interest or in particular cases where the information is hard to find or has not been published before. Many students ask for a personal reply. Sorry this is not possible. So please don't send postage or envelopes. Make your queries specific and brief. Send them to: Career Counselling, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002. Your letters should be accompanied by the coupon.

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SPORTS

BADMINTON

Sweeping changes to the organisation of international tournaments were approved at the annual meeting of the International Badminton Federation (IBF) at Copenhagen (Denmark) on May 3.

From now on, the Thomas and Uber Cups—the men's and women's team tournaments respectively—shall be held every two years, instead of every three years, at the same time and venue. The matches will be best of five—three singles and two doubles—instead of nine, as at present.

The world championships (inaugurated in 1977) and held every three years, will now be held every two years, alternating with the above tournaments.

At the 3rd World Championships, which ended at Copenhagen on May 8, the Chinese, for a change, took the back seat. The results of the finals are as follows:

Men's: Singles: Icuk Sugianto (Indonesia—Ina) b Liem Swie King (Ina) 15-8, 12-15, 17-16. **Doubles:** Sten Fladberg and Jesper Hol'edie (Denmark—Den) b Mike Ridgett and Martin Dew (G. Britain—G.B.) 15-10, 15-10. **Women's: Singles:** Li Ling Wei (China—Chn) b Ha Ai-Ping (Chn) 11-8, 6-11, 11-7. **Doubles:** Lin Ying and Wu Dixi (Chn) b Nora Perry and Jane Webster (G.B.) 15-4, 15-12. **Mixed Doubles:** Thomas Kihlstrom (Sweden) and Nora b Fladberg and Pia Nielsen (Den) 15-1, 15-11.

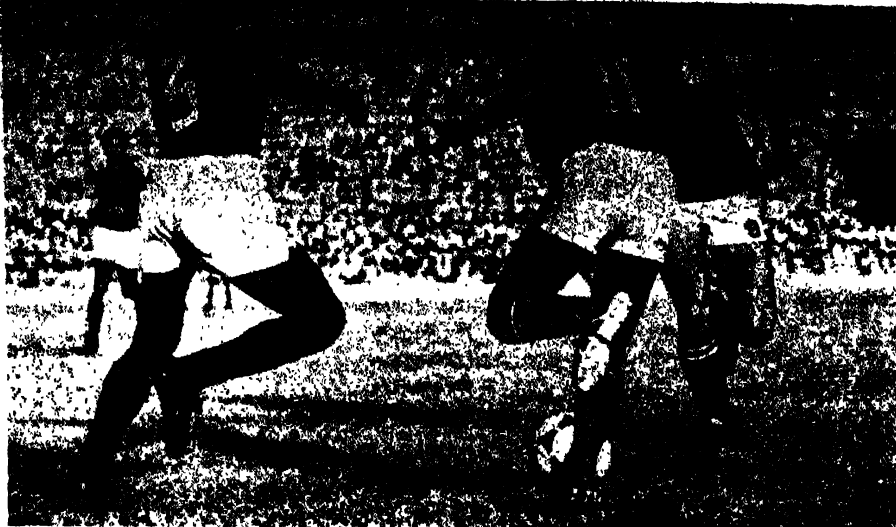
CRICKET

Wisden's 'Five Cricketers of the Year' 1982 are: Kapil Dev (India), Imran Khan (Pakistan), Alvin Kallicharran (Warwickshire), Trevor Jesty (Hampshire) and Malcolm Marshall (Hampshire). These nominations are based on performances only during the season in England. Kapil is the 10th Indian to figure in the "celebrated five".

DIVING

American men and Chinese women dominated the World Cup competition which ended at Woodlands, Texas, on April 29. Among the winners:

Men: Springboard (3m)—Greg Louganis (USA); **Platform (10m)**—Louganis; **Women: Springboard**—Peng Yuan Chun (Chn); **Platform**—Chen Xiao Xia (Chn); **Team:** 1. China—4,404.95 pts; 2. USA—4,397.97 pts; 3. USSR—4,019.79 pts.



FOOTBALL

Mohammedan Sporting (Calcutta) won the replayed final of the Federation Cup at Cannanore on May 9, with a 2-0 victory over Mohan Bagan (also of Calcutta).

Mexico is to host the 1986 World Cup thus becoming the only country to be given the tournament twice. Colombia, the original hosts, withdrew because of financial reasons while the US' and Canada's applications for hosting this event were rejected.

ICE HOCKEY

The 49th World Championships, held at Munich and which ended on May 3, was won for the fifth consecutive year by the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia finished runners-up, with Canada third. This was the 19th time that the Soviets won these championships, thus equalling the record wins by Canada (who last won in 1961).

HOCKEY

EME Jullundur beat CRPF Neemuch by a late second-half goal to take the Beighton Cup tournament at Calcutta on April 30.

Pakistan International Airlines beat Indian Airlines 5-4 to lift the 78th Aga Khan Cup tournament on May 21 at the Bombay Gymkhana grounds.

SHOOTING

The National Skeet Championships ended at the Tughlakabad Ranges, near New Delhi, on April 30, with the following results: **International rules: Team:** (1) Punjab—388 pts (out of 450); **Individual:** (1) P.S. Sodhi (Punjab) 189 pts; **Indian Rules: Team:** (1) Punjab—81 pts (out of 150); **Individual:** (1) Capt H.S. Manshahia (Air Force).

Tense moments in the replayed Federation Cup final: Sporting wins.

SNOOKER

The 25-year-old Briton, Steve Davis regained the title he had earlier won in 1981, at the World Professional Championships at Sheffield (England) on May 2. In the best-of-35-frames final, he beat Canadian Cliff Thorburn by 18 frames to 6.

SQUASH

In the \$ 40,000 French Open Championships, held at Cirque D'Hiver, Paris, world No. 1, Pakistan's Jahangir Khan, beat compatriot Qamar Zaman 9-5, 7-9, 9-1, 10-8 in the final on May 16 to maintain his unbeaten run for the last two years.

TABLE TENNIS

The International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) announced important changes in the rules of the game.

With effect from July 1, 1983, deliberate heavy stamping on the floor by a player, when serving, will be illegal and penalty points will be given if the player persists after being warned;

With effect from January 1, 1984, bats used in international tournaments will have to have different colours on each side. This is to help neutralise the switching from one side of the bat to the other, and using different rubber surfaces to produce spin that baffles the receiver;

Players in future will also be banned from serving with their back towards an opponent, or from below the surface of the table—two seemingly impossible tactics still managed by some players.

The 37th World Championships ended at Tokyo on May 9. The results: **Team:** (M) China (Chn) b Sweden

5-1, (W) Chin b Japan 3-0, Singles: (M) Guo Yue Hua (Chn) b Cai Zhen Hua (Chn) 21-15, 19-21, 21-18, 21-18, (W) Cao Yan Hua (Chn) b Yang Young-Ja (South Korea) 21-9, 10-21, 21-9, 21-13; Doubles: (M) Dragutin Subsek and Zoran Kalinic (Yugoslavia) b Xie Sike and Jiang Jia-Liang (Chn) 21-15, 19-21, 20-22, 21-17, 22-20, (W) Shen Jian Ping and Dai Lili (Chn) b Geng Li Juan and Huang Jun-Gun (Chn) 23-21, 21-12, 15-21, 10-21, 21-16, Mixed Doubles: Yue Hua and Ni Xia-Lian (Chn) b Chen Xin-Hua and Tong Ling (Chn) 21-13, 17-21, 21-19, 18-21, 21-12.

The \$17,000 Norwich Union Masters tournament at Kingston, Jamaica, which ended on May 28, was won by Wang Hui-Yuan (Chn) with a 21-19, 21-13, 21-14 victory over Commonwealth champion Chou Man-Kuen (Hong Kong). Jiang Jia-Liang (Chn) came third.

TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in May:

Yannick Noah (France) won the Spanish Open tournament at Madrid, on May 1, with a 3-6, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4 win over Henrik Sundstrom (Sweden).

At Dallas (Texas), on May 1, the 12-man WCT tournament was won by John McEnroe (USA) beating Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 6-7, (5-7), 7-6, (7-0) in the final, lasting a record 4 hours 35 minutes.



Wilander: Topping the points table.

McEnroe won his first clay-court tournament in four years when he beat fellow New Yorker Vitas Gerulaitis 6-3, 7-5 in the final of the WCT Tournament

of Champions at New York on May 8.

Chris Evert Lloyd (USA) won the \$1,50,000 West German Open for Women, at West Berlin on May 23, when she beat 17-year-old Kathy Horvath (USA) 6-4, 7-6 in the final. Jo Durrie and Ann Hobbs (Great Britain) took the doubles with a 6-4, 7-6 victory over Claudia Kohde and Eva Pfaff (FRG).

The following are the top-ten in the grand-prix points table, as on May 23: (i) Mats Wilander (Sweden) 969 pts; (ii) Noah 915, (iii) Jose Higuera (Spain) 914; (iv) Lendl 779; Gene Mayer (USA) 730; (vi) Jimmy Connors (USA) 715; (vii) Tomas Smid (Czechoslovakia) 438; (viii) Jimmy Arias (USA) 432; (ix) Peter McNamara (Australia) 425; and (x) Eliot Teltscher (USA) 415.

ATHLETICS

At the University of California athletics meet, held at Los Angeles on May 15, Tom Petranoff (USA) set a new world record in the javelin throw (men), when he hurled the spear to a distance of 99.72m. This throw shattered the previous record of 96.72 m set in April 1980 by Ferenc Paragi (Hungary).

Anisoara Cusmir (Romania) created a new women's long-jump record of 7.21m at an international meet in Bucharest on May 15. She improved by one cm the previous record set by compatriot Vali Ionescu in August '82.

The Paris Marathon, on May 14, in which 13,000 took part, was won by

McEnroe: Clay-court champ.

34-year-old Jacky Boxberger (France) in a time of 2:12:38.0 sec. Ryszard Maraczak (Poland) was 62 seconds behind, followed by last year's winner, Ian Thomson (Great Britain).

Galina Savinkova (USSR) set a new world record in the women's discus throw of 73.26m, during a meet at Leselidze, on the Black Sea coast in the USSR. The earlier record of 71.80m was held by Maria Vergova-Petkova (Bulgaria) since July 1980.

On May 29, Yuri Dumchev (USSR) threw 71.37m at a meet in Moscow to set a new world record in discus throw. The earlier record stood at 71.16m, held by Wolfgang Schmidt (GDR), since August 1978.

MOTOR RACING

The World Endurance Championship, the 1,000-km run at Silverstone (England), was won by Derek Bell (Great Britain) and Stefan Bellof (FRG) in a Porsche. B. Wollek (France) and S. Johansson (Sweden), also in a Porsche, were second.

WATER POLO

The World Cup championships, in which eight nations took part, ended at Malibu, California, on May 15, with victory for the Soviet Union. They won five matches, edging out West Germany who won four. Italy was third.

SANJEEV KUMAR

MINI-MAG



THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WESTERNS



Courtesy USIS

Alan Ladd (left) and Brandon de Wilde in *Shane* No place for a gunman

Western movies are the most popular and enduring form of American entertainment. More than 8,000 'westerns' have been made since the Edison Company released *Rippled Creek Barroom* (1896), a short film in which hardened cowboys make a tenderfoot dance by shooting at his feet.

The appeal of the western is undeniable. It features action, beautiful landscapes, and fights between good and evil; sentiment, romance and excitement. Yet, there is more to westerns than surface thrills and grandeur. The western is an important part of American mythology. These native folk tales are the story of where America has been, and what America has become. Taken as a genre, western movies are about American history and the national experience. They reveal aspects of America's native character, photographing the American landscape, and reworking American myths and realities.

The plots of many of these films lifted

from western history books or the pages of dime novels, are stories of the American adventure. There are accounts of moving westward and settling the land, of the Indian wars, the building of the trans-continental railroad and telegraph, range wars between cattlemen and farmers, gold rushes, and cattle drives. The movies tell and retell the epic of America. They are national stories about American heroes building a new country in the wilderness, and bringing law and order to the new towns.

Western movies have taken as their theme manifest destiny, the founding of a nation, the coming of civilization, the closing of the frontier, and the struggle in the American spirit between the love of independence and the needs of the community. The open spaces, the log cabins with chimney smoke drifting into the unknown, are symbols of the American ideal.

Western movies that portray this theme are almost as old as cinema itself. Many of the earliest movies have western elements: there were newswreaths of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show Parade, and of authentic cowboys on the range. The most popular movie ever made, and one of the first to tell a story in cinematic terms was Edwin S. Porter's *The Great Train Robbery* (1903). This story, adapted from a famous stage play, is the exciting tale of an outlaw gang that holds up a train, kills a passenger, blows open an express box, and steals a payroll. They are chased by a posse and surrounded in a wood where, after a gunfight with the lawmen, the surviving members of the gang surrender. *The Great Train Robbery* set the pattern of violent action and the conflict between good and evil that survives in westerns till today.

One of the cast members in that film, G.M. Anderson, soon became the first great western star. He made more than 375 short movies under the name of Broncho Billy Anderson. Broncho Billy, quick with his guns and good with his fists, defended helpless women and children against the depredations of evil men. He brought justice to a land without law and was the champion of the right.

Anderson was only the first of many such heroes. He was soon followed by the legendary stars of the American silent western, the handsome circus rider, Tom Mix, dressed in fancy clothes and performing impossible stunts; Hoot Gibson, also a champion rider, who played gentle cowpokes; Ken Maynard, the greatest trick rider who ever worked in the movies; and Fred Thomson, a minister of the gospel. Perhaps, the most celebrated of them all was poker-faced, two-gun William S. Hart, the good bad man who, as an actor and director, imposed his stern, realistic vision of the west on some of the finest westerns ever made. His best films, such as *The Toll Gate* (1920), are celebrations of the hard pioneer spirit and accurate recreations



Cooper as the aging but heroic town marshal in *High Noon* Parable about fear

of life on the range and in the dusty cattle towns

There have been, in the years since the days of Hart literally hundreds of men who have created westerns. But none has made a greater contribution to the genre than John Ford, who directed westerns for 50 years and did it better than anyone else. Perhaps, Ford's most famous western is *Stagecoach* (1939), which tells a story of a group of stage passengers travelling across the West who are attacked by a band of Indians on the warpath. These passengers chased across the desert are saved by the heroics of the Ringo Kid (John Wayne) and the last-minute arrival of the US Cavalry. Ford, who had the soul of a poet and the eye of a printer, made movies that were celebrations of the American west and the American character, and *Stagecoach* is no exception. The movie is a story of heroism and sacrifice, of the battle for the settlement of America, of the cruel horrors of the Indian wars, of the nobility and courage of the Indian warriors and the white cavalry, and of a certain kind of chivalry among men, and between men and women.

Ford's interest in the works and days of the pioneers and the law bringers is nowhere more evident than in another of his lovely, authentic westerns—*My Darling Clementine* (1946). The movie is based on the book, *Wyatt Earp Frontier Marshal* by Stuart N. Lake. Lake knew Earp personally and set down the lawman's story of the coming of justice to Tombstone and Dodge City. Ford tells

Marshall Earp and his gang, led by his brother, who ends with the most famous gunfight in the annals of the west, when the Earp brothers and an ailing Doc Holliday shoot it out with the Clantons at the O.K. Corral.

My Darling Clementine is an exciting western—and something more. Ford has taken this story of a family feud and made it into a saga of the coming of law and civilisation to the west. Schools and churches are being built, the rough pioneer life is giving way to settlement. The movie is a celebration of the pioneer spirit.

The nationalistic concerns of *My Darling Clementine* are echoed in other westerns over the years. The theme of empire and great deeds can be seen in Howard Hawks' epic *Red River* (1948), a sweeping story of the opening of the Chisholm Trail by Texas cattlemen so that they can drive their herds from Texas to the railheads in Kansas and Missouri. *Red River*—which features exciting stampedes, gunfights and Indian battles—is based on one of the crucial events in the development of the American cattle business. It features Wayne in one of his greatest roles Tom Dunstan, the iron-hearted cattleman who is obsessed with moving his cattle across some of the roughest country in America.

The growth of the cattle empire, one of the epic stories in the settlement of the west, is also the basis for George Stevens' *Shane* (1953), a western about the wars between farmers and cattlemen in the range lands of the far west. The movie is a parable of the confrontation between good and evil, the villain is dressed in black, the noble gunfighter Shane (Alan Ladd) is costumed in elegant white buckskins. The story, as seen through the eyes of a young boy, has a tragic tone. Shane, the man of violence, has no place in the emerging civilisation of the west. He kills in order that the farmers may till the soil, but, when his grim task done, he must ride away because he does not belong in a land where swords will be turned into plowshares.

Perhaps the most famous of such bitter westerns is *High Noon* (1952). The story concerns an aging marshal (Gary Cooper) who discovers that four men are coming to town on the noon train to kill him. His Quaker bride urges him to flee, but he decides to stay and fight it out. He appeals to the townspeople he has so long protected, but they turn down his pleas for help, fearing for their lives and property. The marshal goes up against the killers, and triumphs, but the ending is tragic for him and

with his wife. *High Noon* was made in the US when suspicion of communism was cast on many thousands. Its writer, Carl Foreman, and its director, Fred Zinnemann, have told us that the movie is a parable about the fear that turns friend against friend, about times when men will not stand up for each other.

There is no time in history when there have been fewer westerns made than in the last several years, and most of those have been of little interest. Many of the major western directors are dead or retired, and, except for Sam Peckinpaw, few of the younger directors are interested in the genre. Even Wayne, long the stalwart actor of the genre, had turned to making police movies. Westerns have lost, at least temporarily, some of their traditional popularity, and one is tempted to speculate about the reasons. The western is basically an affirmative, nationalistic genre, celebrating the courage of the pioneers and lawmen who settled and tamed the American continent. But there is something in the national mood of recent years that no longer believes in or responds to the overly idealistic virtues of the western. Many of the westerns released in recent years have, in fact, gone against the values of older westerns. These new films are bleak, hard looks at genocide against the American Indian or the corrupt nature of the American hero.

Of recent revisionist westerns, Sam Peckinpaw's *The Wild Bunch* (1969) is, perhaps, the most interesting. The movie tells the story of the closing of the frontier and the fates of men who have lived out their time. The 'heroes' of the movie are a gang of tough bank robbers who, down on their luck, are chased across the Mexican border by bounty hunters. These outlaws, aging and out of place in the civilised west, become involved with the Mexican Revolution. The final moments of *The Wild Bunch* are a tribute to the courage and decency of these men who, having lived by force, decide to die with honour rather than live out their lives in poverty and fear.

Many other recent westerns also call into question some of the assumptions and values of the traditional westerns of such men as Ford and Howard Hawks, but these new westerns still feature the great deeds, the love of the land, and the bigger-than-life heroes that have made the western movie a permanent part of American folklore.

Stephen Zlot
Contributing Editor, *American Film*
Country USIS

MAKING OF A CAPITAL CITY



The Capitol Made to order by Washington

Have you ever heard the story about why Washington was made the capital of the US?

After the American Revolution the US needed a capital city. Vying for that honour were various cities and sections of the country. Finally, as a compromise, it was decided to create a new city. Congress passed a new bill in 1790 giving permission for a site to be chosen somewhere near the Potomac River and not over 10 miles square (25.9 sq km). It was to be called the District of Columbia (D.C.), after Christopher Columbus, and the city to be built on it named Washington in honour of the country's first President, George Washington.

In 1791 Washington chose the site where the city now stands. He thought it was a good location because the Potomac River was deep enough for ships to come as far as the city.

The land was given to the Federal Government by the states of Maryland (about 165 sq km) and Virginia (about 93 sq km). Later, in 1846, Virginia, at its request, was given back its share of the land.

Washington chose a brilliant French engineer and architect, Major Pierre L'Enfant, to design the new city. The plan called for broad avenues lined with trees, beautiful government buildings, and monuments to honour great men.

By 1800, the President's house was nearly ready. The capital was built on a hill, renamed Capitol Hill, for the building in which Congress was to meet. In 1800, President John Adams and other members of the government moved to the new Federal city Washington, D.C.

Rajesh Sharma, Sonapat

PRESIDENTIAL QUIZ

1. Which US President never lived in the White House?
2. Who was the first US President to live in the White House?
3. Who was the only US President whose father was once the country's President?
4. Who was the first US President to be born under the American flag?
5. Which US President entered the White House with the largest number of children and stayed in it for the shortest period?
6. Who was the only bachelor President of the US?
7. Who was the only US President who has not seen the inside of a school?
8. Who was the only US President to be impeached?
9. Who was the only US President to serve two non consecutive terms?

PRESIDENTS IDENTIFIED

1. George Washington (1789-1797) & (1793-1797) the first President of the US, was the only President who died before the White House was ready.
2. John Adams (1797-1801), the second President of the US, was the first to stay in the White House in November 1800.
3. John Quincy Adams (1825-1829), the sixth President of the US, was the son of John Adams, its second President.
4. Martin Van Buren (1837-1841), the eighth President, born on December 5, 1782 (American Independence was declared on July 4, 1776).
5. William Henry Harrison (March 4, 1841-April 4, 1841, the ninth US President) with 10 children (6 sons and 4 daughters).
6. James Buchanan (1857-1861), the 15th President of the US, was the only bachelor President. The position of a hostess for the President was filled by his niece, Harriet Lane.
7. Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865), the 16th President of the US, from log cabin to the White House.
8. Andrew Johnson (1865-1869), the 17th President of the US, was the first President to be impeached.
9. Grover Cleveland (1885-1889), the 22nd President of the US (1893-1897), was the only President to serve two non consecutive terms.
10. Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893) the 23rd President of the US whose grandfather was W.H. Harrison (ninth US President).
11. William Howard Taft (1909-1913) the 27th President of the US, was

10. Who was the only US President whose grandfather was also the country's President?
11. Who was the only US President to serve both as President of the US and thereafter as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
12. Who was the only US President whose wife died in the White House and who remarried in the White House within the term of a year?
13. Who was the only US President to be sworn in by his father?
14. Which US President remained in office for the longest period in the White House?
15. Who was the first US President of the Union of 50 states?
16. Who was the first Roman Catholic and the youngest US President to enter the White House?
17. Who is the oldest President to enter the White House?

Mervin J Lobo Bombay

the only President to serve both as President and later on as Chief Justice (1921-1930).

12. Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921), the 28th President of the US, married twice: (i) Ellen Louise Axson—married in 1885, died on August 6, 1914, aged 54; (ii) Edith Bolling Galt (who had married Norman Galt, in 1896, a Washington jeweller who died in 1908) married Woodrow Wilson on December 18, 1915.
13. Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929), the 30th President, was the only President to be sworn in by his father, John Coolidge, a Notary Public who gave him the oath of office.
14. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1933-1945) the 32nd President of the US, stayed for the longest period in the White House.
15. Dwight David Eisenhower (1953-1961), the 34th President of the US, was the first President of the Union of 50 states. Alaska entered the Union and Rank on January 3, 1959 and Hawaii on August 1959.



Kennedy



Reagan

16. John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1961-1963), the 35th President of the US (aged 43 years) was the youngest President to enter the White House and its first Roman Catholic President.
17. Ronald Reagan (1911-1918) the 40th President, born February 6, 1911.

Centre-Stage

INDIAN DANCES-1



India has hundreds of dialects, innumerable styles of music and scores of dances. Each of them has a distinct style and a history of its own.

The origin and development of each kind of dance depended to a large extent on the patronage accorded to it. The development took place over the years, with the various transitory stages almost merging into each other. The nature of society and environment prevalent in different eras and places, too, had their share in the metamorphosis of the art of dance.

Dance and drama, along with music have existed in India since times immemorial. Our epics have passages with references to dance and music. In Ramayana, King Dasaratha invited the entire community of dancing girls to attend the *Aswamedha Yagna* (the horse sacrifice). In Mahabharata, Arjuna, in his period of exile, disguised himself as a dancing master and taught this art to Princess Uttara and other women at the court of King Virata.

The epics were followed by classic literary works where dance figured time and again. Kalidasa, the great poet-dramatist who lived in Ujjain during the reign of Chandragupta II (376-414 A.D.), reveals the high status of dance and art in general in his works. In Kalidasa's drama, *Malavikagnimitra*, the heroine Princess Malavika, pupil of Ganadasa, exhibits the art so perfectly that her guru remarks: "Whatever I teach her she grasps so quickly and reproduces so perfectly that she seems to teach it again to me." Similarly, Kalidasa also describes dancers of Mahakala

temple in the play *Meghadoot*.

The invasions and the resulting chaos did not succeed in obliterating the art of dance. The continuing and enduring popularity of the epics in drama, dance and song proclaims the deep devotion of Hindus to the epic heroes of India.

Origin The origin of the Hindu classical dance from the four Vedas is recorded in the first chapter of the *Natya Shastra*. To put this knowledge of the Vedas to use, Brahma the Creator asked Bharata to compose a dance-drama (*Natya*) and present it to the Gods.

Bharata took up this task, but then he felt drama would be incomplete without women so he approached Brahma, saying, "At the time of Siva's dance I have seen his graceful style appropriate to the erotic sentiments, and this is endowed with gentle *angaharas* (dance sequences) and has *rasas* (sentiments) and *bhavas* (states) and action as its soul. This style cannot be practised properly by men without the help of women." Then Brahma created nymphs (*apsaras*) who were skilful in embellishing the drama.

Tandava, the classical dance, takes its name from Tanduvu, the celestial attendant who instructed sage Bharata in the use of *angaharas* and *karanas* (units of dance in which gesture, step and attitude are coordinated in a harmonic rhythmic movement). A sequence of six or more *karanas* is an *angahara* (*anga + hara*).

Anga means body and **Hara** is a name of Siva, creator of the *Tandava Nritya*. *Tandava* comprises 32 *angaharas* composed of 108 *karanas*.

The Siva temple at Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu has its walls sculptured with figures of 108 *karanas*. All these are women depicting diverse cadences and expressive moods of the dance.

Features (rasas) Hindu aesthetics define sentiments or *rasas* of different varieties. They are the 'erotic', the 'heroic', the 'pathetic', the 'marvellous', the comic, the 'odious', the 'terrible', and the 'furious'. The 'peaceful' mood, too, is included by some. These are the permanent moods and together these nine are the *Navarajas* (nine *rasas*) and the basic source of all emotional states and transitory moods of drama (*natya*) and expository dance (*nritya*).

The rhythmic exposition of moods, sentiments and ideas by means of gestures, facial expression and movements of the body is called *abhinaya*.

Postures The ideal postures of the body are another aspect in the art of

dance. The deviations of the body from the central plumb line are classified as *bhargas* (bends). The four main postures are *sanabhanga* (equal bend or equipoise), *abhangha* (a slight bend, where one hip is gracefully raised, and body weight is on one leg); *atibhanga* (great bend with the torso diagonally inclined and knees bent in the manner of a plier), and *tribhanga* (triple bend, with one hip raised, the torso curved to the opposite side and the head tilted at an angle).

The fundamental postures of dance are called *stana*.

Apart from postures, the movement of hand, head and eyes, and display of emotion, all in coordination complete a dance sequence.

Movements: Every movement of the head and eyes indicates mood, and movements of hands, too, have a specific meaning.

Head movement indicates moods like serenity, dignity, divinity, surprise, joy, anxiety, pride, self adulation, sorrow, remembrance, yearning, unwillingness, frenzy, eroticism, rejection, indifference and many others. The chest movements, too, have meanings like 'drawn in' for shame, fear 'heaved up' for pride, courage, 'raised' for viewing and so on.

The eyes ought to be in conjunction with the head, hand, waist and the body. The moods range as in the head movements.

Swamy, New Delhi
(To be continued)

On The Lighter Side

"What's the difference between thrifty and stingy?" a boy asks his father.

"Well, if I buy myself a cheap coat," the father explains "I am thrifty. But if I buy your mother a cheap coat, I am 'stingy'."

Inquisitive tourist: And whose skull is that one?

Tired guide: That, sir, is the skull of Julius Caesar.

Inquisitive tourist: Then whose is that small one beside it?

Tired guide: That, sir, is the skull of Julius Caesar when he was a little boy.

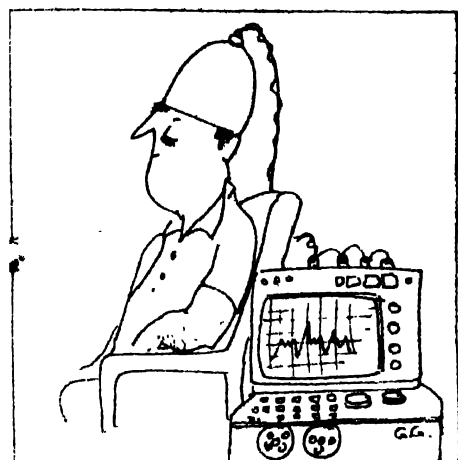
Cherian Thomas, New Delhi

At an Indian international airport, a foreigner asks of an Indian lady the correct time. "It's past 3 a.m.," comes the reply. "Is it GMT?" the man wants to know. "Oh, no," says the lady "It's HMT."

Manoj Nigam, Ghaziabad

Hotlines

HAIRDRESSING BY COMPUTER



Students at a British school of hairdressing, especially geared to the needs of students from other countries, will be able to use a computer as an aid to ensure perfect colouring or permanent waving for their models.

The Regency International School of Hairdressing, opened at Brighton, on the English south coast, on June 1, will have a qualified, bilingual (English-French) staff. They will instruct beginners, intermediate and advanced students in every aspect of the craft from traditional methods to modern techniques.

The school's computer will remove the guesswork from students' decisions about the hair they are working on. Detailed information on the condition, length, diameter and colour of hair and details of the shade required by the client will be fed into the computer, which will then produce—both on a screen and a print-out—the exact formula needed for perfect results.

Similarly, for permanent waving, the computer will process the appropriate information and tell the hairdresser which lotions should be used, how long they should be left on, and how they should be neutralised. If required, an analysis of shampoos and conditioners for use in the client's home can also be obtained.

Michael Cox, the school's Director, explained: "After the students have been taught to make their own analysis of the correct perming or colouring treatment required by the client, it will be checked with the computer to verify 100 per cent accuracy. Thus, the students learn to perfect their judgment, which will be invaluable to them when working in other environments where computers

may not be available."

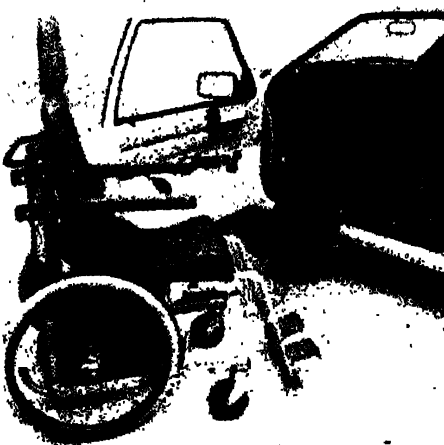
The school claims that its six-month beginner's course will offer intensive training more thorough than that normally gained in a three-year apprenticeship. It will deal with everything from hygiene and salon etiquette to advanced fashion colouring, ending with a diploma exam.

Shorter specialist courses for experienced hairdressers and an intensive marketing and management course for those intending to set up their own hairdressing business are also offered.

For further details, address all enquiries to Michael Cox, Director, Fitzherberts Hairdressing Salons, 42 Preston Street, Brighton, East Sussex BN1 2HP, England.

Courtesy BIS

CAR FOR THE DISABLED



Freelancer: Kit for confines.

Disability, it would seem, isn't a disability at all (no pun intended) if one goes by Detroit's track record in churning out special systems for the physically handicapped. One such has been marketed by Ford Motor Co in cooperation with England's Gowings Mobility International under the 'Freelancer' trademark. This new integrated car-and-wheelchair system enables the disabled to drive without having to leave his wheelchair.

Prior to this development, vehicles for wheelchair confines who drive themselves were always special designs differing greatly from standard-make cars. The custom design enabling the disabled to get in and out of the vehicles in question noticeably reduced the resale value of the vehicles and immediately drew attention to the driver's disability.

can be built into any car without affecting its performance or looks. The system, priced at about 9,350 marks, consists of three parts: a floor frame, a swing-out arm to lift in the wheelchair and easy-to-operate electric controls. This accessory system is relatively simple to install in place of either of the two front seats. It is just as easy to take out again so that the car in question can be returned to its original state for putting it up for sale. The system, which is fitted to the individual wheelchair, remains with the disabled person for instalment in the next car he buys.

Courtesy Inter Naciones

FROBE: SIMPLY FUNNY

Gert Frobe, 70, catapulted to international fame as James Bond's Goldfinger in 1965. With a distinguished stage career behind him and his mercurial appearance on screen, Frobe has left an indelible impression on film-goers



Frobe with soccer star Sepp Maier (left) and film star Uschi Gles: Class comedian, baddest 'baddie'.

worldwide. He started off as an apprentice stage designer—and made it to the top by being "simply funny". Among his major successes: *Berliner Ballade* (1948), where he sparkled with cabaret wit; *The Darling Young Men In Their Flying Machines*, where he is typecast as a clumsy Prussian. Among the other roles he has portrayed: crotchety colonels, crafty rogues, blustery heroes and heavy-set villains. (His wrinkled face and bristly hair got him the role of Goldfinger—a craze among American and British cinema-goers). But, basically, he has played the simpleton in innumerable movies, a part which has regaled the Germans for years. Contrary to his looks, he likes subtle sounds—Morgens-terns lyrics seem to be his favourite: he recites them while on tour.

Courtesy Inter Naciones

CONTEST-11

1. The world's 15 republics
2. X
3. The world's 15 republic winners for
4. Robert Guzman Marquez, 1982 Nobel
5. The world's 15 republic
6. The world's 15 republic which is 36 feet
7. The world's 15 republic which is 36 feet
8. The world's 15 republic which is 36 feet
9. The world's 15 republic which is 36 feet
10. One who prepares, stuffs and mounts

Winners

First Prize (all correct): 1. H.D. Sharma, Jalandhar

Second Prize (one-error): 1. Ashok, Mysore 2. Dinesh Kanath Shewgoor, Mangalore 3. R. Sinha, E. Champaran 4. Siba Prasad Mitra, Burdwan 5. Jayanta Basu, Manipal

Third Prize (one-error): 1. Anil Roy Choudhury, Hoshiarpur 2. Sumita Basu, Calcutta 3. A.K. Ananth Shenoy, Mangalore 4. P.G. Radhakrishnan Nair, P.O. Ambalamedu (Kerala) 5. Navdeep Sodhi, Ludhiana

Consolation Prize (one-error/two-error): 1. Anshu P. Borogwa, Gauhati.

2. Sitanshu Ranjan Kar, Bhubaneswar.
3. Jagdish N. Srivastava, Lucknow.
4. K.M. Shivaraj, Dharwad.
5. Unmesh Mishra, Rourkela.
6. Ashok Kumar Kuniawat, Didwana.
7. Debabrata Bishayee, Burdwan.
8. Suranjan Chowdhury, New Delhi.
9. M.G. Sampath Kumar, Bangalore.
10. N. Mahendran, Coimbatore.

SPORTS QUIZ-19

1. Boxing
2. Floyd Patterson and Ingemar Johansson
3. Jack Johnson
4. S.M. Gavaskar and G.R. Viswanath
5. R.E. Grant-Goven
6. Zaheer Abbas
7. Dr Jigaro Kano

Winners

First Prize (all correct): 1. Vineet Awasthi, Pathankot. 2. Syed Waheed-uddin Peerzada, Burenpur (MP).

Consolation Prize (all-correct): 1. Nirmal Kanti Sikdar, Midnapore. 2. M. Rajkumar, Coimbatore. 3. Subhash Awasthi, Jaipur. 4. D. Devakumar, Coimbatore. 5. R.K. Kaul, Srinagar.

First prize awarded by

Rupa & Co

3831, Pataudi House Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002

SOLUTION TO KENWORDS-19

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| K | Y | | | | U | | A | | | | E | |
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| Y | | N | | A | | | | | O | | L | |
| | C | A | T | A | S | T | R | O | P | H | E | |

Winners

First Prize (all-correct): 1. Manoj Tripathi, Bombay. 2. Manoj Shrivastava, Nagpur.

Consolation Prize (all-correct): 1. C.S. Joseph, New Delhi. 2. Dhananjay Butani, New Delhi. 3. R. Jib Sinha, Calcutta. 4. Rohit Jain, Kota. 5. Satya Jit Chakravarty, Gauhati.

First prize awarded by

Rupa & Co

3831, Pataudi House Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002

Pen Friends



Rupam K. (17), C/o R.N. Prasad, 273 001 (Penfriendship, travelling, numismatics, philately, photography).

Manoj Lal (17), B/14, DDA Flats, Malviya Nagar Extn, Saket, New Delhi-110 017 (Penfriendship, reading, cricket, movies, ending magazines).

Bharat A. Patel (17), Shankar Nivas, 4th Lane, Gurgaon, Mehrauli (Gurgaon) 394 001 (Penfriendship, photography, philately).

Mahesh Ghoshal (20), Anand Bhawan, Dehkiya, Almorah 263 601 (Reading, writing, penfriendship).

Viney Gupta (22), 22/3 A, Shakti Nagar, Delhi 110 007 (Playing the mouth organ, Western music, playing table tennis, pat-

mistry, penfriendship).

Sudhir Kumar Malhotra, C-40, New Gobind Pura, Delhi-110 051 (Reading magazines, penfriendship, watching TV, cricket, badminton).

Gopal Bansal (20), 9-B, Adarsh Nagar, Indore-452 004 (Philately, travelling).

Prakash Acharya (26), 12/338, Chatara Road, Dharan-9201, Koshi Zone, Nepal (Collecting match-box labels, philately, wildlife books, international affairs, penfriendship).

Vivek Mehrotra (15), 139, Avas Vikas Colony, Civil Lines, Moradabad-244 001 (Fast driving, penfriendship, disco dancing, reading science magazines).

R.K. Nagar (28), 5/21 Civil Lines, Jaipur-6 (Teaching, travelling, meditation).

V. Venkateswarlu (24), M/s S.R.V.S. Industries, B-8, Cooperative Industrial Estate, Balanagar, Hyderabad-37 (Music, reading, cricket, philately).

Navin Kumar, (21), 131, Vaid Wara, Sikandrabad-203 205 (Reading, penfriendship, exchange of gifts).

Harshavardhana (20), C/o G.S. Das, Shahganj, P.O.-D.M.C., Darbhanga-846 003 (Reading classics & maga-

zines, debating, political affairs, badminton, penfriendship).

Ganesh Kumar Sharma (21), Plot No. 22, Arjun Nagar, Post-Durgapura, Jaipur-302 015 (Penfriendship, reading books & magazines, philately).

Ajay Kumar (17), C/o Kedar Prasad, Babudih, Bisunpur, P.O.B. Polytechnic, Dhanbad-828 130 (Story-writing, reading, making models, solving problems, penfriendship).

Syed Ashraf Quadri (20), 43, Iqbal Hostel, Patna University campus, Patna-800 005 (English movies, writing, travelling).

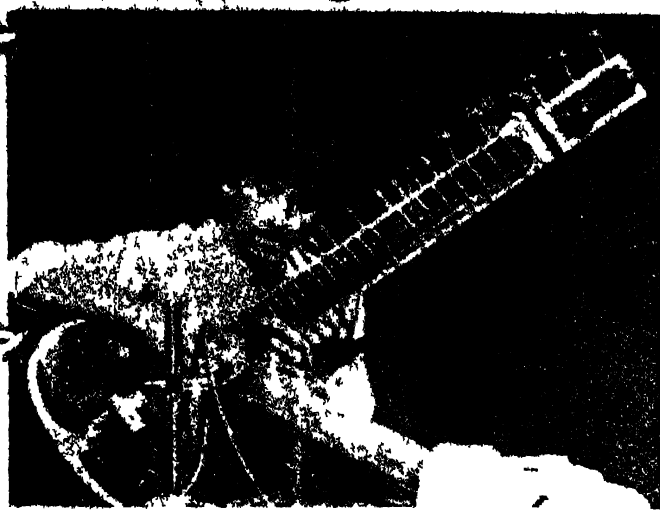
Manoj Kumar Jogani (16), C/o Krishna Agency, Hospital Road, P.O. Sibsagar-785 640 (Reading books, cricket, philately).

Sanjeev K. Duggal (22), 1540, New Prem Nagar, Civil Lines, Ludhiana (Penfriendship, movies, music, travelling, photography).

Mahesh (25), Zambia Enterprise, Post Box No. 103, Jamnagar-361 001 (Philately, movies, reading, numismatics).

Biresh Kumar (17), C/o Madan Mohan Prasad, Industrial Training Institute, Dhanbad-826 001 (Penfriendship, philately).

Happenings



MUSIC

Composer rajesh

FOR YOUNG poet-composer rajesh, life in recent times has seen hectic periods of "infinite confusion", ever since he decided to set his poems to music and get them recorded. Early last year, the end product, *Infinite Fusion*, finally hit the turnstiles and landed him and his group a slot in the Jazz Yatra '82 festivities

The making of the album makes interesting reading. Dureco, a small Dutch recording company, decided to sponsor rajesh's (who insists on spelling his name with a lower case) music, which he had jointly composed with Ustad Shamim Ahmed, Ravi Shanker's famed disciple.

Working on a shoe string budget, rajesh decided to fly to the musicians spread out in London, San Fran-

isco, Los Angeles and Bombay, rather than the other way around, and record on multi-track. Besides, he personally directed, mixed, edited and produced the entire effort.

The cream of Hindustani classical music talent (Pandits Hariprasad Chaurasia and Shivkumar Sharma and Ustads Zakir Hussain, Rias Khan and Shamim Ahmed) with India's leading jazz musicians (Braz Gonsalves, Louis Banks, Ranjit Barot and Xerxes Gobhai) fused their diverse talents in its making, not forgetting rajesh's musical contributions.

The music, in the words of a foreign reviewer, was aptly described as 'fusion music', with a strong Indian influence, but imaginatively and tastefully coordinated with Western arrangements and instruments. However, despite ecstatic foreign reviews, the album did not click in the local market as the recording company did not do its bit to promote the record.

rajesh is averse to personal publicity and would rather

let his music speak for itself. "Write about my music, not about me," he demurs.

Far from resting upon his laurels, rajesh has already recorded tracks for a second album, featuring Dallas Smith of San Francisco on lyre, sax and flute. Smith was also present on the first album and performed at the Jazz Yatra with the group. rajesh is also in the music promotion business, and plans to stage a few concerts this year.

Will the release of his second album propel this young composer into national prominence which should be a just reward for his constant endeavour?

THE BRITISH rock band, Lea Hart and the Roll-ups performed two gigs in Bombay and also played in Pune, Goa and Bangalore in mid-May. One of the two albums to their credit, *Born In Bangkok*, is planned to be released here to commemorate the visit.

Melody, Bombay

Club Desk

There was one common feature in most of the letters received at the Club Desk: nearly all CCTimes clubs nationwide have been flooded with applications for membership, but quality-conscious organisers are screening members thoroughly before taking them in. Excerpts

CCTimes Club, V K Nagar, Durgapur, organised a quiz contest in which 28 teams participated. The club held written tests out of which eight teams were selected for the oral quiz. Club member Sanjeev Agarwal and his two teammates won the first prize. The second and third prizes were won by teams captained by Chirantan Dhar and Dipanker Ganguly. The club hopes to organise another quiz contest soon.

CCTimes Club, B. I. T. Sinde (Bihar), held debate and quiz contests recently. Among the debate topics, 'Launching of Rohini Satellite', '1983—International

Telecommunication Year' and the Assam and Punjab problems.

CCTimes Club Bangur Nagar, Gurgaon (West), Bombay, organised a quiz contest and the response was "terrific". They also held discussions on two topics: 'Evils of Dowry' and 'Population Control—A Civilian Birth Right'.

CCTimes Club, Dhurva Ranchi, has "been flooded with applications" for membership but its organisers "have turned down all the requests keeping in view that quantity doesn't make quality". The club organised a debate on 'Whether India Should Hold (The) 1992 Olympics' and had on its panel of judges, some prominent professors of Ranchi University.

Hobby Hints

WANDERING EGG, "Have you ever seen an egg walking?" "No", chorus the spectators. You could prove they're all wrong. How?

Place an egg on the table and chat with the audience. Tell them this trick even baffled Lady Diana. They will

listen, but will also eye the egg and your hands for some plausible trick. Feign you caught their suspicious looks and move away from the table showing them there's nothing you're doing. After five minutes or less, move your hands over the egg and lo-and-behold the egg moves. What's the trick?

The egg was fixed-up. What you do is make a pinhole at one end of the egg, empty it and then dry it. Insert a small insect through that hole and wax it, leaving an opening for air passage. While you're chatting, the insect is getting all set to explore the innards of the egg. As the insect moves, so will the egg.

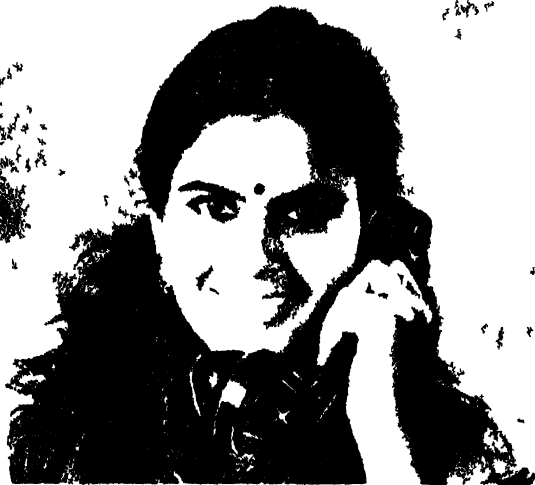
Note: A lazy insect won't do as the trick may misfire.

Anjam Em, Lucknow

RIDDING TIRED FEET. Those going hiking, trekking, jogging or mountaineering often get tired feet. To get relief from this, put a tablespoon each of vinegar and salt in a bowl of very hot water. Keep another bowl of cold water nearby. Now dip your feet in hot and cold water alternately.

Anju Khanna, Madras

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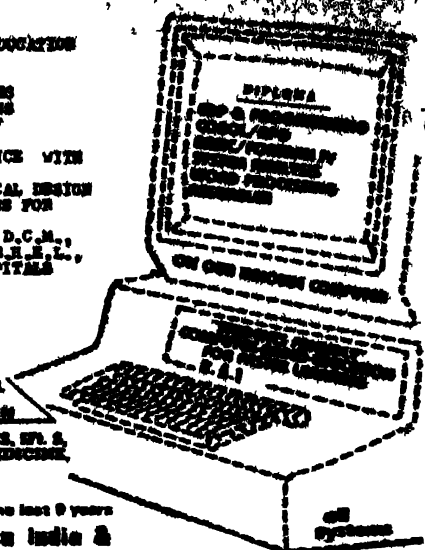
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2. Who coached the 1982 World Cup Hockey winning team from Pakistan?
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5. Who won the 1982 National Billiards Championship?
6. Who was the first Indian to officiate in Olympic boxing as a referee and judge?
7. What position did India get in the women's World Cup Hockey in 1983?

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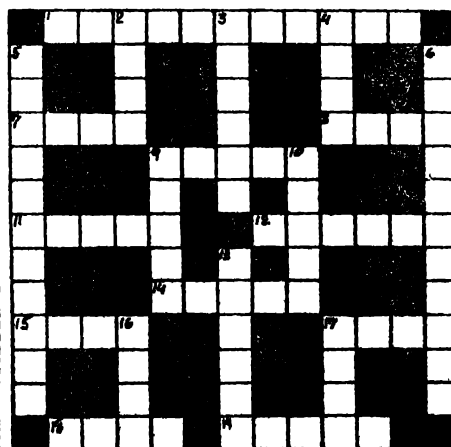
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1. Southern political party in power ends with uncle from the US (11).
7. A kid in Maharashtra politics (4).
8. A coin no longer in circulation (4).
9. Wheel end-ing for turning (5).
11. Neil Armstrong would never have been comfortable in this suit on earth (5).
12. He is red but not a communist (6).
14. Old-time string instruments (5).
15. French novelist commands in the end (4).
17. Negro folk music (4).
18. He went to an Australian chapel to bat (4).
19. An American sculptor born in Austria, not lacking in refinement (5).

DOWN

2. Romp about with a bird (4).
3. Result for an Irish county (6).
4. For protection of animals (1, 1, 1, 1).
5. Antulay's trust began with public relations (11).
6. Masoom star (7, 4).
9. A magic phrase (5).
10. Scolds a social insect in the middle (5).
13. Strip artists wear a G — (6).
16. Woodwind musical instrument with two rings (4).
17. They are simpletons, really (4).



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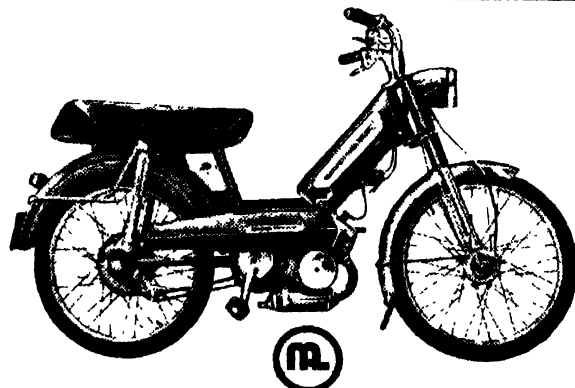
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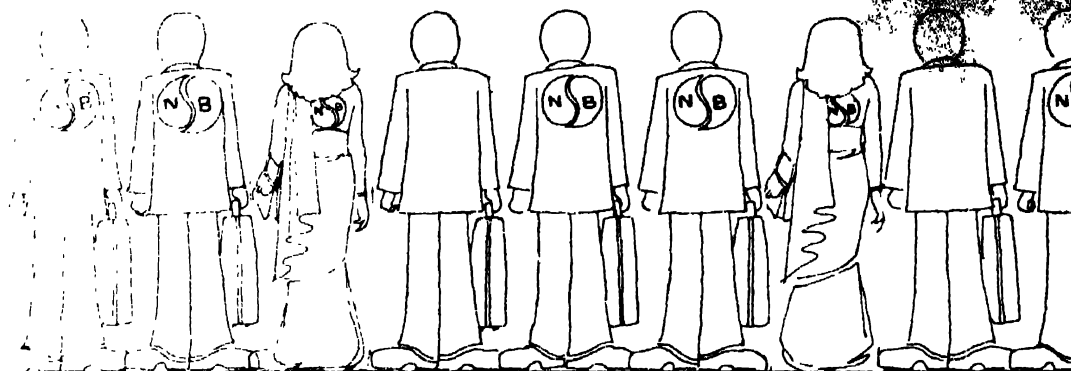
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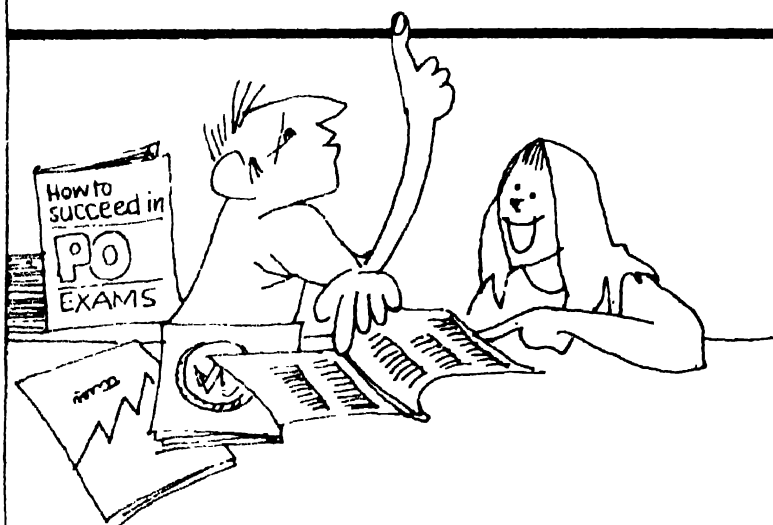
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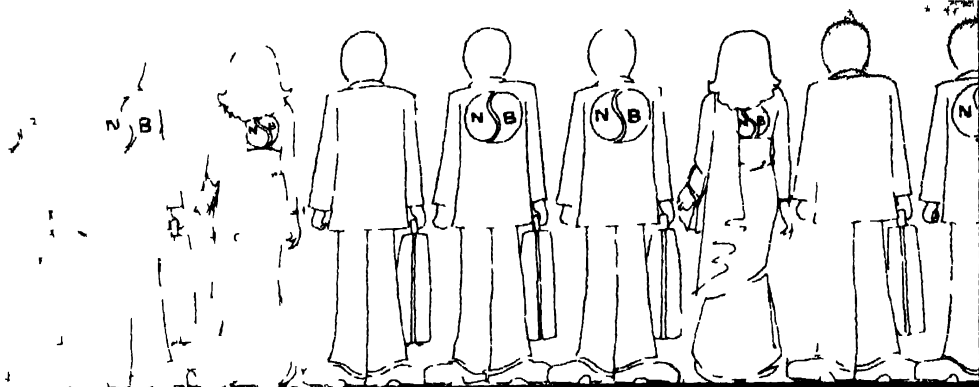
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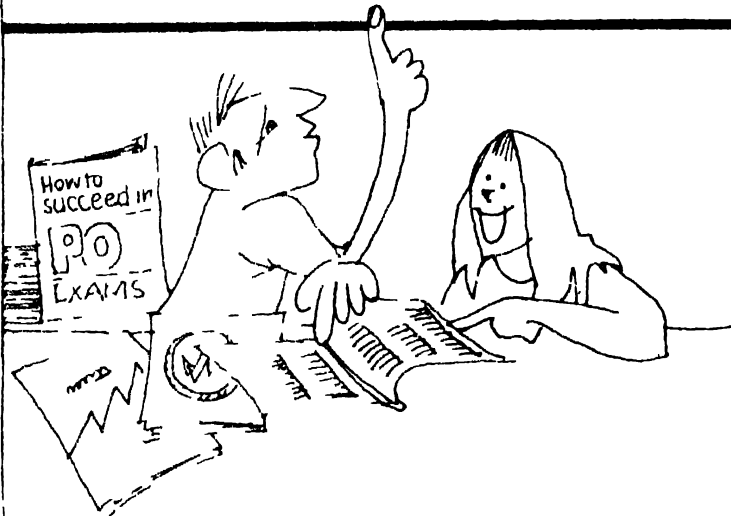
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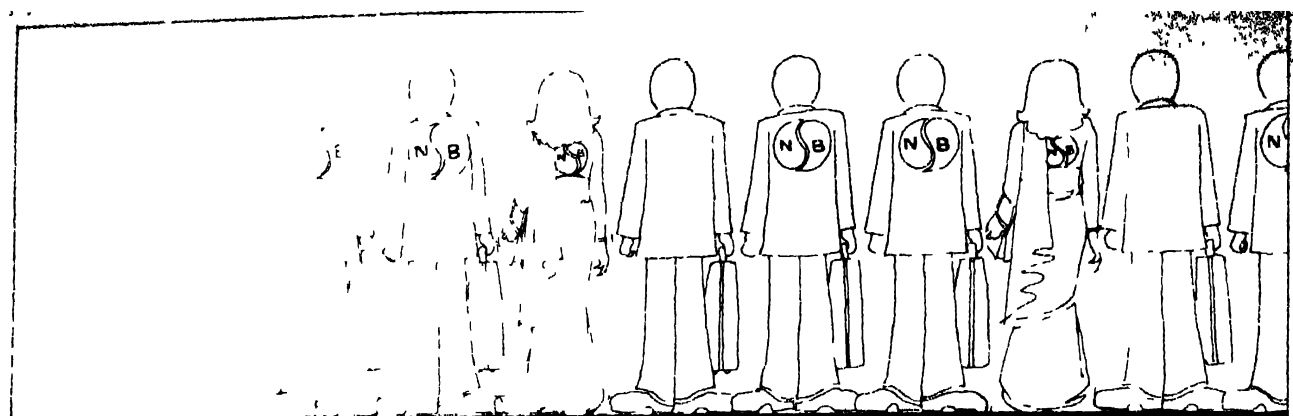
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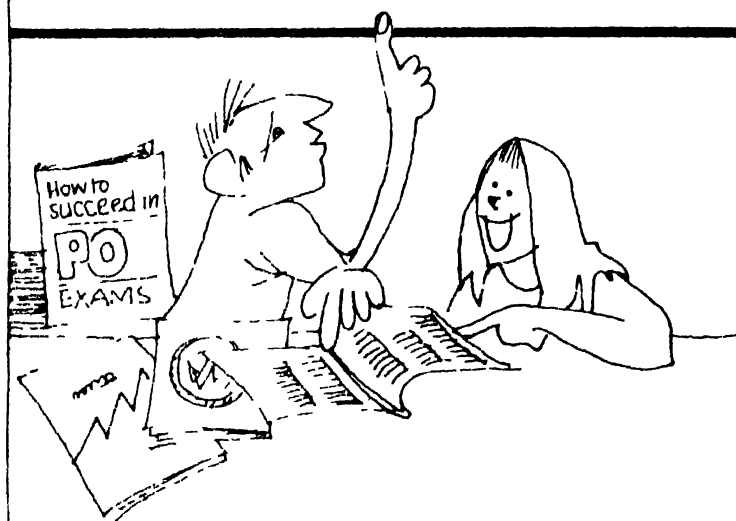
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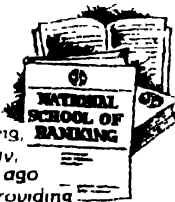
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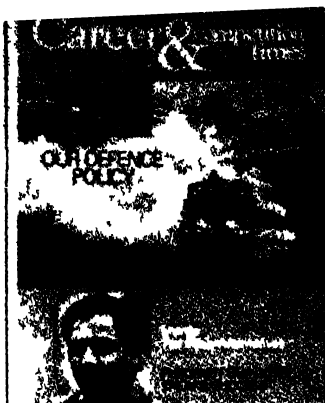
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COVER Courtesy Ministry of Defence, inset and below Gopi Gajwani. The need of the hour is self-reliance in defence matters See page 12

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NEXT ISSUE

KAPIL DEV He's got that something extra which has made the Indian XI the best in the world today An analysis of his shrewd leadership tactics plus his success story.

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Career & competition times

AUGUST 1983 VOLUME 3 NO 8

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LETTERS

A State Ravaged

Once crowned as the most progressive Indian state and cited for its commendable communal harmony, Punjab today is a state ravaged. Chaos and confusion seem to be the watchwords of its daily life. The police force is nothing but a bunch of hapless jokers. Fanaticism and religious bigotry rule the state. And the government, like a helpless maid, scolds, screams and sobs while the tyrants cut their cake and eat it too. In between Atwais and Prithipais are killed by religious fundamentalists and anti-social elements. Tears are then shed, obituaries read and a new volcano explodes.

Will Rome keep on burning while Nero fiddles?

Deepak Kapoor, Sohna (Haryana)
Best Letter Rs 40

Indira's India

Dismaying politics, drifting economics and a near certain crime explosion in a few years that's where India is heading or under PM Indira Gandhi's dynamic leadership. And you say she is a winner and fighter (*Indira Gandhi: What Makes Her A Winner* June 83). It's just beyond comprehension.

Rajkumar Jain, Bhawanimandi

The author has overlooked the other side of Indira Gandhi's success: her policy of 'divide and rule' which has a lion's share in it.

O V Channawar, Wardha

What made her a winner was her defeats—a perfect example of the indefatigable spirit anyone of us can achieve.

Siju J Dominic, Trivandrum

America's Afghanistans

Apropos your *Focus* on Afghanistan (June 83) one wonders at the vigour of the American reaction: it has its own share of Afghanistans—the Bay of Pigs,asco in Cuba, the Vietnam war and the recent meddlings in El Salvador and Nicaragua. Doesn't this harsh protest on Kabul hide chagrin and pique at (i) losing a strategically placed (potential) ally to the Reds and (ii) inability to recognise the negative vibes originating

Swell Swill

The swell performance of newspapers (*Current Events*, June '83) is not something to brag about: the statistics show that more people can now afford the luxury of a newspaper. In many homes, newspaper is only a status-symbol. By noon half of it disappears as a wrapper to something and by evening, the rest becomes part of swill. And our young rarely read newspapers.

Not that there is much for them to read. None, being *The Hindu*, care to carry special weekly editions on education, science, economics, industry, etc. Would we live to see the day when we'll lack the time to go through the entire paper, like they say about *The New York Times*?

Lakshmi Kamalakar, Delhi
Prize-winning Letter: Rs 25

from Afghanistan since the April 78 Saur Revolution and taking prompt action?

Sandeepan Banerjee, Ranchi

Something Is Nothing

We in India have for long been the victims of a worthless political legacy. But then we are also to be blamed for carrying on this legacy without effecting any real change to suit our needs, circumstances and national aspirations. When intellectuals and the powers that be have nothing concrete to offer as a change in the system, they indulge in hollow phrases like 'something need be done'. Ironically, this 'something' has only exposed the poverty of practicable ideas from which most of us suffer.

Jogendra Krishna, Arrah

Walesa: Wonder Worker

Lech Walesa (*Poland Anti-Workers* June 83) leader of the banned independent trade union Solidarity, has given new blood and spirit to the motto 'Workers of the World, Unite!'

Lalit Choralis, Gauhati

Hacking History

I disagree with you on *Gandhi* (June 83). The motion picture underplayed British repression and cruelty and played down his history.

Saurabh Taneja, Varanasi

Once again the critics have to teach us new things. They made the film, viewed it with love and affection, awarded it, learnt and are learning things from it. But we Indians! Are we so unworthy to see a movie of our own man because screening of this film is met with resistance?

Are we Indians collectively insane?

Trumal Mundergi, Shorapur

Bridging The Gap

CCTimes' main attraction differentiating it from the other drab, uninteresting publications dealing with the same subject is its varied form. I've qualified as a PO in the SBI—and from my experience in these exams I feel it's the knowledge about music, theatre, art and the like which makes the difference between the winners and losers. Such articles in *Mini Mag* keep us in small towns informed of the various cultural activities going on in the capital and other big cities.

Niranjan Mathur, SBI, Gorakhpur

US States

The US has 51 states and not 50 as you say (*CCTimes Quiz Contest 1 and Know The World USA* [July 82]).

Devinder Kumar, Raheer, Amritsar

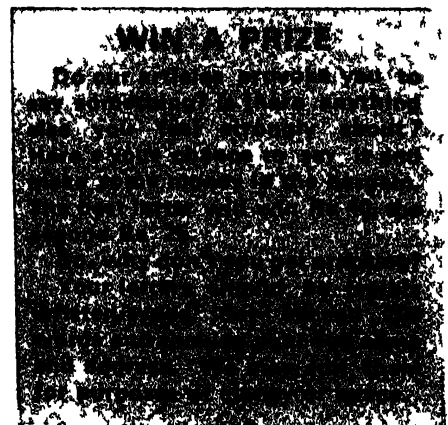
The US has only 50 states. District of Columbia is not a state though it is often grouped with them. Source: USIS.

Just One Point

The new CM of Himachal Pradesh is Vir Bhadra Singh, not Vir Bahadur Singh as mentioned in *Current Events: National* (May '83).

The picture on page 12 (July 83) was wrongly credited to USIS.

The errors are regretted—Editor



Hello folks...



Shanker, a wealthy merchant, was leading a carefree life. One fine day, he felt his eyes were popping out. Some minutes later, he could hear bells ringing in his ears. The sensation recurred first at long intervals, then rapidly. Fearing he had been attacked by some dreaded virus, Shanker rushed to a medical practitioner who advised him to see an ENT specialist. The specialist's diagnosis: enlarged tonsils. Treatment: operation. Shanker got himself operated and was cured.

A few months later, the strange sensation returned. Shanker now went to a better qualified doctor. The latter suspected pyorrhea and suggested Shanker see a dentist. After a thorough

check up, the dentist confirmed the physician's diagnosis: acute pyorrhea. And recommended extraction of all teeth. Shanker followed his advice and was cured.

Some months passed by and the weird sensation returned again. This time Shanker drove to the capital and consulted the best doctor in town. His diagnosis: Shanker indeed suffered from enlarged tonsils and acute pyorrhea. But it was too late now. Nothing could be done as the infection had spread everywhere in his body.

Thinking that his life was drawing to an end, Shanker decided he would live his last days in style. His first plan was to buy himself a new wardrobe. He chose the most expensive tailor to fit him out. The tailor, while taking down Shanker's measurements, noted 14½ inches as his collar size.

But my collar size is 14 inches, Shanker told him.

No sir, it's 14½, the tailor checked again.

But I have been wearing size 14 for the last three years. I refuse to change it.

Right sir, your collar will be size 14. But do not come back to me and say that your eyes are popping out and that you can hear bells ringing in your ears!

The predicament in which Shanker found himself can be avoided if we do not jump to conclusions at once. Learn to give importance to what, at the moment, may appear to be insignificant. For instance, if an electrical gadget in the house stops functioning, first check for minor faults like the plug, socket, switch, etc., before calling the mechanic. You can save yourself the trouble of living without the gadget till the busy mechanic arrives. Also, think of the money you would be saving. The unfortunate habit of thinking in extremes can be expensive and painful, as Shanker found to his utter dismay.

You can overcome this habit if you change your approach to a problem—examine it from below, not above. In other words, check the most unimportant cause first and then the more serious ones.

Take an example. You are preparing for the Indian Civil Services Exam which is only two weeks away. You are studying seriously and methodically.

You have a study schedule for each day. One night the electricity fails. Since it is only your house that is without power, you assume it is the fault of the sub-station nearby and lodge a complaint with them. The electrician arrives after three hours and finds that there is nothing wrong with the current flow to the meter. The fault is with the main fuse. You too could have fixed it.

The from below upwards approach is not only sensible but also economical. You move up step by step, eliminating the less important causes till you reach the right cause. In this process you may identify many minor defects which might create problems in the future. You are checking the various electrical points and fuses; you will tighten many others also which could loosen in the following days to disturb your studies. Above all, you escape the misery of feeling you've been cheated and take for a ride.

This approach can also prove to be both interesting and informative. Provided you follow it step by step, you will find that it is not unlike carrying out an investigation. Why not be your own detective? This way you would have first-hand knowledge of the problem and need not depend on outside reports. The from below upwards technique will get you into the habit of paying attention to the small things in life.

Do not get too impatient if it does not bring success initially. This attitude cannot be developed overnight. Practice it first with day to day problems. Very soon, you'll find it's become second nature with you. In moments of emergency, you'll become the best person to have around as this approach will give you no opportunity to lose your cool.

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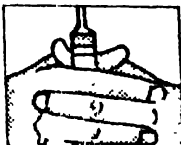
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TEST YOUR WORD POWER

BY AYCEE



Tick the word or phrase you believe is *nearest in meaning* to the key word

- 1 **absolute** A that cannot be calculated B having the power to compel C that cannot be changed D having complete power
- 2 **anonymous** A lost forever B without a name C out of date D different from what is normal
- 3 **antedate** A to come before in time B belong to ancient times C finish something well in time D do something before the right time
- 4 **antipathetic** A opposed to anything sad B lacking emotion C naturally opposed D against organised society
- 5 **conjunction** A word that joins other words B phrase made up of a group of words C word that names a quality D group of words forming part of a sentence
- 6 **depose** A to remove from office B give one's work to a substitute C expel from a country D reduce to a lower rank or grade
- 7 **destitute** A needy B lonely C hateful D careless
- 8 **effluence** A political power B radiance C a flowing out D an oily scum
- 9 **flexible** A ready to give in gracefully B easily bent with out breaking C capable of moving lightly D influenced by whims
- 10 **forgery** A one who forcefully takes money from others B one who writes in full from shorthand notes C one who imitates D one who makes a copy of something in order to deceive
- 11 **fusion** A sudden and violent bursting B nervous excitement C union of things D tendency to stick together
- 12 **hangover** A place where aircraft are housed B underhand dealing C habit of drinking too much D unpleasant after effects of excessive drinking
- 13 **insomnia** A sleep walking B inability to sleep C freedom from care D madness
- 14 **lurk** A to lie hidden B attract C walk unevenly D hunt
- 15 **obsolete** A belonging to times long past B out of date C keeping to old ways D becoming old before time
- 16 **pesticide** A fatal epidemic B study of pests C substance used to help pests grow D substance used to destroy pests
- 17 **pinnacle** A structure with a triangular base meeting at a point B highest point C bird's wing D seat for a pillion rider
- 18 **shrewd** A bad tempered B full of wiles C having sound judgment and common sense D having presence of mind
- 19 **spawn** A to produce in great numbers B twist into threads C measure the length of D injure oneself by twisting violently
- 20 **verge** A border B growing vegetation C sleep inducing drug D enthusiasm

(Answers on page 22)

FOREIGN WORDS

BY THE AARBEEES

- 1 **savoir vivre** (să'vwahr vē'vra) Fr ability to live elegantly knowledge of the usages of fashionable society
- 2 **schadenfreude** (Shah'danfroida) Gk malicious enjoyment of others' misfortunes
- 3 **sic** (sik) L thus used, spelt etc often inserted in a quotation when the writer who is quoting wishes to disclaim responsibility for some error in grammar, spelling or fact
- 4 **sic passim** (sik pās'sim) L (of allusions, phrases, etc) used to indicate that the same expression or sentiment is found in other passages of a book
- 5 **sine die** (sīni dīē) L adjournment without indicating a day for reconvening, indefinite.
- 6 **sine qua non** (sīni kwā'nōn) L an absolutely indispensable condition or qualification
- 7 **son et lumière** (sōn ā lōō'māf) Fr entertainment given by night at historic buildings, etc, with recorded sound and lighting effects to give dramatic narrative of their history
- 8 **sotto voce** (sōtō vō'chi) It in an undertone, aside, very softly.

- 9 **status quo** (stā'ts kwō) L the state in which something is, the existing state of affairs.
- 10 **status quo ante** (stā'ts kwō ānti) L a return to conditions as they existed before the previous position

Note L—Latin, Fr—French Gk—Greek It—Italian.

P.S For pronunciation symbols look up our March issue

QUOTABLE QUOTES



Cowards die many times before their deaths, the valiant never taste of death but once.

William Shakespeare
Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe.

H.G. Wells



Let a hundred flowers bloom and let a thousand schools of thought contend

Mao Zedong
A mind not to be changed by place or time /The mind is its own place and in itself Can make a heav'n of hell, a hell of heav'n

John Milton

FOCUS

INDIA'S DEFENCE POLICY SELF-RELIANCE AT ANY COST

BY P N KUMRIA

Despite India's desire to live in peace and amity with her neighbours, it had to face four wars in less than four decades. Even as we were celebrating our independence, tribal hordes from Pakistan poured in in large numbers to annex Kashmir. Our hurried armed response repelled the attack. But Pakistan was able to keep a portion of Kashmir under its illegal occupation.

Pakistani attack on Kashmir was, nevertheless, followed by India's quest for peace. Jawaharlal Nehru worked actively for establishing good neighbourly relations through *Panchsheel*. However, after incorporating Tibet, India's other neighbour, China, raised border disputes with us along the 3,520-km-long border. In the early 60s they successfully occupied 22,400 sq km of Indian territory in Ladakh to open up the Sinkiang-Aksai-Chin Road that linked China with its last military outpost with Russia. After forcing upon us a war on two fronts that divided our military forces, China withdrew with the Sinkiang-Aksai Chin Road under its possession.

We were again victims of an aggression by Pakistan in 1965, when another attempt was made to annex Kashmir. Our forces gave a befitting reply and foiled the Pakistani attempt. In 1971, we were drawn into the fourth war when millions of refugees under Pak repression poured into our country from the erstwhile East Pakistan. Our economy groaned under the heavy burden of feeding and maintaining the hapless millions. When Pakistan attacked us in the Western Sector, our counter-stroke was masterly and our forces emerged victorious taking 90,000 prisoners of war. In the west, we pushed back the Pak forces into their territory from Rajas than to Kashmir sectors. We were magnanimous in victory. As former

East Pakistan became a free Bangladesh and our forces returned to India after completion of a difficult task. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi successfully concluded the Simla Agreement with the then Pakistan Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. We returned their prisoners and the captured territory on the basis of an accord that all issues, including Kashmir, be settled bilaterally and without recourse to armed conflict.

The wars thrust upon India brought home the realisation that we will not be able to develop ourselves unless we have strong, adequate and well equipped defence forces to protect our sovereignty.

Security environment

Rising tensions in the world have increased the threats to our

security even more. The breakdown of disarmament and Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) have increased global hostilities with particular reference to South, South-East and West Asia. A new US strategic consensus has emerged that perceives Pakistan as a 'front-line' state against the Soviet Union. China is a king-pin in the US military plans and plays an important part in the American strategic consensus which has established a US Central Command (CENCOM) whose operational jurisdiction covers an area of 20 countries from Egypt in the west to Pakistan in the east and Kenya in the south. CENCOM controls the erstwhile Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) of over one lakh troops located in Tampa (Florida), which can be brought to the scene of





another dimension to the strife-torn region bordering the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula which holds two-thirds of the world's oil deposits, that are of vital interest to the US. The emergence of Pakistan as a front-line state has resulted in a massive supply of arms from the US and China. The \$3.2 billion US arms-aid package has enabled it to acquire F-16 aircraft with most modern radars, M-48 tanks, armoured personnel carriers (APC), 155-mm towed and self-propelled guns, missile-carrying helicopters, 203-mm guns, naval ships and submarines. Pakistan is also reported to be acquiring nuclear-weapons capability. The Chinese aid to Pakistan includes MiG-19s and T-37 C aircraft in addition to tanks of T-series.

Despite its aid to Pakistan, to our detriment, India's relations with China are somewhat better now. However, two hurdles are yet to be overcome: China's claim on Arunachal Pradesh and the construction of the Trans-Karakoram Highway. China had objected to a dance performance by an Arunachal Pradesh contingent during the IXth Asiad and claimed an area of 90,000 sq km, which is more than



Clockwise from centre-top: Jawans in an attack; INS Kalveri prowling the seas; Jaguar in flight; a battle-ready machine-gunner: Learning from wars —ready for another.

action in fast-moving ships and aircraft. CENCOM is linked with the Pacific Command (PACOM), which also controls the Seventh Fleet based in Philippines and the naval base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union has also correspondingly increased its naval presence in the Indian Ocean and its ally, Vietnam, has assisted in the establishment of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan has also effected a change in the strategic power-equation in the region. The efforts of the littoral nations and of the Non-aligned Meet (March '83) to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace are being thwarted. UN talks on the subject in 1984 are also not certain.

The Iran-Iraq war has added

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

Emphasis on research and indigenous defence production has enhanced our capability to pursue an independent policy based on national interest. We have nine public-sector undertakings of which Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Bangalore, Nasik and Mazagon Docks Limited (MDL), Bombay, and Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), Hyderabad, have achieved enviable records. These undertakings have worked in conjunction with the defence research and development organisation to achieve a breakthrough in weaponry and munitions.

HAL has been able to assemble Jaguar aircraft, and MiG series of aircraft, including MiG-27, are being manufactured progressively. This is in addition to projects for helicopters and trainer aircraft like the piston-engined HPT-32 and basic-jet KIRAN Mark II.

Mazagon Docks Limited, Bombay, have facilities to manufacture sophisticated warships, submarines, destroyers, frigates, corvettes, as well as off-shore patrol vessels.

Leander and Godavari-class frigates are by far Mazagon Docks' greatest achievements. Bharat Dynamics Limited have completed a programme for the manufacture of first-generation anti-tank guided missiles, and taken up the programme for the manufacture of second-generation anti-tank guided missiles.

Heavy Vehicle Factory (HVF), Avadi (Madras), manufacture Vijayanta tanks. A Rs 100-crore tank project for manufacturing engines for the T-72 Soviet-built tanks and Armoured Personnel Carriers (APC) is also being set up at Avadi. These tanks and armoured personnel carriers will be produced in a factory at Medak in Andhra Pradesh.

The entire area of the state is a strategic area is bounded by Bhutan in the west, Tibet and Sinkiang regions of China on the north and east, Burma on the south-east and Assam in the south. The Chinese claim is unjustified as it was never in this region except in 1962 after it invaded India.

The second irritant is the unilateral ceding of certain areas in Azad Kashmir by Pakistan to China for the construction of the 800-km-long Karakoram Highway. The highway links Sinkiang in China to Muzaffarabad in Azad Kashmir and passes through the 4,530 m high Khunjerab Pass where the borders of the USSR, Afghanistan, China, India and Pakistan join. The Karakoram Highway is therefore of vital geopolitical and geostrategic importance to India. The road is an attempt to formalise the illegal transfer of 5,120 sq km in the Karakoram watershed area during the 1963 Sino-Pak border agreement.

India has been protesting against this road since the very beginning. It also protested when the Khunjerab Pass was opened up to Chinese and Pakistani traffic in May 1983.

China's intentions are clear in the Khunjerab Pass region. It gives a higher priority to the defence of its borders with the Soviet Union as also with Vietnam. It has deployed 81 of the total 132 divisions of its Field Armies on these borders. The remaining 51 Field Army divisions, in addition to regional forces, can be deployed elsewhere. For Pakistan, on the other hand, the sole priority for troop deployment are its borders with India—where it has a long border with China, Bhutan, Burma and Nepal. This gives Pakistan military advantage which it has exploited on three occasions.

These dangerous trends apart, we are yet engaged in improving our relations with Pakistan. Our emphasis is on removing outside interference in bilateral affairs. We want to keep the superpowers away from the soil of the two nations. But Pakistan is not willing to guarantee that foreign bases will not be allowed on its soil.

Policy and achievements

This divergence in the Pakistani approach, plus the deteriorating security environment, had necessitated the revision of the original 1979-84 Five-Year Plan.

1983-84 allocations for defence in the Defence Budget are Rs 5,971 crores. This is 17.4 per cent of our expenditure. Our per capita defence expenditure of \$8 is lower than Pakistan's \$21.2, Malaysia's \$140, Singapore's \$295, Indonesia's \$17, Iran's \$113 and Philippines' \$13.1.

With 25 lakh sq km of exclusive economic zone in the Indian Ocean (320 km from the coastline) containing off-shore oil installations, mineral and marine wealth in addition to thousands of kilometres of land frontiers, we have to be vigilant. In international relations, there are no permanent friends, only permanent national interests which change as global and regional security perceptions change. Having faced four wars since independence, we have realised that self-reliance in defence production, research and development is essential for our very existence. Military alliances tend to make the recipient a surrogate of superpowers who internationalise regional issues to their advantage. The policy of self-reliance and peaceful co-existence was well enunciated during the Non-aligned Meet in

Our defence policy aims at providing to our armed forces the most modern weapons which could be produced indigenously and imported (when it is not possible) from those countries which are prepared to transfer the latest technology so that indigenous production can be undertaken. This policy has yielded good results. Vijayanta tanks, produced in collaboration earlier, have been improved and are completely indigenous. We have produced a new kind of armour, 'Kanchan', which is truly unique and cannot be pierced. A main battle tank, having hydro-pneumatic suspension, is expected to go into production shortly. A factory is being established in Medak (Andhra Pradesh) to produce modern infantry combat vehicles. Besides these indigenous efforts, we have imported the most modern T-72 tanks, BMP-1 infantry combat vehicles, Schilka air-defence weapon systems and modern engineering equipment like AM-50 hydraulically-operated bridges and mine-clearing equipment to ensure that our forces do not lag behind in technology. These weapons are already in use. Having developed

ARMS AND OUR NEIGHBOURS

Pakistan attacked us thrice and China once during the past 36 years. Their armed strength, based on statistics published in the 1982-83 edition of International Institute of Strategic Studies, London.

China
Nuclear Forces Some inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), about 70 intermediate-range ballistic missiles (IRBMs) and approximately 50 medium-range ballistic missiles (MRBMs). About 90 Hong-6 (TU-16) strategic bombers. Tested an ICBM of range 12,000 km in May '80. Reported to be having a tactical nuclear force of 150 nuclear warheads in 20-kiloton range capable of delivery by 180-mm artillery and T-5 short-range ballistic missiles of 100-km range (SRBMs). **Army** Land Army, 3.6 million strong, comprising 132 divisions of Field Armies which include 11 armoured divisions and 3 airborne divisions. An additional force of

97 divisions of regional forces equipped with 1,200 tanks, Navy: 1,900 ships, including 88 submarines and 39 other ships such as destroyers and frigates, **Air Force** 6,000 aircraft including naval; **Para-military forces** 12 million; **People's Militia** 100 million.

Pakistan
Army 4½ lakh troops with a reserve of 5 lakh men including 29,000 Pak-occupied Kashmir troops organised in 7 Corps HQ, 2 armoured divisions, 16 infantry divisions, 4 independent armoured brigades, 5 independent infantry brigades, 7 artillery brigades, 2 anti-aircraft artillery brigades, 6 armoured reconnaissance regiments, 9 SAM batteries with 18 crotales, 1 special service group; **Navy** 11,200 sailors, 11 submarines, 1 cruiser, 9 destroyers, 5 large patrol craft; **Air Force** 17,600 airmen with 219 combat aircraft including F-16s and Mirages; **Para-military forces** Over 1 lakh.

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a sound industrial base, we have become innovative. For example we have mounted a 130-mm medium gun on the chassis of a Vijayanta tank to provide mobility to our artillery.

The Indian Navy, with a budget of Rs 680 crores, has made rapid strides. Indigenously-produced Leander-class frigates have been fitted with newly-developed sonar-systems. Sea Harrier aircraft on our aircraft-carrier Vikrant have increased our punch and the country is going in for missile frigates, mine-sweepers and long-range maritime aircraft (IL-38) to increase the patrolling range. Our coastguard has been strengthened with frigates, patrol boats and helicopters to guard off-shore installations.

Pak procurement of the most modern US-manufactured F-16 jet fighter, which uses the latest 'fly-by-wire' technique, has upset the prevailing military balance. Acquisition of these and other sophisticated weaponry by Pakistan poses a direct threat to us as Pakistan will not dare use them against Soviet Russia and mechanised armoured forces are not suitable for deployment in the mountainous terrain of Afghanistan. To counter the threat, we have gone in for the British Jaguar deep-penetration aircraft, being assembled in India, and are also acquiring the French-built Mirage-2000, which is the Indian answer to F-16. These are in addition to improved versions of the MiG series of aircraft, the latest being MiG-27, which will be manufactured under licence in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. These are equipped with the latest air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles. India is also going in for the purchase of AN-32 transport aircraft to improve its strategic and tactical mobility.

Human material

More important than armament and modernisation is the man behind the gun. Time and again, our armed forces have proved their mettle in all the wars. The armed forces need the best of the Indian youth motivated by patriotism. The stakes for our defence are high and we live in a world of global and regional tensions which have been aggravated due to the arms race. Though we hope for peace and co-existence, we have to be prepared for all contingencies. ■

INDO-PAK RELATIONS

WAR AND PEACE

BY PARTHA S. GHOSH
Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi

Ever since independence, the relationship between India and Pakistan has been one of mutual suspicion and distrust. Not only have they traded abuses and charges at various international and other forums, thrice they have even tried to settle their score on the battlefield. As a result, Pakistan has dominated India's foreign relations as much as India has dominated Pakistan's. Of late, however, the two countries have been going through a slow and halting process of pulling themselves out from excessive preoccupation with each other and of normalising their relations.

The currents for peace and co-operation between India and Pakistan are rooted in several major changes in the political-strategic-economic milieu of the world as well as the South Asian sub-system. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the consequent revamping of the strategic alliance between the US and Pakistan had kindled a new cold war between India and Pakistan. But with the passage of time, its flames seemed to be dying out. Within less than three years of the Afghan crisis, the two countries were seen negotiating a Pakistani proposal for a no-war pact and/or an Indian proposal for a treaty of peace and friendship. There are reasons to believe that Pakistan's no-war pact proposal was carefully synchronised with the US and Chinese strategies for the South Asian region. India, on its part, has discussed the matter with Soviet leaders. Each superpower expects results that would advance its own interests and abridge the interests of its adversary. Thus, the US would like India and Pakistan to sign a single no-war pact which would not prevent Pakistan from placing facilities at US disposal in a contingency; the USSR, on the other hand, would prefer a Pakistan more truly non-aligned than now.

It will, however, be wrong to assume that the Pakistani initiative has been prompted entirely, or even mainly, by US pressure. The



*Mrs Gandhi and Zia in New Delhi.
Let's be friends ma'am.*

martial law regime has its own very good reason to seek a no-war pact with India: it secures the eastern frontiers of Pakistan and confers on the regime a longevity which its own people do not guarantee. Indeed, it is generally recognised in Pakistan that another war with India might mean the end of Pakistan as a sovereign state. And it will certainly break the back of the Pakistani military machine and so discredit the army in the eyes of the people that it may cease to be the country's ruling force.

On the domestic political front, the ruling elites of both India and Pakistan have become increasingly aware of the growing irrelevance of the Pakistan and India factor in their respective politics. In India, the political weapon of using the Pakistan bogey has become somewhat blunt, partly because of growing incidence of Hindu-Muslim riots and partly because of India's increasing interest in creating a better environment for Indo-US relations. Similarly, in Pakistan politics the India bogey does not pay enough political dividends to the military elites any more. Contrarily, responding to popular opinion, the ruling military junta finds it politically useful to talk of good-neighbourliness with India. The political opposition of Pakistan's military President, Zia-ul-Haq, has been cautioning that Zia's no-war pact offer is a ploy to earn legitimacy for his government.

Economic considerations must have also contributed to the peace

Factor. The prolonged recession in the industrial world—showing no visible signs of improvement resulting in growing protectionism and shrinking of foreign aid flows—has impelled the developing world to look inward for trade and commerce and resource development. There has been some progress in the efforts to forge South Asian economic cooperation on the lines originally mooted in April 1980 by the late Gen Ziaur Rehman of Bangladesh. In the third meeting in Islamabad in August 1982 (the first two being at Colombo and Kathmandu in April and November 1981 respectively), serious attention was paid to multi-lateral cooperation in the areas covering agriculture, meteorology, telecommunication, health and population.

As a result of the above positive factors, there has been a slow but steady progress in the normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan. Two high powered trade teams, under the auspices of FICCI and the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi (PHD) Chamber of Commerce and Industry, have visited Pakistan to identify areas of economic cooperation and promotion of trade between the two countries. In the midst of the Seventh Summit of the Non-aligned Movement, the two countries took a significant step forward in strengthening bilateral ties by signing an agreement for a joint commission to give an institutional framework to their endeavours for cooperation. Participating in the signing ceremony Prime Minister India Gandhi said the doors which were closed were being opened one by one.

But while the above factors breed optimism, there are undercurrents which might militate against the entire process of peace. Pakistani leaders have expressed dissatisfaction at the pace of the peace process. Sahabzada Yakub Khan, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, said recently that though progress was being made by the setting up of the joint commission, etc, Pakistan wanted "parallel progress" on the question of a no-war pact.

Deep-rooted attitudinal obstacles appear to be still marling Indo-Pak relations. Pakistani leaders are reported to have expressed their concern and anguish at the plight of Indian Muslims with particular

reference to communal riots and the types of violence that have rocked Assam. Indian leaders interpreted these as tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of India.

In the economic domain, there are inherent problems. Following the opening of trade between India and Pakistan, manufacturers from India would flood the Pakistani market causing anxiety to their business interests. Pakistan's fear about India's potentiality to throttle its industrial growth has been expressed by no less a person than Agha Shahi, former Foreign Minister of Pakistan. Speaking on South Asian regional cooperation at a forum in Lahore in April 1982, Shahi said the problem was how to create linkages based upon 'balanced interdependence', in other words, "how the more industrially developed countries of South Asia can be prevented from becoming a threat to the industrialisation of the other countries as a result of economic regional cooperation".

In the military strategic milieu, there are many possibilities which might jeopardise the process of peace. The most important of them could be that of Pakistan acquiring nuclear capability. According to the latest strategic survey conducted by the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies, Pakistan is continuing its attempts to obtain essential components for a nuclear weapon. There is no doubt that if Pakistan goes nuclear the Indo-Pak strategic balance would be upset to the detriment of India's status as the pre-eminent power in the region.

There have also been misgivings among Indian defence experts about Zia's position on the deployment of F-16s. In his *Meet the Press* programme in Washington on December 13, 1982, Zia said the F-16s would be deployed on the western border with Afghanistan and not on his country's border with India. The Indian experts have referred to a US Congressional document on US assistance to Pakistan, brought out in November 1981, which states that the F-16 aircraft would be deployed at three air force bases, one of which was "situated in the geographic centre of the country". The experts believe that this referred to Sargodha, which is

less than 226 km from Amritsar and which had been the main operational air base for Pakistan Air Force's operations against India. They also doubted Zia's explanation that the bulk of the Pakistani troops are deployed on the Indian border due to 'difficulties of infrastructure'.

The differences in approach to non-alignment can also be an area of tension. Against the background of reports that the US might get into Pakistan an electronic surveillance facility like the one that operated at Baadber near Peshawar, India felt strongly committed to preserve the basic principles of non-alignment which rule out accommodation of any base facilities by a member country. Pakistan seems to be reluctant to forswear its option on such matters. Commenting on the possibility of Pakistan giving the base facilities to the US Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) Mrs Gandhi has emphatically said in May 1983, that it would greatly aggravate the situation in South Asia and would certainly go against the spirit of the [non-aligned] declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Frequent references to the Kashmir issue by Pakistan at various international forums could also militate against the process of peace. Pakistani delegate Agha Hilali's statement at the ILO meeting in Geneva in early 1982 had caused sufficient strain in Indo-Pak relations. Recently, at the non-aligned summit in New Delhi in March, Zia did the same thing. It was fortunate that the Indian leaders chose not to react, otherwise the process of peace would have received a serious jolt.

In view of the positive and negative factors in Indo-Pak relations, nothing can be said for certain about the shape of things to come. Much would depend upon the political future of the present ruling elites of both the countries. In the meantime, without being much optimistic about the prospects of cooperation, it is essential to keep the ball of peace process rolling. Peace and co-operation between India and Pakistan undoubtedly would enhance the security and stability of both the countries at reduced defence expenditure. □

THE ACHIEVERS

Purushottam Goyel

BY AMIT AGARWAL

Inspiration can be derived from places—and people. People who have walked the path of success very young in life. Meet our first achiever for the secret of his success.

Some time back, two prominent Congress (I) councillors of the Metropolitan Council of Delhi (MCD) asked MCD Chairman Purushottam Goyel to step down from his chair. Reason: he had "some connection" with the case of a senior officer of the Directorate of Health Services who was allegedly involved in the "harassing of some of his women colleagues". Goyel's reply: he was "involved" in all matters coming up before the house.

Political dexterity, true. But that one statement also embodies all that Goyel upholds: honesty, cent per cent involvement in one's job and confidence in one's capabilities. These qualities have been his 'building blocks', lifting him high above the ordinary folks. At 42, he is probably the youngest ever to hold the position of a Speaker in India.

Yet Goyel's childhood and early life has been as ordinary as yours or mine. His family migrated to Delhi 60 years back from Bulandshahr in the rural heartland of UP. He did his graduation and post-graduation in Economics from Ramjas and St Stephen's colleges. Education over, he started off as a lecturer, first in Deshbandhu College and then in Sri Ram College of Commerce, where he has been teaching Economics for the last 18 years.

But politics was in his blood. His father, Shyam Lal Goyel 85 and alive, was a freedom fighter. And he has learnt from him that loyalties do not shift with time or circum-



stances. He was closely associated with the Congress party led by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and was at her side right through the tumultuous post-emergency days. He had to pay the price for that: Goyel lost the 1977 elections. But he made his comeback in 1983, strictly on his personal record of ethics and hard work. His track record is excellent for a political lightweight of sorts, contesting from a constituency which has extremes of wealth and poverty. He has defeated political stalwarts like Prem Chand Gupta, the renowned Hindu leader who brought about the fall of Gulzari Lal Nanda by masterminding the anti-cow slaughter agitation in 1967, and Charti Lal Goel, ex-Deputy Mayor of Delhi.

Goyel attributes his success to good public relations—not wholly true, though. Something more landed him the job of MCD Chairman. He is competent in his work, is intelligent and keeps himself abreast of all that goes on around him. He reads three to four hours a day—the books he takes up have political and cultural value. Not surprisingly, his views are clear and precise:

On Gandhism: The ideas of the Mahatma have to be brought back one way or the other. There is immediate need for people who "have a feel for the nation, people and problems".

On politics of today: Clearly, the Gresham's Law applies here. As in Economics the bad coin drives the good coin out of circulation, so in politics the bad politician drives the good one into political wilderness.

On campus politics: Students should not allow themselves to be used by politicians: the latter are not interested in the former's welfare and will use them for their own ends. This is because the youth are a politically immature lot on whom an ideology or doctrine can be imposed easily—thus making them a force to reckon with. Goyel cites the example of the youth movement spearheaded by Jayaprakash Narayan (JP). While the idealist JP's opportunistic cohorts used the students for achieving their ends, not one of them (the students) found a place in the Cabinet or lower decision-making bodies.

One thing is clear from the interview *CCTimes* had with him: unlike the run-of-the mill politician, Goyel minces no words. When he advises the youth to have a clear aim, not wander aimlessly like a grasshopper, persevere from the early stages towards a set goal, and develop some basic values like honesty and integrity—he says it all with great conviction, born out of practising them. Honesty, he says, may not pay you in the short run but definitely does so in the long run. MCD Chairman Goyel is himself a testimony to that. Excerpts from his interview:

There is considerable dissatisfaction in people with the state of Indian politics. There is a lot of cynicism against politicians and politics. Do you think people are justified in feeling this way? What do you think is wrong with Indian politics?

Essentially, the people's own indifference is the reason for this. Politics today does not draw the best people. During the freedom struggle, the best were tossed up from different walks of life and they, in turn, generated confidence and instilled inspiration in people.

persons then asked to come into politics with a sense of dedication to the nation and were ever ready to suffer and sacrifice their lives. This is absent now.

It can only be corrected if people are more politically conscious. For instance, during election time, they take no interest in the candidates contesting the elections. Thus, a good candidate is beaten in an election due to this or people are swayed by showmanship, propaganda, money or other things. And once the undeserving person comes into power, people become critics—convenient critics.

Who are the best people?

People who are professional successes, who have achieved something. These people should not only be sincere and dedicated, but competent also. For example, during the freedom struggle, people like Chittaranjan Das, Sardar Patel and Dr Rajendra Bahi—gave up their successful career in law to fight for their country.

What do you think of politics as a career?

Politics as a career corrupts you. Therefore, I repeat, a person must succeed professionally before joining politics. Otherwise there is nothing to fall back on. Unless you have an independent source of living, you shall never be in a position to take independent decisions. If you have to earn your living through politics, your reason will be governed by the question: "From where do I get the money?" This, obviously, will make you corrupt. You'll never acquire a stature that deserves to be respected and admired.

Would you agree with the statement that our universities are fast turning into training centres for young, would-be politicians?

Yes. There has been a major involvement of political parties in the universities to consolidate their political structure. In Delhi University, for example, there is proof that people with marginal qualifications were appointed in various colleges; and there have been principals with political background and inclinations. The same is true of JNU. Then, there is this problem of foreign embassies getting interested in students and using them with their money-power. These factors are extra academic variables and are

eroding the academic autonomy of Delhi. In other universities the situation is even worse because regional variables matter more and the regional politician has a greater say.

So you advocate a complete divorce of academics from politics?

Academics should be left alone. It does not happen but that should be the ideal.

According to you, a person's first step in politics should be only after he has completed his education?

No, that's not what I am suggesting. A person should be capable of political interpretation, should possess political sagacity, be a decision-maker and have the power to analyse. Or else he'll end up as a politician's henchman.

During your career as a lecturer in the university, what shortcomings have you observed in the students?

Our academic standard is going down because there are too many diversions, and to a certain extent, extra academic considerations like politics are creeping in. People crave for political appointments.

What other flaws have you observed in the education system?

I think students have to be diverted after the 12th or even the 10th standard, to non-academic channels, to career pursuits. Joining college due to matrimonial considerations or status-symbol reasons has to be stopped. At the moment, we are just multiplying colleges and creating evening colleges by which the problem won't be solved at all. Only serious students should be allowed to pursue higher studies.

Would you like to give some suggestions to students as to what they must bear in mind for success?

One should be serious and sure from the start about where one wants to go. At the moment, there is ad-hocism. From the 10th to graduation, a person is absolutely unsure of what he is going to do. Something should be done to facilitate this decision. According to me, one must join a clear-cut line, either by way of training or professional education. At present, young people just drift and float when they should be actively swimming. The entire system has to be reoriented through

changes in the planning of education, career, man-power policy and fresh goals have to be set for the coming generation. Right now we are wasting our funds. The education system has to be more technical and professional studies have to be taken more seriously.

So the major flaw in the education system, you would say, is that it is not career-oriented?

Yes, and there is the repetition of a stereotype approach. Education should be a dynamic laboratory, which it is not. We just touch it here and there superficially and thus do not go very far. I believe that beyond matric, there should be no preconsiderations. All competitions should be open, including the IAS.

Did you always want to be a politician?

No, never. It was a matter of chance. Though my father has a political background, I was never involved. I was dragged in when I joined a social service camp, received a letter of appreciation from the Prime Minister for that, then took the editorship and then chief-editorship of Indian Youth Congress publications, was made director of some social service camps and asked to join the Pradesh Congress Committee (PCC) and to fight elections from the university constituency.

How can you continue lecturership with politics and do justice to both?

At the moment I have taken extraordinary leave from the university, but previously as a Member of the MCD, I could continue the two as the MCD does not meet very regularly.

How have you achieved so much success at a rather young age?

I think by sincerity and hard work and, of course, with the cooperation of my colleagues and others. Politics is a game of faith and instilling faith through honest work is initially very hard. There are moments of trial but ultimately people prefer a sincere and honest approach.

How have you maintained and built public relations over the years?

I think you must have tremendous restraint within yourself. You have to respect people when they need you rather than expecting them to help you when you need them. □

IN THE NEWS

PUERTO RICO PUNJAB

THE BARNES CONNECTION

The Puerto Rico independence struggle can never be equated with the current situation in Punjab. Why?

The US is not interested in destabilising India. This clarification came in the wake of a statement by US Ambassador to India Harry G Barnes allegedly distorted by the press equating the extremist activities in Punjab with the Puerto Rico independence struggle. The US Embassy in New Delhi issued a strong rebuttal aware that the controversy would for all purposes have jeopardised US Secretary of State George Shultz's visit to India in late June.

Addressing a press conference in New Delhi on June 22, an apparently irked Barnes said: "There are people who come to India for instance who advocate a separate independent Puerto Rico. We as a country think the people of Puerto Rico have had a chance to express their opinion if they want to become free as a separate independent state they have a choice of doing it but we don't go around complaining because somebody happens to come to India from time to time and talk about Puerto Rico. And therefore we are rather puzzled why people here are bothered about it so much, especially when the attitude of the Government of the United States is perfectly clear."

The perfectly clear American stand was contained in a US policy statement in letter form dated March 1, 1983 given to the External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao by Shultz. Released at the press conference it read: "This [Reagan] Administration is firmly committed to the unity and integrity of India. We view this unity and integrity as key elements in the stability of the entire South Asian region, something very much in the interest of the US. In no way, therefore, should the decision to grant [the self-styled] Khazistan

leader, Dr Jagjit Singh] Chauhan, a visitor's visa be construed as US Government approval of...the views of Dr Chauhan or the Sikh separatist movement."

If, indeed, Barnes' statement was distorted, it is all the more fortunate for him—and for Indo-US relations. First, there are already rumbles in the Indian ranks on Pakistan's request for 60 more F 16s from the US. Second, no responsible American diplomat can possibly compare the two movements in question and get away with it. Since much is known about the Khalistan movement in India, we take up the Puerto Rico question.

Puerto Rico, a small island (3,435 sq miles) situated near the American mainland, was a Spanish colony for 400 years till it was ceded to the US after the Spanish-American war of 1898. Till today, the US has continued in its capacity as a landlord American citizenship was granted to the islanders in 1917 and in 1947 they were given the right to elect their own governor. In 1952, they were given a Constitution by which they gained Commonwealth status. A plebiscite was held in 1967 in which 60.5 per cent of the voters ratified a continuation of the Commonwealth status in preference to independence (0.6 per cent) or incorporation as a US state (38.9 per cent).

The islanders have a strange relationship with the US. Although they are citizens of the US, they cannot vote in the national elections. A resident commissioner, elected for a four-year term, represents Puerto Rico in the US House of Representatives but has only committee voting privileges. Until the 50s, Puerto Rico was the poor house of the Caribbean. But as a result of massive programmes of US federal aid, conditions improved rapidly. The island is important to the US because it has built military bases there and is also the home of more than 360 major US-based companies, whose profits exceed \$3 billion annually.

The islanders, however, are split on what their relationship with the US should be. As the 1967 plebiscite showed, there are three strands of thought: some want statehood, others independence, and yet others to retain their Commonwealth

Shultz affirmed this during his visit to India.

status. None, however, want a status quo condition. Even those who want continued Commonwealth status are now clamouring for more autonomy. Among other things, they want veto power over federal law affecting the island. The backers of statehood and the backers of Commonwealth status are almost equally divided.

The backers of independence, who had been in a minimal minority for a long time, have recently increased in strength. Since 1974, there has been an increase in militant nationalism, including terrorist attacks in the US by the Fuerzas Armadas De Liberacion Nacional (FALN) and the Macheteros in Puerto Rico, who demand independence for the island. In August 1978, the UN Decolonisation Committee in a resolution recognised 'the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence'. It also called for US withdrawal prior to any plebiscite on the island's future.

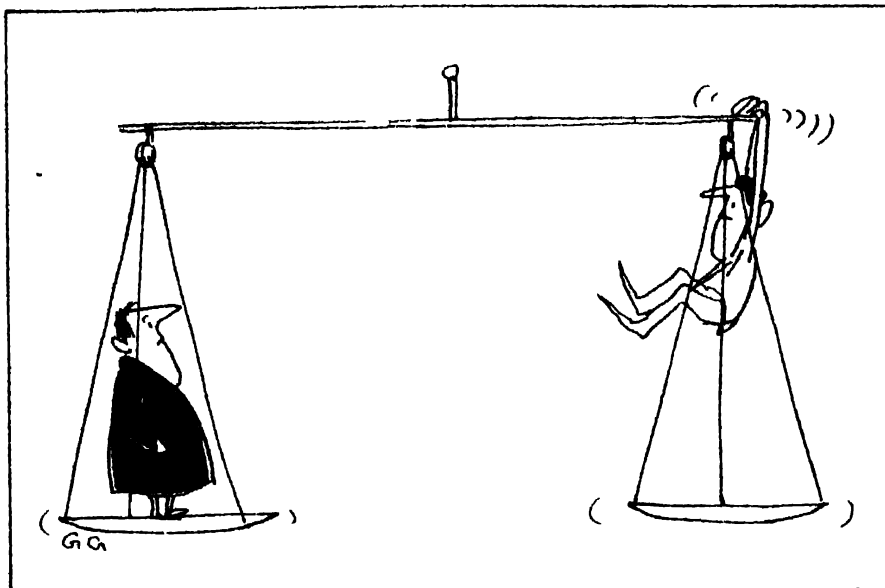
As a result of recent economic problems involving large-scale unemployment (official figure 22 per cent, other sources 35 per cent), the situation has worsened. Terrorism has entered a new and more violent phase. In May 1982, a US Navy sailor was shot down by nationalist gunmen at San Juan, while in 1981, terrorist bombs destroyed nine jet fighters at the Puerto Rican National Guard Air Base at Isla Verde. The US also fears that Cuban President Fidel Castro is providing arms and training to nationalist leftist Puerto Ricans.

Thus, we see that the situation in Puerto Rico is entirely different from that in Punjab. The Puerto Ricans enjoy what many consider to be 'second class citizenship' of the US. It is not a state of the US, although many Puerto Ricans are agitating for statehood. On the other hand, Punjab is a full-fledged state of India and the Akalis enjoy all the rights and benefits of Indian citizenship. There is a growing drive for total independence in Puerto Rico, and the movement is left-oriented. The Akalis have no leftist connection and they do not want independence as such. Their movement is motivated by religion, and that of the Puerto Ricans by politics. If at all a parallel was drawn between the two movements, it was baseless—and will always remain so.

S.B.

Friction In The Union

BY T V SATHYAMURTHY



It is not as if strained Centre-state relations is new to India. Regional parties have from time to time questioned the balance of power between the Centre and states. But never before has the conflict assumed such proportions as now in Punjab and Assam.

Two mutually conflicting tendencies have been at work in Indian politics ever since independence, and especially during the last 15 years or so. One of these pertains to the Central Government's tendency to centralise and consolidate political authority in its hands. This is justified on a number of grounds, chief among them being the interests of national integrity and security as well as the rapid and equitable economic development of different parts of the country. The other tendency has been represented by the increasing pressure from different states to ensure a better and more equitable balance of power between the Centre and the states.

The problem of Centre-state relations is not unique to India. Wherever a number of different linguistic and culturally diverse elements are brought together to constitute a single nation-state, some form of federal principle is brought into play to reconcile the interests of the several distinctive parts with the interests of the whole. In Yugoslavia, for example, under an ingenious arrangement worked out over a long period of time, eight different cultural, linguistic and ethnic nationalities at different stages of economic development and different levels of social organisation are functioning in a political atmosphere of comparative regional autonomy under a loose federation.

In India, however, the problem of co-existence is complicated by several factors like the size of the country, the multiplicity of

political parties competing for power and a number of non-Congress (I) state governments. During the last few months, the Centre-state conflict has assumed new dimensions because of the Assam and Punjab problems.

Why should there be a conflict between the Centre and the states? The answer lies in four kinds of regionally based political opposition to the Centre's authority.

(a) In certain states (notably Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura), communist parties have been able to achieve Assembly majorities and form governments either independently or in coalition. The first such was the 1957-59 CPI-led government in Kerala. The communist parties were among the first to challenge the Centre on a number of fronts and especially on the question of the authority of states in mobilising resources for development, claiming a more equitable share in tax revenues collected by the Centre, and greater autonomy in maintaining law and order. They also demanded the expansion of the State list so as to include those items of the Concurrent list where the scope of Central intervention is always greater.

(b) In Tamil Nadu, regionalism has a long history of political assertion through a populist 'self-respect' movement, controlled by the Dravida Kazhagam (DK), the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and its schismatic offshoot, the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK). Even though this

movement abandoned its original commitment to secession as soon as it realised that it was within reach of power, it has always represented a powerful popular counterforce to the Congress Party within the state. It must, however, be pointed out that despite its claims to represent the interests of the south as a whole (including Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh), neither the DMK nor the AIADMK has been able to penetrate much beyond the borders of Tamil Nadu. This was mainly because the Congress had a much stronger influence (until the 1983 January elections to the state Assemblies, and even more pointedly until the Kanakapura Assembly by-election of May 1983) in both these states. In Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the virulent anti-Hindi agitation, characteristic of periodic outbursts of anti-Centre political agitation in Tamil Nadu, never really caught on. The DMK Government of Tamil Nadu under C.N. Annadurai and M. Karunanidhi took a systematic interest in Centre-state relations. It focussed attention on the question of how the balance of power between the Centre and states could be redressed in the latter's favour. To this effect, a committee was appointed to report on all aspects of Centre-state relations under the Chairmanship of P.V. Rajamannar, retired Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. It must be noted that no other state government has taken such an initiative so far, and, despite its initial disapproval of the Rajamannar Committee, the Central Government has been compelled to take notice of the seriousness with which state governments ruled by opposition parties view Centre-state relations.

(c) Since the emergency, the Indian political scene has undergone a radical change at the Centre. The defeat of the Congress Party in the 1977 Lok Sabha and state Assembly elections was marked by the emergence, at the national level, of factions, parties and organisations in opposition to the Congress. The Congress itself underwent a series of splits. Although splitting has become a regular feature of all national parties with the exception of cadre parties such as the CPI, CPM and the BJP, the Congress (I) was able to return to power in 1980 as a single coherent ruling party.

The situation has changed since the Congress (I) returned to power. Powerful opposition has been generated in the form of regional forces in Andhra Pradesh, which have been able to remove the Congress (I) from power. At the same time, the Janata Party, with the help of the BJP and the erstwhile regionally-orientated dissident faction of the Congress (I)—the Kranti Rang—ousts Congress (I) from power in neighbouring Karnataka. While at one level Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka appear to have repeated in 1983 what the DMK and AIADMK had already achieved in 1967 and 1977, yet, at another level, they are indeed quite different from Tamil Nadu. For one thing, they have no great quarrel with Hindi; for another, they are much more interested in decentralisation of power not only between the Centre and the states but also within each state. In this, they are closer to the West Bengal and Tripura governments than to the one in Tamil Nadu.

Thirdly they would like to combine political autonomy with the economic benefits accruing from a juster and more equitable distribution of revenue resources by the Centre, if not a partial transfer of power from the Centre to the state to raise resources through taxation and other means. In this they would appear to reflect ambitions very similar to those expressed by, for example, the National Conference (NC) of Jammu and Kashmir. A common denominator can also be found, on this question, between the forces opposed to the Congress (I) which are in control of several states in the north east, either singly or in coalition.

(d) The most serious manifestations of the nationality question to date have been the Assam and Akali agitations. Although these two examples differ from one another in the circumstances immediately surrounding them, they exhibit certain features which are fundamentally similar and therefore worth noting. The Assam agitation is based on a fear of erosion of the Assamese majority due to the repeated influx of Bengali refugees from East Bengal, East Pakistan and lately Bangladesh. They have reacted to the double oppression to which they see themselves as having been subjected—first by the Bengali *bhadralok* who entered Assam during the colonial era and took over a whole range of commercial, administrative and professional functions in the province while dominating its cultural life with the Bengali language, and

second, subsequent to partition, by the swamping of the population with injections of large quantities of alien people who occupied the land of the Assamese. It was, therefore, the foreigners issue which became the focal point of the agitation of the Assamese (under the leadership of students' organisations) against the Central Government. Fundamental to the conflict are the questions "Who should decide who is a 'foreigner'—the Assamese or the Central Government?" and "Who should exercise the power of expelling the foreigners" from Assam?" To these questions, the Centre and the AASU/AAGSP have been voicing diametrically opposed answers in the course of their negotiations.

There is an interesting contrast here between the position of the Assam agitators and the position adopted by the NC on the reverse question of "Who should have the power to determine which of the refugees in 'Azad Kashmir' territory are genuinely Indian and whether they should be allowed to return to unoccupied Kashmir?" Between them, these two questions, preoccupying the regional political party in Kashmir and the regional popular movement in Assam, touch on an area of political life which is fundamental to the exercise of Central authority without challenge.

The Punjab question too touches the sensitive political, religious and economic areas of Centre-state relations. On the religious

side, the Akali Dal has specifically demanded which call for the Sikh community being allowed to maintain its distinctive features. It can even be compared to the successful struggle of the Sikhs to gain recognition as a separate and distinct ethnic group in countries such as Britain, Canada and the US. These demands are easy enough to accommodate and the Centre has shown its readiness to do so. But, it is the linkage between religious demands on the one hand and, on the other, the assertion of the Akali Dal that the Centre should place Punjab, economically and politically speaking, in its hands that gives the question a 'nationality' dimension. Endowing the Akalis with exclusive political and economic control on what would appear, on the face of it, to be grounds of a communal nature, would inevitably involve redrawing of territorial boundaries. It would mean reopening the question of reorganising the states of Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. It would also mean reorganising the resource base of the entire region in order to meet Akali Dal's demand over the sharing of the Ravi-Beas waters. Even so, it should not be overlooked that, in these regional and 'nationality' demands, real and tangible material interests are inseparable and the Centre has to tackle them with imagination, resourcefulness and sensitivity. The Centre, however, has failed to show the strength and determination.

(To be concluded)

Answers to TEST YOUR WORD POWER

1. **absolute** D. having complete or arbitrary power, unlimited. Catherine the Great reigned as an absolute monarch.
2. **anonymous** B. without a name, having no acknowledged name. Great literature from Homer to Shakespeare to Frost has been lifted by forgers, some unmasked, some forever anonymous.
3. **antedate** A. to come before in time, to come or happen before something else. Radio antedates television.
4. **antipathetic** C. naturally opposed. The climate of Ireland is antipathetic to the growth of roses.
5. **conjunction** A. word that joins other words. The conjunction and may be used to join independent clauses together in a compound sentence.
6. **depose** A. to remove from office, specially of sovereign, to take an office position etc. away from the person holding it. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's former Prime Minister was executed after being deposed in a 1977 military coup.
7. **destitute** A. needy, extremely poor. For more than two decades a Canadian pastor, Mark Buntain, and his wife have been feeding, healing and educating thousands of destitutes in the slums of Calcutta.
8. **effluence** C. a flowing out, emanation. Someone has said that influence is the effluence of affluence.
9. **flexible** B. easily bent without breaking. Radio aerials on cars are made of flexible metal.
10. **forger** D. one who makes a copy of something in order to deceive, counterfeit. Ever since humankind became literate, civilisation has been bedevilled by the forger's determination to deceive by mimicking the writing of others.
11. **fusion** C. union of things as if melted together, mixing of different things into one. Brass is formed by the fusion

of copper and zinc.

12. **hangover** D. unpleasant after-effects of excessive drinking. One of the more unpleasant features of a hangover is the inability to remember exactly what you did the night before.
13. **insomnia** B. inability to sleep. Sixty per cent of youngsters in low- and medium-grade classes in Japan suffer from insomnia, according to medical authorities.
14. **lurk** A. to lie hidden, keep out of view, lying in wait or ready to attack. About 50 kinds of poisonous snakes lurk in India's towns and villages.
15. **obsolete** B. out of date, no longer in use. Even though the capabilities of the present generation of computers are formidable, new breakthroughs in artificial miniaturisation should soon render present-day computers virtually obsolete.
16. **pesticide** D. substance used to destroy pests. India imports several brands of harmful pesticides which have been banned internationally.
17. **pinnacle** B. highest point, peak. Nature has programmed great nations and communities to rise to pinnacles of cultural and social achievement only to prepare the way for their eventual doom.
18. **shrewd** C. having sound judgment and common sense. At 76, President Junius Jayawardene of Sri Lanka is known as hard-working, shrewd, honest and incorruptible.
19. **spawn** A. to produce in great numbers. Micro-electronics have spawned entire industries that did not even exist 10 years ago.
20. **verge** A. border, edge, brink. Recent reports in the Indian and international press have strongly hinted that Pakistan is on the verge of testing a nuclear device.

Vocabulary Ratings:

- 20-18 correct exceptional
17-15 correct excellent
14-12 correct good



SHULTZ'S VISIT SPARES FOR TARAPUR

US Secretary of State George Shultz's first visit to India was successful beyond all expectations in that the contentious Tarapur spares issue was amicably resolved. (But differences still exist as Shultz admitted on India reprocessing spent Tarapur fuel.)

The non availability of spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) was causing considerable anxiety to the government because of the danger it posed to the employees' health. According to the new agreement, India may arrange for spare parts from some other source (European countries), and the US would supply these safety-related spares which were not available elsewhere.

This decision has been taken by the Reagan Administration despite stiff opposition from Congress: it is against supplying nuclear equipment to countries which have not signed the Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty.

Shultz affirmed the US's commitment to India's unity and territorial integrity. This is significant in view of US Ambassador Harry G. Barnes' heat-stirring statement on Punjab and Puerto Rico.

Shultz discussed the US offer of arms sales to India in talks with his Indian counterpart P.V. Narasimha Rao. But India is still studying the matter: when

Shultz with Rao in Delhi. The shuttle that succeeded

India had earlier wished to purchase US arms, Washington had quoted exorbitant prices and opposed transfer of technology. The two co-chaired the Indo-US joint commission on bilateral co-operation and discussed stopping double taxation in Indo-US trade.

Shultz held talks with Mrs Gandhi and President Zail Singh on bilateral and global matters.

PUNJAB

A TURN FOR THE WORSE

Jullundur was the centre of crisis this time. Trouble arose when some Nihangs installed their flag inside the Baba Sodal Mandir. Adding to the usual routine of battles with police, bus-burning, inter-community violence and processions was a parcel-bomb explosion in a newspaper office, killing two. The Punjab Hindu Sangathan called for a Punjab bandh to protest against the killing of two priests by two unidentified youths in Sultanpur Lodhi. In the ensuing violence on bandh day, five people were killed and a 24-hour curfew was imposed. The situation is under control for now.

Fortunately, the Akali 'rail-roko' plan, on June 17, passed off uneventfully. This because the Centre suspended all trains and buses to Punjab that day, seeing that the Akalis refused Home Minister P.C. Sethi's invitation for talks earlier

on. Despite being hindered by the 30 CRPF and BSF battalions posted there, and the arrest of 300 Akali supporters, the Dal still claimed winning a great victory.

Its misguided sense of victory is, perhaps, behind the Dal's rejection of the Centre's proposal to refer the river-waters and territory disputes to two different tribunals, as also Sethi's proposal to set up a committee to screen people living within Golden Temple.

While the Akalis mull over their next move, the situation in Malerkotla, where communal riots broke out earlier, is still tense.

HERSH'S ALLEGATIONS A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY?

Prominent Pulitzer Prize winning American journalist of *My Life* Massacre fame, Seymour Martin Hersh, in his book *Price Of Power* (Kingsinger In The Nixon White House) states that former PM Morarji Desai was paid \$20,000 (Rs 1.6 lakh) a year by the CIA to feed vital information regarding the 1971 Indo-Pak war. It is unthinkable that a man with such an exemplary political record would sell his country. And it is equally unfortunate that FM Mrs Gandhi has chosen to be enigmatic about the whole thing.

What makes the allegation even more suspect is the number of silly mistakes and factual errors in the book. Hersh claims Desai was passing on information to the CIA during the Johnson Administration (1964-68), whereas he left the government in 1963 due to the Kamraj Plan and only returned in 1967. Between 1966-67 Desai was Administrative Reforms Committee Chairman, a position which provides hardly any access to top secret intelligence data.

Price Of Power states that Desai was leaking information "through 1970" which is not possible since he was sacked as Finance Minister in 1969 and resigned as the Deputy Prime Minister. Not being in the government Desai could not have obtained any information to pass on. The book says that Mrs Gandhi returned to power in 1979. The correct date is 1980.

All these show that Hersh's sources are far from reliable—and possibly motivated. If he could make such mis-

takes. It is quite possible that the whole thing is a case of mistaken identity. In fact, Mr Desai was the Foreign Secretary from 1959-63.

He is naturally denied this and claims to have documentary evidence to prove his point. Meanwhile Desai has filed a criminal case in court claiming damages of Rs 5 crore against the book publisher.

OPPOSITION MEET

CENTRE UNDER FIRE

A meeting of the Vijayawada opposition parties' conclave to the Congress (I) opposition leaders in New Delhi's Constitution Club (Chairman Shri Lok Dal) and Chairman B. K. Chatterjee) relented to attend the meet at the personal request of Atal Bihari Vajpayee and J & K CMs N T Rama Rao and Farooq Abdullah. But the BJP kept it from the staying away. The meet recommended the Centre for drifting from the Punjab problem but offered no new solution. They agreed that the Centre must go to Punjab and try to give certain areas for backward and compensation money to make a new capital. However Lok Dal was not satisfied with the solution offered. Lok Dal insists that certain areas in Abohar and Fazilka must be given to any village.

The meet also discussed other national issues as the floods, President's rule, Emergency and the Election Commission's attitude to re-election. It is obvious that the only way to win the opposition leader's support is their opposition to the Government. The Congress (I) is still a very strong force in the state. It is still a very strong force in the state. It is still a very strong force in the state.

POLITICAL LIFE

DRAMA IN THE STATES

Bhajan Lal Jagannath just survived a confidence motion because of the indecisive opposition. And now Haryana and Rajasthan are in the centre of a not very different political crisis. Infighting in the state Congress (I) apparatus. Haryana CM Bhajan Lal dismissed two Cabinet ministers Phool Chand and Lachhman Singh—who had defected to the Congress (I) when Lal formed his government—because they were allegedly working at cross purposes with the state government on the Punjab dispute.

He promised to fire other Cabinet ministers if they resign to PM

Indira Gandhi—which were accepted. In addition, the Parliamentary Secretary has also resigned to express solidarity with the dismissed ministers. Yet Lal appears unconcerned, claiming that four opposition MLAs wish to join his party. But there is more to his nonchalance. Lal has the tacit approval of the party high command in curbing dissident activity.

The drama in Rajasthan ran on Haryana's lines, only it stopped at the first act. CM Shiv Charan Mathur sacked four ministers said to be planning his ouster.

In Pondicherry there was no act—only action. President's rule was imposed on the Union territory for the sixth time, when the Congress (I) withdrew from the 42 month DMK coalition government. DMK CM D Rama chandran yet claimed to enjoy a majority in the 30 member house saying several opposition parties had pledged him support.

The Congress (I) action is seen as a counterthrust for Ramachandran's participation in the southern states chief ministers meet convened by Karnataka CM R K Hegde in March. For now, the Congress (I) expresses no wish to form a government though it claims it can do so. Reason: after its rout in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh it seeks to secure a fresh mandate from the south. Now fresh elections are to be held for the Assembly within six months or later by a year, since President's rule cannot be extended beyond that period.

J & K

BRIDGE OVER TROUBLED WATERS

Farooq Abdullah's 'hell raising' victory in this June's Assembly elections—which got him the chief ministership and his party National Conference (NC) 46 of the 76 seats in the house—was crusted with violence in Srinagar. Reports said NC workers in thousands converged on the Congress (I) strongholds of Zadibal, Hawal Navidpora and Alamgir Bazar areas and allegedly looted shops and ransacked and burnt houses. At least 700 were hurt in violent armed clashes between Congress (I) and NC workers. The upshot: police swung into action, shoot at sight orders were issued, a 24-hour curfew was clamped, and a serious rift has been created among the people.

Abdullah has pledged to 'build bridges' between the various communities, but the Congress (I), having 26

seats in the house, is not going to make that bridge-building task easy for Abdullah. It has already blamed his party for rigging elections in the 42 Valley seats as have most opposition parties in the state. The Election Commission has received many complaints from people alleging intimidation by NC workers. Equally controversial was the state government's refusal to deploy a mixed state police and paramilitary force for polling stations.

This is perhaps because Farooq is not the hard disciplinarian that his father the Sheikh, was. He seems to have little control over his workers whose actions are no credit to him. Even during the swearing-in ceremony many NC workers created a tumult.

For the record Abdullah as expected retained the key portfolios: General Administration, Home, Tourism and Labour. His other ministers are G M Shah, P L Handoo, Abdul Rahim, Rathor, Hakim Habibullah, Mohd Shafi, Uri, Bodhraj Bali and Jagjivan Lal.

AGRICULTURAL PRICE HIKE

AN ECONOMIC BLUNDER?

Barely three days after the reduction in fertiliser prices the government announced the increase in prices for paddy, pulse and coarse grains.

The price of the common variety of paddy has been fixed at Rs 132 a quintal, Rs 10 higher than in the previous year. The price of fine variety will be Rs 136 and superfine variety, Rs 140 per quintal.

As promised by Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh, the price has been at the start of the sowing season. This is to provide an incentive to farmers to grow more food and cash crops.

The price of the common variety of jowar bajra and millets has been fixed at Rs 124, Rs 60 and Rs 50 respectively.

The price hike is a necessary step to the farmers is a sound economic policy. The reduction in fertiliser prices was declared at a time when the farmers must have already prepared the land for sowing. So they are unlikely to benefit from it this year. However it is hoped that it would lead to a greater use of fertilisers even by small farmers. The reduction (7.5 per cent) will certainly bring down the cost of production.

Keeping this in mind there was hardly any need to hike paddy prices with the inflation rate already at 22 per cent. Increase in paddy prices are bound to escalate prices in other areas as well, leading to a further increase in inflation.

The price hike is likely to benefit the

high farmers, more than 100 per cent in most paddy-producing areas, the produce is not for sale but for consumption by farmers themselves. Major areas of paddy production for sale are Punjab, Haryana and west UP where farmers need no incentive to grow more.

The repercussions of these two moves on the economy as a whole are likely to be far from beneficial.

PM'S EUROPEAN TOUR

EXPLORING NEW HORIZONS

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi returned to India on June 20 after a 11 day trip to Yugoslavia, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Austria. The trip was high on protocol and low on returns. Not surprising, since she went to mobilise support for NAM and to improve India's image abroad.

The highpoint of Mrs Gandhi's visit to Yugoslavia first—co-founding NAM with India and Egypt—was her prestigious Raul Prebisch lecture on Peace and Development at the UNCTAD VI conference at Sava Centre, Belgrade. In her address she pleaded for a more decisive movement towards a new economic order and criticised the structural flaws in Bretton Woods frame for the management of international financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank.

Then north to Finland and formal talks with PM Tarmo Kalevi Sorsa and President Mauno Koivisto on the renewed cold war between the two superpowers with no arms reduction accord in sight. India and Finland signed an agreement on cultural exchange and avoidance of double taxation in trade.

Discord set in at Mrs Gandhi's next stop, Denmark. While agreeing on most issues, the two countries differed on the Kampuchea question. Denmark supports ASEAN's view of the legitimacy of the Pol Pot regime, while India backs the Vietnam-installed Heng Samrin Government.

For the press in India—and Zia ul Haq in Pakistan—Denmark came as a pleasant surprise. Addressing newsmen there, Mrs Gandhi dismissed as baseless reports that India planned to attack Pakistan's nuclear installations. She answered many other questions on Pakistan. On the nuclear question, Mrs Gandhi herself got a different kind of assurance at Oslo. Norwegian PM Kaare Willoch told her no nuclear weapons would be deployed in his country. Both the leaders agreed on superpower disarmament but disagreed on Afghanistan.

Geopolitics took a back seat and India came front during her visit to Austria, last on her itinerary. Mrs Gandhi delivered



Mrs Gandhi with Norway's King Olav V. Diplomatic niceties.

the keynote address at the Alpbach European Forum organised by the Austrian College. The theme, contrary to the tradition of discussions on political, economic and cultural problems of Europe, was India. True to form, Mrs Gandhi, in her speech, underlined the need for friendship and cooperation between India and Europe, as well as the interdependence of their economies.

FOREIGN AID

INDIA FEELS THE PINCH

Economic recession in industrially developed countries has not only led to a decrease in Indian exports to these countries, but also a decrease in aid to India.

In May, some countries had opposed the ADB loan to India. Now, Aid India Consortium, in its two-day meeting in Paris, has reduced aid to India by about 3 per cent, \$3.6 billion for 1983-84, against last year's commitment of \$3.73 billion. Budgetary pressures have led many donor countries to reduce their contribution—US commitment is the same as last year, while UK and France have increased and FRG has reduced it by 6 per cent—even though the Consortium has simultaneously expressed satisfaction over the working of the Indian economy despite world recession and natural calamities.

Indian economy was also given a clean bill in a World Bank report that said the country was credit worthy for continued non-concessional borrowings sufficient to finance the overall balance-of-payments gap. The Bank has made several suggestions for the improvement of the Indian economic situation by taxation of affluent farmers, price increases in power and coal and an

increased rate of domestic savings. The World Bank group has also pledged the same amount as last year, \$2.1 billion.

The situation is similar with EEC loans to India, though the consequences are not very heartening. EEC has ruled out any substantial increase in quantitative financial aid, even while Community representative at the Alpbach European Forum, E. Pisani, promised increase in qualitative, project-based aid to India. India is already the largest single borrower from EEC and 65 per cent of Indian exports to EEC enter duty-free.

INDIA-CANADA

MacEachen Makes First Move

India's relations with Canada received a tremendous boost with the visit of Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Allan J. MacEachen to India. Relations between the two countries had received a setback earlier due to differences on the nuclear policy and the Khalistan and Afghan issues.

In his talk with Indian leaders, MacEachen supported some of India's NAM proposal and reiterated his country's willingness to cooperate with India in resolving North-South issues.

In wide-ranging talks with External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Reddy, MacEachen offered Canadian assistance in setting up joint venture in mining and the manufacture of Twin Otter aircraft in India. Canada also offered transfer of technology to India to manufacture the aircraft's engine. Hindustan Aeronautics Anotations offer was to assist in oil and gas exploration and laying of pipelines.

In his talks with the Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee, the Canadian deputy PM agreed on the need to en-

(Continued on page 3)



POLAND POPE'S PILGRIMAGE

All of Poland was stuck with posters of Pope John Paul II with one word printed below: *Czekamy*—"We are waiting." And when he did come on June 16 on an eight day pilgrimage of Poland Poles were ready with flowers, with faces reflecting "bitter-sweet joy", with banners reading *Hope—Solidarity and You Are The Father Of Solidarity*.

The 'Father of Solidarity' was not allowed by the authorities to visit Gdansk, the outlawed trade union's birth place and impeded from meeting people at close quarters by various dubious tactics in the name of security. Still, people descended in millions from all over Poland to listen to his homilies. The Pope's journey across Poland took him to Warsaw (June 16-18), Niepokalanow (June 18), Czestochowa (June 18-20), Katowice (June 20), Poznan (June 20), Wroclaw (June 21) and Cracow (June 22-23). This was his second visit to Poland, becoming the Pope, the first in 1979, after leaving for Vatican City earlier as a cardinal and Poland's first Pope. His first visit, many changes had



Pope and Jaruzelski in Warsaw (left), Walesa leaves Gdansk to meet the Pope War on Walesa—and Solidarity?

been wrought in his homeland (the most religious-minded among all East bloc countries) Solidarity, born from his visit in August 1980, was banned, freedoms won in the famous Gdansk agreement were snatched, and Poland's military Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski imposed martial law on his 'unwilling countrymen' on December 13, 1981.

In the Pope's first-ever meeting with Jaruzelski, it was naturally Jaruzelski who was uncomfortable. Reading out from his prepared text, the General sought to justify the imposition of martial law. Said he "It is said that Poland suffers. But who put in the scales the enormity of human suffering, torment and tears that have been successfully avoided?"

The allusion was to an imminent Soviet invasion which Jaruzelski claimed to have forestalled by imposing martial law. In reply, the Pope focussed indirectly on the torment and tears that Poles had to face after Solidarity was smashed and martial law imposed. Added the Pope "I do not stop hoping that the social reforms announced on many occasions, according to the principles so painstakingly worked out in the critical days of August 1980 and contained in the agreements, will gradually be put into effect."

Moscow will not let that happen. To Soviet news agency, TASS, the Pope's visit was a non-event, just of a "religious character." Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was not that subtle, say-

ing in the Supreme Soviet that "Poland has been and will remain an indivisible part of the socialist community."

The man who almost prised out Poland from the socialist community—Solidarity leader Lech Walesa—tried to keep a low profile during the Pope's visit. But that was not to be. The Pope brushed aside official objections to meet Walesa in Czestochowa on the occasion of the 600th anniversary celebrations of Poland's Black Madonna there. What transpired between the Pope and Walesa has been kept a secret.

Meanwhile, speculations are rife as to the minutes, all disastrous to Walesa, the Pope—and Poland. Editorialised the Vatican newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano* "Walesa has lost his battle and leaves the scene." Did it mean that the Pope and Jaruzelski had struck a deal during their unscheduled second talk in Cracow's Wawel Castle to guarantee—as noted American columnist William Safire puts it—the Vatican's opposition to any uprising in return for an end to martial law? While the Vatican editorial writer resigned, saying he was expressing his personal opinion, and Safire preached that "the Pope should uphold and protect Walesa, not try to replace him", the Communist Party organ tried to make the most of this misunderstanding.

For misunderstanding it was. When Jaruzelski presented the Pope with a vintage piece of armour, the Pope gave him in return a painting of John the Baptist, a saint who was beheaded for telling the truth. Such a man cannot be expected to sign Warsaw's death warrant—as that of Poland's future

LEBANON MAKINGS OF A WAR

The future of Lebanon's sovereignty and the PLO's very existence hang in balance. The culprit Syria, and its hardline Soviet-supported President Hafez Al Assad

The May-17, US-mediated Israel-Lebanon troops-withdrawal pact has continually irked Assad as it undermined his role as a self-declared protector of Lebanese interests. What he wants is an unconditional Israeli-troops withdrawal from Lebanon to be followed by his own. That, Menachem Begin's Israel would never agree to, even though pressure is mounting at home on getting the Israeli Defence Force out of Lebanon. Begin has vowed to dig in southern Lebanon—and claims to have US backing for it—even as Jerusalem is sending more troops and arms into Lebanon to combat increasing Syrian and PLO behind-the-lines attacks. The situation in Lebanon has all the makings of a Syrian-Israeli war and the Soviet Union, aware of it, has flown in more arms for Syria.

Worst still, diplomacy received a drubbing when US Secretary of State George Shultz, after his India-Pakistan visit, flew to Damascus and later to Jerusalem, on July 7, to confer with Assad and Begin on getting Syrian and Israeli troops out of Lebanon. Said Shultz after his failed mission: "I wish I could report that somehow we see a movement in the direction of simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign forces [out of Lebanon]. But I can't give any such report."

But he added: "There is universal support for a strong, sovereign Lebanon." That's really wishful thinking: the situation in Lebanon is positively explosive with the mutiny in PLO leader Yasser Arafat's Fatah group out in the open. Arafat's leadership of the PLO has been called to question by the mutineers led by Col Abu Mousa and backed to the hilt by Syria. Damascus went one step further by expelling Arafat on June 24 and stepping up support to Mousa's mutineers. The result in a fortnight of fierce fighting—some running for a third straight day—PLO rebels are now in control of the entire 20-km stretch of the Beirut-Damascus highway between the east Lebanese Bekaa Valley town of Chataura and the Syrian border. Accusing Syria, first, of trying to divide Fatah and adding, "What the Israelis had failed to do in Beirut is now being done by the Syrians in the Bekaa Valley," Arafat has now sent a mediating team to Damascus to seek a compromise with

Syria and the mutineers

Damascus, however, has been more consistent. The government newspaper, *Tishrin*, called Arafat a "traitor" and "threatened to chop off his fingers", accusing him of "never squarely condemning [US President Ronald] Reagan's West Asian Plan of last September 1 or the Lebanon-Israeli troops withdrawal accord." War of words apart, Assad, for sure, has a reason for his stand: he wants ultimate control of the PLO forces in Bekaa Valley since any full-scale attack by them on Israeli units would, without doubt, lead to a larger Israeli-Syrian war. The Soviets are likely to tell the same thing to the succession of PLO leaders now visiting Moscow, climaxing with one by Arafat himself.

PAKISTAN

SIX YEARS OF ZIA

Pakistan's military President Gen Zia-ul-Haq has broken every code in the democratic law book during his six years of military rule beginning July 5-6, 1977, when he deposed Pakistan's only elected Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. And yet Zia is there to stay—at least for now.

That view was vindicated on July 5-6, 1983, marking Zia's six complete years of martial law when the 'black day' demonstrations by the eight-party Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) and the all-Pakistan lawyers' association failed to take off the ground. Pre-emptive measures by the government put an end to protests in the form of black arm bands and black flags hoisted from homes to district courts.

July protests were a preliminary, though. Real opposition from Pakistan's 90-million-odd oppressed people and the suppressed opposition political parties may come on August 14 (It is Pakistan's Independence Day and is also Gen Zia's 'deadline' for unveiling a new political system with, reportedly, a distinct military bias.) Pakistan People's Party (PPP) Steering Committee Chairman Sheikh Mohammad Rashid said in London that a massive civil disobedience movement will be launched that day against Gen Zia's regime because the ground was ripe.

But civil disobedience movements work in a national state, not a garrison state—and that too Zia's, which has no precedent in Pakistan for its harshness. Field Marshall Ayub Khan's four-year martial law (1958-62) was modernistic in outlook. He never promised elections—but held local body polls and a referendum in 1960 which saw him to the Presidency. Gen Yahya Khan in his

three-year military rule (1969-72) set a unique precedent: he kept his promise of holding Pakistan's first general elections in December 1970 and lifted martial law less than two years later when Parliament adopted an interim Constitution.

They were presidents first and army chiefs later, never toyed with Islamicising Pakistan, and upheld women's equality.

Not so Zia. He has institutionalised military rule, derogated and debased women, and has foxed the clergy. And he has survived because he is the cleverest manipulator. Pakistan has got

He has engaged in disengagement talks with Afghans to keep the Russians happy while covertly supplying small arms to Afghan rebels to keep the Americans, Chinese and Arabs happy. His Pakistan is a frontline state: pitch has legitimised him in the West. Got him the \$3.2 billion US arms aid package, and big money from Gulf Sheikdoms with no strings attached. He has exported unemployment and the Pakistan army on garrison/mercenary duty to the oil-rich, labour-starved, godless-communism-fearing Gulf states. In the process, he has gained many thousands of millions of dollars in remittances which are being put in conspicuous consumption and arms. As if that's not enough, he has created global waves and given enough subject for Pakistanis to talk about by experimenting with an Islamic bomb.

The problems he faces are not many: schismatic political parties in opposition, the Baluch who cannot reconcile themselves with the Punjabi-dominated set up in Islamabad, the Shias whose ideas of Islamic laws are different from those of the government-supported Sunnis, and the clergy who disown him now but whose own power base has been eroded as erstwhile supporters of Zia.

Even if democratic Pakistanis must try to unsettle undemocratic Zia, civil disobedience movements won't do on August 14. They have to do more—and then there will, of course, be bloodshed. Level-headed Zia can be expected to lose his head in a crunch. But that's when his fall starts.

US-USSR

THE NEW THAW

While the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) reconvened in Geneva under a near-total news blackout, there were visible signs of a probable East-West thaw, leading perhaps to a Reagan

Andropov summit in the near future. While Andropov and Gromyko spoke of the importance of negotiations before the Soviet Central Committee veteran diplomat Averell Harriman brought back rays of hope after his recent talks with Andropov in Moscow. Harriman recalled that Andropov had expressed the sincere and fervent desire of the Soviet Government to have normal relations with the United States.

The US too of late has shown signs of flexibility. The chief US negotiator for START Edward Rowley recently said US President Ronald Reagan had told him to examine all Soviet proposals seriously and to be flexible in our responses. Reagan himself wrote to Andropov after his election as President: "I hope that together we can find ways to promote peace by reducing the level of armament." Secretary of State George Shultz too struck a conciliatory note when he testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. His testimony was the first comprehensive statement of US policy towards the USSR since he succeeded the hawkish Alexander Haig almost a year ago. In a break with past administrations Shultz argued that arms control should not be the main issue in US-Soviet relations and instead laid more emphasis on human rights as the central test for Soviet intentions. On arms control he said that while the US would strive for military balance, defend itself and its allies and support democratic movements in politically turbulent areas it would also respect legitimate Soviet security interests. He added that the US was also ready to negotiate equitable solutions to outstanding political problems.

MX

TAKES OFF

After two years of debate the \$15 billion MX appears to be finally under way. In late May the US House of Representatives voted 239 to 186 and the Senate 59 to 39 to release \$625 million in MX flight testing and development money. The bipartisan decision came five months after Congress had rejected US President Ronald Reagan's dense pack basing mode for the MX missile and its withheld production funds for the weapon.

The present decision followed the recommendation of the 11-member Scowcroft Commission which released its report in April. The panel recommended the deployment of 100 MX missiles in existing Minuteman silos but linked the issue to arms control and proposed the deployment of smaller

single-warhead intermediate missiles in the 1990s that would be less vulnerable to attack. In fact, many of the swing votes which resulted in the decision, came from members who gained assurances from Reagan that the Administration backed all the recommendations of the Scowcroft Commission. The commission pointed out that while the MX was less desirable in the long run, it could be used as an expression of 'national will' and as a lever to push along arms control negotiations.

The MX package has not been tied down entirely however. A day after the Senate vote 19 Republican senators wrote to Reagan urging him to adopt a 'meaningful build-down proposal for nuclear arms reduction' in the immediate future. They added that their continued support for the MX in Congress would depend on the 'sincerity' of Reagan's arms control approach. The Reagan Administration itself calls the MX a bargaining chip in its arms limitations talks with the Soviets. It feels that the planned deployment of 100 missiles is just the right number not enough to appear as a major first strike threat against the Soviets but enough to convince them that such a threat is not far off should they be unreasonable.

USSR

SHADOWS OF BREZHNEV

What took Leonid Brezhnev 13 years to get Yuri Andropov has secured in seven months. Andropov, who already held offices of General Secretary of the Communist Party and Chairman of the Defence Council, received the largely ceremonial title of state President in mid-June from the Soviet Parliament, the Supreme Soviet. Despite his elevation Andropov still appears to be moving cautiously. The probable reason is a behind-the-scenes power tussle with his archrival Konstantin Chernenko, who surprisingly nominated Andropov for the Presidency. Chernenko, a Brezhnev protégé, had disappeared from public life shortly after Andropov's designation as party leader. The fact that he is still powerful however emerged when it was announced that he would deliver the key note address to the meeting of the powerful Central Committee in mid-June. On the other hand Andropov, who recently reshuffled the Politburo, has not been able to fill the Soviet Communist Party power base with his own men.

Besides ideological discussions at the Central Committee meeting the issue of arms control also came up. On this question the USSR now appears to be

more forthcoming than previous negotiations. In his speech, Andropov stated that it would be a "great boon" for all countries "if it became possible to reduce the level of armaments and military spending on both sides." Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, too, emphasised the importance of negotiations. In a welcome move, Soviet television also allowed the US Government to express its point of view on the Soviet screen. The weekly show *International Panorama*, featured US Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam answering questions on arms control from a reception room at the State Department. This was the first time that a Washington-based official explained US policies since former US President Richard Nixon addressed the Soviet nation in 1974.

AUSTRALIA

PLAYING PACIFIC POKER

In his first world tour Australia's Prime Minister for three months Bob Hawke, took in Port Moresby, Jakarta, London, Paris, Geneva and finally Washington. Hawke's leanings were quite evident as he strongly reiterated Australia's commitment to the 1951 Australia-New Zealand-US (ANZUS) Security Treaty for the defence of the Pacific. In fact he went so far as to say that he did not consider himself bound by the foreign policy stance of the left wing of the Labour Party which favours among other things an end to Australia's military aid to Indonesia and resumption of aid to Vietnam. His rapport with President Reagan was so pronounced that he felt compelled to reassure Australians that he had not become a Reaganite.

Hawke further offered the services of his government to mend differences between China and the US. He had met Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in April and the two had apparently discussed deteriorating Sino-US relations. However, Hawke's economic message to the US met with less enthusiastic response. Faced with an 11.2 per cent inflation rate, a 10 per cent unemployment rate and \$8.2 billion budget deficit inherited from the previous government, Hawke warned that Australia's economic recovery depended on moderate US interest rates, free trade and continued US investment in Australia.

The Reagan-Hawke *tete-a-tete* met with mixed response at home. While he received high praise from newspapers like the *Australian* and the *Melbourne Age*, the *Australian Financial Review* commented that Hawke's "jawboning" with Reagan was comparable to a "mere B-grade movie publicity stunt".

SRI LANKA TAMILS TAKE TO TERRORISM

The northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka were caught in a vicious circle of violence in June: terrorism by the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) militants followed reprisals from the army, which led to fresh attacks by the terrorists. It all started off with the May-18 parliamentary by-elections which focussed attention on the growing secessionist movement among the Tamils, although President Junius Jayewardene's United National Party (UNP) won a victory. Three UNP candidates had been shot before the elections, in early May. On May 18 itself, terrorists attacked a polling booth in Jaffna, killing a soldier, injuring another and wounding two policemen. Soon afterwards, 600 soldiers assaulted civilians, indulged in arson and looted houses in a residential area near the polling booth where the soldier had been killed. On May 19 too, there was violence on the part of the army which, under the guise of looking for a suspected terrorist, attacked a number of persons between the ages of 14 and 35. TULF claims that the presence of the army in the northern and eastern provinces has provoked the militants into action and wants its immediate withdrawal. It also wants emergency to be lifted and the annulment of a prevention of terrorism act, which gives wide powers to the army and police.

The Tamil underground secessionist movement has gained considerable popular sympathy in the last few months. Their primary demand is Eelam—a sovereign state carved out of Sri Lanka. The Sri Lanka Government, however, views the Tamil problem as basically a Jaffna problem and feels that although it may be a festering sore, it is a sore that is bearable. Thus, it is averse to discussions with the TULF, as suggested by some moderate leaders of the Tamil Front.

US-NICARAGUA EXPELLING ENVOYS

In June, while tensions built up in Nicaragua, US-Nicaraguan relations became considerably colder. The Sandinists accused the US of increased CIA activity involving a plot to kill Foreign Minister Miguel d' Escoto. In a press conference at Managua, two self-proclaimed double agents declared that they had been recruited by the CIA, displayed spy equipment and showed a video tape of supposed CIA agents in

action. They also claimed that a CIA agent had given them poison to assassinate the foreign minister.

The Nicaraguan Government charged three US diplomats with masterminding the plot and expelled them. The American response, however, surprised the whole world. Instead of expelling a similar number of Nicaraguan diplomats, the Reagan Administration ordered all six Nicaraguan consulates in the US closed and gave 21 diplomats one day to leave the country. It has also stepped up its vigilance of Nicaragua, adding more AC-130 spy-plane flights over the country and supplementing them with RF-4 reconnaissance jets and small piston-engined electronic snoopers for the first time. The Nicaraguan embassy in Washington, however, still remains open and neither side has threatened to break off relations. US Special Envoy Richard Stone also visited Managua during the course of a 12-day, 10-nation fact-finding mission of Latin America and he was apparently told by the Sandinists that they favoured more dialogue between the US and Nicaragua.

US President Ronald Reagan's tough stand is perhaps due to certain recent developments in Nicaragua. According to American sources, about 1,300 troops arrived in Nicaragua last month and in early June, six Soviet-chartered ships arrived in Nicaraguan ports and unloaded armoured personnel carriers, field kitchens and other equipment.

PERU-GUATEMALA FRESH TROUBLES

While attention is now focussed on El Salvador and Nicaragua, other nations in Central and Latin America are equally unstable. Peru, which has been the victim of a long-running leftist guerilla war, saw a fresh spate of violence in early June. A band of 20 guerillas burst into the Bayer chemical plant outside Lima and blew it up. Another group of terrorists blew up a number of electrical pylons leading to the city and in the ensuing blackout, there were dozens of bomb explosions throughout the city. This was the worst act of sabotage that Peru has had to face in the last 50 years and President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who had recently boasted that the guerillas were now on the run, imposed a 60-day nationwide state of emergency, curtailing civil rights, prohibiting public gathering and allowing police to search homes and make arrests without warrants.

In Guatemala, too, things may be changing since Gen Efraim Rios Montt

seized power 15 months back. Although he has been successful in not only reducing the guerilla threat but also in cutting down the activity of government death squads, the rumour goes that he was asked to resign by 14 young army officers in early June. In late May, Rios Montt had announced an indefinite postponement of national elections. The dimming prospects of democracy may have upset certain sections of the population.

AFGHANISTAN NO BREAKTHROUGH

The Geneva talks on Afghanistan, which were adjourned on April 22, were reconvened on June 16. The UN envoy, Diego Cordovez, resumed separate talks with the foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan. While Cordovez said some progress had been made, Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan declared there are no breakthroughs on the horizon.

In fact, from all appearance, no breakthrough seems to be in sight. The Soviets launched a spring offensive which was perhaps the most savage attack since 1979. According to Western estimates, there are about 105,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The guerillas, too, number between 1,00,000 and 2,00,000 and, fired by religious zeal, are putting up a tough fight. The guerillas are, unfortunately, divided and there is a lot of fighting between the ethnic Tajiks and the ethnic Pashtuns, the Sunnis and the Shiites, and the predominance of Shiites and the mass murder of Shiites. Another awkward development is the US administrative confusion in May 1983. The Americans were backing the anti-Soviet guerillas in Afghanistan. The US administration, however, later initiated an initiative to bring about a cease-fire action and a fresh dialogue with the Cordovez mission.

CHINA SOME NEW FACES

China's 10th National People's Congress, which opened in mid-June, elected a new old revolutionary in the Politburo, Hu Yaobang, as the Party's general secretary, as the President of the first national President since Mao Zedong's arrival. Liu Shaoqi was stepped of the role in 1968. The post, however, is largely ceremonial as the Congress confirmed Deng Xiaoping, who plays the dominant role in Chinese politics, as Commander of China's 4.2 million-strong armed forces. He was elected Chairman of the Central Military

Commissioner, Police
 Prime Minister. The post of Vice-President went to a Mongolian, Ulanhu. Earlier, Liao Chengzhi, a specialist on Taiwan and a veteran diplomat, had been tipped for the post, but his death changed plans.

China's progress and failures were reported candidly at the People's Congress, thus giving China an air of actual democracy. In his keynote address, Zhao stated that agricultural and industrial output in 1982 had increased by 32.6 per cent. Since 1978, the average annual growth rate was 7.3 per cent. He also reported that trade stood at \$38.1 billion in 1982, which marked a 120-per cent increase over 1978. He was equally outspoken about China's failures. Stating that the 1982 budget deficit was \$5 billion, he complained that corruption was a serious economic problem in China.

OAU

RIFT WITHIN THE RANKS

The tottering OAU gained a fresh lease of life when a meeting was held at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) between June 8 and 11 after two unsuccessful attempts to hold a summit conference in Libya last year. The present meeting, too, was on the verge of failure, while 20 moderate members threatened to walk out if delegates of the Polisario guerrilla movement, that has been fighting Morocco for control of Western Sahara, were seated at the conference. 26 radical members led by Muammar Gaddafi of Libya, said that they would boycott the meeting if they were not. The situation was saved by the Polisarios, who agreed to stay away for the time being.

The meeting was a round defeat for Gaddafi who was not elected chairman of the OAU, although he had been the host of the two summit attempts last year. According to tradition, the title of Chairman went to the leader of the new host country, Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam. Gaddafi's objections to Chad being represented by Hissene Habre were also overruled by the OAU, and the 1984 Summit was assigned to Guinea, whose President, Sekou Toure, is an arch-enemy of Gaddafi.

Although the Polisario Front decided to stay away from Addis Ababa, the split between Africa's "radicals" and "moderates" was far from being patched up. The most clear evidence of this was its inability to elect a new secretary-general. The OAU had to settle for an Assistant Secretary-General, Peter Onu of Nigeria, who was appointed to run the Secretariat for a one-year period.



BRITAIN

NO NOOSE, GOOD NEWS

The official British hangman won't get back his job, after all. In a momentous decision on July 13, the House of Commons voted against restoring the rope and saved human-rights-conscious Britain from embarrassment worldwide. Hanging was sought to be revived for terrorist acts and for murder by gun/explosives or murder of policemen or prison officers. And each was defeated by 116 votes, 175 votes, 170 votes, 81 votes and 96 votes, in that order.

In tradition-bound Britain, members voting on hanging can obey their conscience and not the party line. Even so, against all expectations, the 101 newly-elected Tory MPs voted roughly 2-1 against the noose. In the cabinet, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher—banking on the 93 per cent public-opinion poll for the noose and the supposed "500 per cent increase in serious crime using firearms in the past 10 years"—collected nine votes, including hers, against eight for not bringing back the hangman.

There were many others outside the cabinet and Commons who hated the hangman just as much: the Church of England, Catholic churches, lawyers, judges, doctors, prison governors, chief police constables and human rights organisations like Amnesty International. Britain's famous living hangman who had got hundreds at the gallows—Albert Pierrepoint—called the practice "barbaric". The European Parliament had condemned the move as most of West Europe had spurned the scaffold. The Netherlands were the first to abolish it in 1870. The other West European countries to follow suit: Italy (1947), West Germany (1949), Spain (1978) and France (1981).

FALL OF THAPA

Nepal's first elected Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa was voted out of office—for the first time in the 20-year history of Nepal's legislature (Rashtriya Panchayat)—when more than 20 of his Cabinet colleagues resigned in a no-trust move supported by 120 of the 140 house members. Charges against the Thapa Government: corruption, economic chaos and undermining the crown's authority.

Informal Opposition leader Lokendra Bahadur Chand has been elected the new prime minister on the strength of 107 votes. He is to declare his Cabinet shortly.

Britain itself had done the same in 1965. Today, dear as hanging may be to some Tories, it has suffered a decisive death in the Commons. And Conservatives are unlikely to resurrect it at the party conference in October.

UNCTAD-VI

NORTH-SOUTH IMPASSE

The sixth UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD-VI), which met at Belgrade on June 6, did not, as its name would imply, focus on trade or development. More than a year ago, UNCTAD Secretary-General Gamani Corea proposed that the Conference should concentrate primarily on the world economic situation, international financial and monetary issues, commodity issues and lastly, in deference to the wishes of the Group of 77, on the specially serious plight of the least developed countries. All countries except the US and Israel voted in favour of the agenda, thus giving a preview of what was to come. The US took an adverse stance from the beginning. It strongly objected to points like the demand for aid for the national liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa and said that attempts were being made to politicise the Conference. It became evident from about the third day of the Conference that few, if any, of the hopes of the developing countries would be realised during the course of UNCTAD-VI. The affluent countries adopted a rigid posture on several key North-South issues at the committees and the US emphasised that trade was more important than aid. As tension increased, the Group of 77 denounced the developed countries for the lack of progress at UNCTAD-VI.

SANJUKTA BANERJEE
 N.V. SUBRAMANIAN

PRACTICE TESTS

Preparing these tests we have tried to visualise the questions you are likely to face in your actual exam. Great care has been taken to frame questions which are of the same standard as those you'll encounter in your exam.

Rating: Evaluate your performance on the basis of the following score-card:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|
| 100 questions in 60 minutes | — | Excellent |
| 60 questions in 60 minutes | — | Good |
| 50 questions in 60 minutes | — | Fair |
| 35 questions in 60 minutes | — | Poor |

Tips: 1. Do not waste time over questions you are not sure about. 2. Give the problems some thought before choosing the answers. 3. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. 4. Do not try to guess the answer.

TEST OF REASONING

BY LT COL I R MANCHANDA, former Dy President, S. S. B

FOR BSRB (PO) EXAM

This section forms an important part of the BSRB (PO) Exam (Southern, Western and Central Groups) to be held next month.

Time: 15 minutes.

Scores: 1. Give yourself one mark for each correct answer. 2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate your score as under:

Excellent 44-48 Very Good 40-43 Good 36-39 Fair 31-35 Poor Below 31

DIRECTIONS For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice of best answers the question. Answers are given at the end of this supplement

Directions In questions 1 to 5 there is a series with one term missing. From amongst the given choices, select the missing term.

1. 0, 6, 24, ?, 120, 210, 336

- (a) 60
- (b) 70
- (c) 72
- (d) 75

2. 3, 3, 6, ?, 11, 5, 18

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4

(d) 5
3. 2, 6, 20, 56, ?, 272

- (a) 112
- (b) 132
- (c) 152
- (d) 172

4. Minus 1, 0, ?, 8, 15, 24

- (a) 1
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 7

5. 1, 2, 6, 16, ?, 120, 328

- (a) 32

- (b) 36
(c) 40
(d) 44

Directions: Questions 6 to 10 are based on various operations and Arithmetic symbols as defined below. Select from amongst the given alternatives, the expression that gives the correct relation based on these symbols.

\vee stands for multiplication; $<$ stands for division; \wedge stands for addition; \times stands for subtraction; $-$ stands for greater than; $+$ stands for less than; $>$ stands for equal to.

6. (a) $18 - 3 \vee 2 < 4 \wedge 8 \wedge 12$
(b) $18 < 3 \wedge 2 < 4 \vee 8 + 12$
(c) $18 \times 3 \wedge 2 < 4 \wedge 8 > 12$
(d) $18 > 3 \wedge 2 \wedge 4 \wedge 8 < 12$
7. (a) $8 > 6 < 3 \vee 2 < 3 \vee 5$
(b) $8 > 6 \times 3 \wedge 2 \vee 3 \wedge 5$
(c) $8 + 6 \vee 3 \vee 2 < 3 \vee 5$
(d) $8 + 6 \wedge 3 < 3 \vee 2 \wedge 5$
8. (a) $4 < 2 \vee 4 + 4 \vee 2 < 4$
(b) $4 \vee 2 < 4 + 4 < 2 \vee 4$
(c) $4 > 2 < 4 \wedge 4 \vee 2 \wedge 4$
(d) $4 + 2 \wedge 4 < 4 \times 2 < 4$
9. (a) $9 < 4 - 8 \vee 2 < 4$
(b) $9 \wedge 4 - 8 \vee 2 < 4$
(c) $9 > 4 \wedge 8 < 4 \vee 4$
(d) $9 \times 4 + 8 \vee 2 < 4$

10. (a) $\sqrt{4} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} < \sqrt{3} < \sqrt{3}$
 $- \sqrt{5} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$
(b) $\sqrt{4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \vee \sqrt{3} \wedge \sqrt{3} \wedge$
 $\wedge \sqrt{5} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$
(c) $\sqrt{4} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \wedge \sqrt{3} \vee \sqrt{3}$
 $- \sqrt{5} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

$$(d) \sqrt{4} \wedge \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \wedge \sqrt{3} \\ + \sqrt{5} \vee \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Directions: In questions 11 to 14, identify the number of squares and triangles in each of the two figures given below.

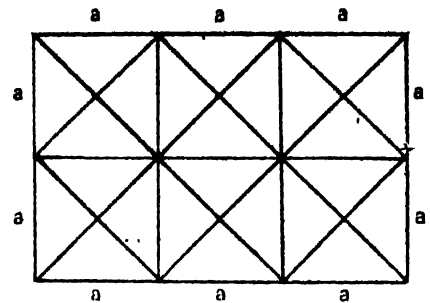


Fig. 1

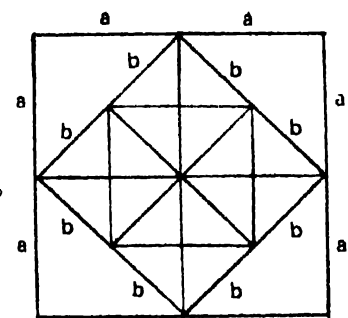


Fig. 2

11. Figure (1) has — squares.
(a) 11
(b) 13
(c) 15
(d) 17
12. Figure (2) has — triangles.
(a) 40
(b) 42
(c) 44
(d) 46
13. Figure (1) has — triangles.
(a) 64
(b) 66
(c) 68

- (d) 70
14. Figure (2) has — squares.
 (a) 12
 (b) 14
 (c) 16
 (d) 18
15. If the statement, 'some men are wonderful', is true, which of the following must be true?
 (a) All men are wonderful
 (b) Some men are not wonderful
 (c) No men are wonderful
 (d) None of the above
16. If the statement, 'all men are intelligent', is false, which of the following must be true?
 (a) No man is intelligent
 (b) Some men are intelligent
 (c) Some men are not intelligent
 (d) None of the above

Directions: Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following. (1) P causes Q or R, but not both, (2) S occurs only if Q occurs, (3) T occurs if Q or R occur, (4) W occurs only if R occurs; (5) X occurs only if W or S occur, (6) T causes L, M, or both; (7) M occurs if W occurs; (8) L occurs if S occurs

17. If P occurs, — may occur
 I S and L; II W and M, III T
 (a) I only
 (b) II only
 (c) I and III or II and III, but not both
 (d) I, II, and III
18. If Q occurs, — must occur
 (a) S and L
 (b) T and L
 (c) L and M
 (d) T
19. The occurrence of X must involve the occurrence of
 (a) Either Q or R
 (b) W
 (c) Both W and S
 (d) T

20. — may occur as a result of a cause not listed in the opening statements.
 (a) T only
 (b) P only
 (c) T and P
 (d) L and S
21. The numerical value of a physical quantity is — the magnitude of the unit selected.
 (a) Directly proportional to
 (b) Inversely proportional to
 (c) Inversely proportional to the square of
 (d) Not dependent on
22. A body starting from rest accelerates uniformly. If it covers S_1 distance in the first five seconds and S_2 in the next five seconds, then — must be true
 (a) $S_2 = 2 S_1$
 (b) $S_2 = 3 S_1$
 (c) $S_2 = 5 S_1$
 (d) $S_2 = S_1^2$
23. To achieve maximum distance a footballer should kick the ball lying on the ground — degree(s) to the horizontal
 (a) Zero
 (b) 30
 (c) 45
 (d) 60
24. If 'FLOWER' is coded as 'UOLDVI', 'SAND' will be coded as
 (a) QPLW
 (b) TBOE
 (c) HZMW
 (d) UOTW
25. If 'FLOWER' is coded as 'JHSSIN', 'SAND' will be coded as
 (a) WWRZ
 (b) WRWZ
 (c) WBCZ
 (d) WERH
26. If 'FLOWER' is coded as 'GPXMDB', 'SAND' will be coded as
 (a) TONE

- (b) TRAY
(c) TEWT
(d) TROT
27. If 'FLOWER' is coded as 'GNRAJX', 'SAND' will be coded as
(a) TDPZ
(b) OQPS
(c) TCRI
(d) TCQH
28. If 'FLOWER' is coded as 'EJLSZL', 'SAND' will be coded as
(a) RYKZ
(b) RYLA
(c) RZBN
(d) RYXZ
29. If 13 pens and 12 pencils cost Rs 82, and 12 pens and 11 pencils Rs 75.50, 5 pens and 1 pencil will cost Rs
(a) 20
(b) 22.50
(c) 25
(d) 27.50
30. After travelling for 45 minutes, a train meets with an accident and thus has to stop for 45 minutes. Owing to the accident, its speed is also reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ of its former value and the train reaches 1 hour 45 minutes late. Had the accident taken place 108 km later, the train would have reached 30 minutes earlier than it actually did. The length of the journey is — km.
(a) 230
(b) 270
(c) 297
(d) 324

Directions: In questions 31 to 35, select the word-pair which is related in the same way as the capitalised words are to each other.

31. WANTON : RESTRAINED ::
(a) missile : intercontinent
(b) latitude : international dateline

- (c) dissolute : lascivious
(d) immoral : continent
32. FRAGRANT : INCENSE
(a) frequency : sound
(b) sneeze : nostrils
(c) noxious : garbage
(d) noisome : pleasant
33. HACKNEYED : ORIGINAL ::
(a) trite : boring
(b) chicanery : trickery
(c) cliché : creative
(d) dream : vision
34. TRAINING : HEREDITY ::
(a) unnatural : usual
(b) ornithologist : birds
(c) habits : instincts
(d) astute : ingenious
35. TRIANGLE : HEXAGON ::
(a) cone : sphere
(b) rectangle : octagon
(c) pentagon : heptagon
(d) angle : quadrilateral
36. The correct exposure for a photographic print is 12 seconds at a distance of 4 m from a 60 candle-power lamp. What should be the exposure time for the same print at a distance of 8 m from a 40 candle-power lamp?
(a) 42 seconds
(b) 52 seconds
(c) 60 seconds
(d) 72 seconds
37. The total expenditure incurred by X on tea and coffee was Rs 180. Owing to increased consumption of coffee, his expenditure on coffee increased by 20 per cent. In order to ensure that overall expenditure on these two items remains the same, X has to reduce his expenditure on tea by 25 per cent. If coffee costs Rs 60 per kg, his present consumption of coffee is — kg.
(a) 1
(b) 1.5
(c) 2
(d) 3

Directions In questions 38 to 45, one of the alternatives gives the correct coded version in the correct sequence of the capitalised word given at the beginning of each question. The capitalised word in each of these questions has been coded according to the code given in the table below. This table has two columns. Column I gives the words in clear while Column II gives their code. The coded version in Column II however do not appear in the same order as the words in Column I also the letters in each of the codes have been jumbled up.

| Column I | Column II |
|----------|-----------|
| TAFÉ | neb |
| COUP | qgop |
| ROTATE | dbnc |
| TREAT | danc |
| SAY | dbacá |
| SIP | fac |
| TYRE | odaabc |
| TIE | bgac |
| YEAR | feg |

- 38 PRAY
 (a) g d n b
 (b) n g b d
 (c) g d b n
 (d) g b n d
- 39 SOUP
 (a) e o q g
 (b) e q o g
 (c) q o q e
 (d) e o g q
- 40 REACT
 (a) c d b p a
 (b) d c p t a
 (c) d c l p a
 (d) c d a l p
- 41 CASSFS
 (a) g o e e e e
 (b) e e g o e e
 (c) o g e e e e
 (d) g o e e e e
- 42 TRAP
 (a) a d g b
 (b) a d b q

- (c) b g d a
 (d) b g a d
- 43 CREATE
 (a) c a b c d p
 (b) p d c b a c
 (c) d p c b a c
 (d) p d b c a c
- 44 ACUTE
 (a) p q c a h
 (b) c a q p b
 (c) b p q a c
 (d) b q p c a
- 45 TRUCE
 (a) a q d p c
 (b) a d q p c
 (c) a p q d c
 (d) a d p q c

Directions Questions 46 to 48 are based on jumbled spellings of commonly known words. Below the letters of the jumbled words are numbers which have been allotted according to the sequence in which they appear in the alphabet. Each of these jumbled words is followed by four alternatives. State which of the alternative gives the meaningful word after the word is correctly spelt. Of the two similar letters only one has been numbered.

- 46 XNEELPDRTIU E
 9 4 2 5 1 6 7 3 8
 (a) 2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 2 2
 (b) 2 5 4 2 3 1 6 8 7 9 2
 (c) 2 9 5 2 4 1 3 7 8 6 2
 (d) 2 9 4 2 5 1 3 8 7 2 0
- 47 YRAIAPOBT ON R
 9 1 3 6 5 2 8 4 7
 (a) 7 6 5 1 2 8 5 3 4 7 1 9
 (b) 6 7 5 2 1 8 3 5 4 1 7 9
 (c) 6 7 2 5 1 8 3 5 4 1 7 9
 (d) 6 2 7 5 1 3 8 5 1 4 9 7
- 48 NEOFRITVNMN
 1 5 6 2 7 8 4 3
 (a) 1 4 8 6 2 5 4 3 1 4 7
 (b) 1 4 8 5 2 6 4 3 7 1 4
 (c) 1 4 8 2 6 5 4 3 1 4 7
 (d) 4 1 2 8 3 4 5 6 7 1 4

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

BY R.P. GOEL

FOR ASSTTS' GDE, BSRB (PO)...

While this section goes as ARITHMETIC in the Assistants' Grade and Income-tax/Central Excise Inspectors' exams, it is ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS in the Combined Defence Services Exam (CDSE) and QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE in the BSRB PO Exam (Central, Southern and Western regions).

DIRECTIONS For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement

- 1 Zero divided by any counting number always gives
(a) That number
(b) 1
(c) 0
(d) None of the above
- 2 The L C M of two numbers is 120 and their H C F is 20. The two numbers are
(a) 10, 40
(b) 20, 40
(c) 20, 60
(d) 40, 60
- 3 Between any two different fractions there lies
(a) No fraction
(b) Only one fraction
(c) A finite number of fractions
(d) An infinite number of fractions
- 4 The average age of a group of 15 boys is 8 years 1 month. If 5 new boys of the average age of 8 years 9 months join this group, the average age of all the boys is
(a) 8 years 3 months
(b) 8 years 4 months
(c) 8 years 5 months
(d) 8 years 6 months
- 5 10 per cent of 15 per cent of 20 per cent of Rs 500 is Rs
(a) 225
(b) 150
(c) 67
(d) 1.50
- 6 A buffalo was given rich diet and gained 15 per cent in weight. She was then put on a poor diet and lost 20 per cent in weight. On the whole she
(a) Lost 5 per cent in weight
(b) Lost 8 per cent in weight
(c) Lost 10 per cent in weight
(d) Gained 6 per cent in weight
- 7 A merchant bought goods worth Rs 1,200. He sold $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of it at a gain of 10 per cent and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of it at a loss of 10 per cent. To gain 5 per cent on the whole sale, the remaining goods should be sold at a gain of — per cent.
(a) 5
(b) 10
(c) 15
(d) $12\frac{1}{2}$
- 8 Ram Kumar bought a sofa-set and sold it at a loss of 10 per cent. If he had received Rs 180 more, he would have gained $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The price at which he purchased the sofa set was Rs
(a) 1,000
(b) 900
(c) 800
(d) 600
- 9 In school A, there are 600

- pupils, of whom, one quarter are girls, in school B, there are 500 pupils, of whom three-fifths are girls, and in school C, there are 700 pupils, of whom half are girls. What proportion of the pupils in the three schools as a whole are girls?
- (a) $\frac{4}{5}$
(b) $\frac{4}{9}$
(c) $\frac{9}{20}$
(d) $\frac{5}{9}$
- 0 The third proportional to 5 and 20 is
- (a) 10
(b) 4
(c) 80
(d) $1\frac{1}{2}$
- 1 Rakesh, Sunil and Jamil are business partners. They initially invest their money in the ratio 6 : 4 : 3. After 4 months Rakesh withdraws half his capital. At the end of the year the profit is of Rs 1,056. Then Rakesh's share of profit is Rs
- (a) 400
(b) 360
(c) 288
(d) 384
- 2 Ravi, Mohan, Sunil and Pramod borrowed equal sums of money at 12 per cent per annum for 2 years. Ravi had to pay simple interest, Mohan had to pay compound interest payable yearly, Sunil had to pay compound interest payable half yearly and Pramod had to pay compound interest payable quarterly. At the end of 2 years — will pay the maximum interest
- (a) Ravi
(b) Mohan
(c) Sunil
(d) Pramod
- 13 The Rs 50 share of a company is sold at 15 per cent premium. The number of shares that can be purchased for Rs 1,150 is
- (a) 23
(b) 22
(c) 20
(d) 18
- 14 Rati and Ram start harvesting a field. After working for 6 days, he finds that only half of the field has been harvested. If his equally-efficient brother joins him, they will complete the harvesting in _____ days.
- (a) $1\frac{1}{2}$
(b) 3
(c) 6
(d) 9
- 15 A 300-m long train overtook a man walking along the line (in the same direction as the train) at the speed of 4 kmph and passed him in 30 sec. The train's speed was _____ kmph
- (a) 36
(b) 32
(c) 40
(d) 34
- 16 Jai Singh mixes tea worth Rs 6 and Rs 7.50 per kg with a third kind of tea in the proportion 1 : 2 : 3. If the mixture costs him Rs 8.50 per kg, the third kind of tea costs Rs _____ per kg
- (a) 8
(b) 9
(c) 10
(d) 11
- 17 If the sum of two positive numbers is 5 and the sum of their squares is 17, their product is
- (a) 4
(b) 8
(c) 12
(d) 22
- 18 The value of
- $$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1}\right)$$
- $$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x+2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{x+3}\right)$$
- is
- (a) $1 + \frac{1}{x+4}$

- (b) $\frac{1}{x+4}$
 (c) $\frac{x}{x+4}$
 (d) $\frac{x}{x+4}$
- 19 When $x^{13}+1$ is divided by $x-1$, the remainder is
 (a) 0
 (b) 1
 (c) 2
 (d) -1
- 20 If $a^x=b$, $b^y=c$, $c^z=a$, then xyz is equal to
 (a) 0
 (b) 1
 (c) 1
 (d) $a+b+c$
- 21 If $\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{x+1} + 1 = 0$, then $4x$ equals
 (a) 0
 (b) 4
 (c) $1\frac{1}{2}$
 (d) 5
- 22 If $a+b+c=0$, then

$$\frac{a^2}{2a^2+bc} + \frac{b^2}{2b^2+ca} + \frac{c^2}{2c^2+ab}$$
 equals
 (a) 1
 (b) abc
 (c) -1
 (d) abc
- 23 The graph of a linear equation in x and y is always a
 (a) Point
 (b) Curved line
 (c) Straight line
 (d) Broken line
- 24 If $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$, then $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$ equals
 (a) 10
 (b) $\sqrt{3}$
 (c) $3\sqrt{3}$
 (d) 0
- 25 The equation whose roots are twice the roots of the equation $x^2-3x+3=0$, is
 (a) $4x^2-6x+3=0$
 (b) $2x^2-3x+3=0$
 (c) $x^2-3x+6=0$
 (d) $x^2-6x+12=0$
- 26 Ravi was appointed in the scale of Rs 600-50-1,050. He will reach the maximum in — years
 (a) 9
 (b) 10
 (c) 8
 (d) 11
- 27 Seven times the 7th term of an Arithmetic Progression is equal to eleven times its 11th term. The 18th term of the Arithmetic Progression is
 (a) 18
 (b) 4
 (c) 4
 (d) 0
- 28 The 5th, 8th and 11th terms of a G.P. are x, y, z respectively. Then x, y, z
 (a) Are in A.P.
 (b) Are in G.P.
 (c) Are in H.P.
 (d) Do not form any sequence
- 29 In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle A = 50^\circ$ and the bisectors of $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ intersect each other at O . Then $\angle BOC$ is equal to
 (a) 25
 (b) 115
 (c) 65
 (d) 90
- 30 The four sided figure with diagonals of equal length is a
 (a) Parallelogram
 (b) Rhombus
 (c) Trapezium
 (d) Rectangle
- 31 The size of an interior angle of a regular 12-sided polygon is
 (a) 144°
 (b) 160°
 (c) 150°
 (d) 140°

32. The sides of a triangle are 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm in length. The perimeter of the triangle formed by joining the mid-points of the sides of the given triangle is — cm
 (a) 12
 (b) 6
 (c) 24
 (d) 30
33. A three-sided figure is always bisected by
 (a) The bisector of one of its angles
 (b) One of its medians
 (c) The right-bisector of one of its sides
 (d) One of its altitudes
34. In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle B = 90^\circ$, $AB = 8$ cm and $BC = 6$ cm. The length of the median BM is — cm
 (a) 3
 (b) 4
 (c) 5
 (d) 7
35. If four triangles are constructed with sides of the length indicated below, the triangle which will not be a right-angled triangle has sides measuring
 (a) 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm.
 (b) 5 cm, 12 cm, 13 cm
 (c) 8 cm, 15 cm, 17 cm
 (d) 12 cm, 15 cm, 18 cm
- The point of concurrence of the altitudes of a triangle is its
 (a) Circumcentre
 (b) Incentre
 (c) Orthocentre
 (d) Centroid
37. The radius of a circle is $\sqrt{2}$ cm. The circle is divided into two segments by a chord of length 2 cm. The angle in the smaller segment is
 (a) 90°
 (b) 270°
 (c) 45°
 (d) 135°
38. The angle between two radii of a circle is 120° . Then the angle between the tangents drawn at the extremities of these radii is
 (a) 120°
 (b) 60°
 (c) 30°
 (d) 240°
39. In $\triangle ABC$, a line is drawn parallel to BC intersecting AB and AC at X and Y respectively. If $\frac{\triangle AXY}{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{9}$, then $\frac{AX}{AB}$ is equal to
 (a) $\frac{8}{9}$
 (b) $\frac{9}{10}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{3}$
 (d) $\frac{2}{3}$
40. Chords AB and CD of a circle intersect at P within the circle. If $AP = 2$ cm, $AB = 8$ cm and $CP = 3$ cm, the length of the chord CD is — cm
 (a) 4
 (b) 5
 (c) 6
 (d) 7
41. Which of the following angles can you construct using only ruler and compasses?
 (i) 120° (ii) 135° (iii) 15°
 (a) One of them only
 (b) Two of them only
 (c) All of them
 (d) None of them

EDITOR'S NOTE

All possible steps are taken to check the information given in this supplement. But we do not take responsibility for chance errors or omissions. Authoritative corrections will be gratefully received.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Questions published in this section appeared in the General Knowledge paper of the CDSE held in December 1982. These are based on the candidates' memory as they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall. Though we have compiled these questions as close to the original as possible, we take no responsibility for any discrepancies.

DIRECTIONS For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- 1 A light year is
 - (a) The speed of light per year
 - (b) The amount of light travelling in a year
 - (c) The unit of measurement for distance between stars
 - (d) None of the above
- 2 *Geet Govinda* was written by
 - (a) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 - (b) Dr S Radhakrishnan
 - (c) Munshi Prem Chand
 - (d) Jaya Dev
- 3 ——— was the guest of honour at this year's Republic Day parade
 - (a) Jimmy Carter
 - (b) Idi Amin
 - (c) Gen Zia ul-Haq
 - (d) Juan Carlos
- 4 The U Thant Award was received by — in New York recently
 - (a) Lech Walesa
 - (b) Ingrid Bergman
 - (c) Arun Shourie
 - (d) None of the above
- 5 The UP Chief Minister is
 - (a) Sripat Mishra
 - (b) Vishwanath Pratap Singh
 - (c) Narain Dutt Tiwari
 - (d) Bhishma Narain Singh
6. Filmotsava '82 was held in
 - (a) New Delhi
 - (b) Bangalore
 - (c) Calcutta
 - (d) Bombay
- 7 ——— first made a demand for a separate Muslim state.
 - (a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - (b) Syed Ahmed Khan
 - (c) Sir Mohammed Iqbal
 - (d) Aga Khan
8. ——— was the Viceroy when the first census was taken in India.
 - (a) Lord Ripon
 - (b) Lord Dufferin
 - (c) Lord Lansdowne
 - (d) Lord Mountbatten
- 9 According to the 1981 census, India's population is approximately — million
 - (a) 550
 - (b) 600
 - (c) 683
 - (d) 700
- 10 ——— wrote the *Arthashastra*.
 - (a) Swami Dayanand
 - (b) Kalidas
 - (c) Morarji Desai
 - (d) Kautilya
- 11 ——— was a social reformer
 - (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

12. Who said, "Science is lame without religion and religion is blind without science"?
- Isaac Newton
 - Winston Churchill
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - None of the above
13. The Lahore Congress session was presided over by
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Rajendra Prasad
14. Who wrote *India Wins Freedom*?
- Khushwant Singh
 - Maulana Azad
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
15. — was reused for a space flight
- Columbia
 - INSAT-1A
 - INSAT-1B
 - APPLE
16. During the recent Falklands conflict between Argentina and Britain, the latter mainly used — aircraft
- Mirage 2000
 - F 16
 - MiG 23
 - Sea Harrier
17. The 1982 women's Wimbledon championship was won by
- Chris Evert Lloyd
 - Martina Navratilova
 - Kathy Jordan
 - Pam Shriver
18. — has scored maximum runs in Test matches
- Sunil Gavaskar
 - Kapil Dev
 - Imran Khan
 - Zaheer Abbas
19. A buffer state is
- A state which is in dispute
 - A small neutral state lying between two larger potentially-rival powers
 - An unclaimed piece of land between two states
 - All the above
20. Niagara falls are situated in
- France
 - Italy
 - Sweden
 - The US
21. — is the capital of Brazil
- Brasilia
 - Congo
 - Toronto
 - Pretoria
22. — is the capital of Morocco.
- Muscat
 - Managua
 - Ulan Bator
 - Rabat
23. — produces the maximum sugar in the world
- The US
 - India
 - Brazil
 - Cuba
24. — requires maximum water.
- Jute
 - Paddy
 - Wheat
 - Sugarcane
25. Nepa Nagar is associated with
- Newsprint
 - Jute
 - Electronic gadgets
 - All the above
26. Tirupati temple is situated in
- Kerala
 - Andhra Pradesh
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Orissa
27. — built the Jama Masjid
- Sher Shah Suri
 - Allauddin Khilji
 - Aurangzeb
 - Shah Jahan
28. Congo is situated on the — coast of Africa
- North
 - South
 - West
 - East
29. India obtains maximum gold from

- (b) Bihar
(c) Orissa
(d) Punjab
- 30 The Sanchi Stupas are located in
(a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Bihar
(c) UP
(d) Orissa
- 31 Buddha was born in
(a) Lumbini Garden
(b) Kapilvastu
(c) Vaishali
(d) Kosala
- 32 The Permanent Settlement Bill was passed by
(a) Robert Clive
(b) Lord Cornwallis
(c) Warren Hastings
(d) Lord Lytton
- 33 _____ wrote *India Divided*
(a) Maulana Azad
(b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
(c) Rajendra Prasad
(d) Bina Bhatt
- 34 _____ was the Speaker of the Constituent Assembly
(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
(d) Lala Lajpat Rai
- 35 _____ was named Vikramaditya
(a) Samudra Gupta
(b) Chandra Gupta II
(c) Bindusara
(d) Ashoka
- 36 The Indian Standard Time is
(a) A uniform time adopted by all places in India
(b) The difference of time between two states
(c) The difference between the local time of two villages
(d) None of the above
- 37 The First Battle of Panipat was fought between
(a) Sher Shah Suri and Akbar
(b) Humayun and Ibrahim Lodhi
(c) Babar and Ibrahim Lodhi
- 38 _____ grants loans to developing Asian countries only
(a) IMF
(b) World Bank
(c) ADB
(d) EXIM Bank
- 39 Ecology deals with
(a) Habits of living things and their relation to environment
(b) Atmosphere and its effects on mankind
(c) Extinct wildlife
(d) None of the above
- 40 EEC stands for
(a) European Economic Community
(b) European Electronic Community
(c) European Economic Centre
(d) European Economic Committee
- 41 _____ is a rabi crop
(a) Rice
(b) Bajra
(c) Groundnut
(d) Barley
- 42 What is a cyclone?
(a) Sudden heavy floods
(b) No rains for long duration
(c) Heavy showers
(d) Violent windstorm
- 43 _____ is not a water borne disease
(a) Cholera
(b) Typhoid
(c) Dy-enteria
(d) Appendicitis
- 44 Rhodesia's new name is
(a) Zaire
(b) Zimbabwe
(c) Tanzania
(d) Swaziland
- 45 Durgapur Steel Plant was built in collaboration with
(a) Britain
(b) France
(c) The US
(d) The USSR

46. The biggest planet is
 (a) Venus
 (b) Mars
 (c) Mercury
 (d) Jupiter
47. Things are cooked faster in a pressure cooker than in an ordinary vessel because
 (a) In a pressure cooker, the increase in pressure raises the boiling point
 (b) The temperature outside does not affect the inside
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above
48. Study of earthquakes is known as
 (a) Ecology
 (b) Seismology
 (c) Numismatics
 (d) None of the above
49. Humidity is measured by a
 (a) Barometer
 (b) Hydrometer
 (c) Lactometer
 (d) Hygrometer
50. Elections to the Rajya Sabha are held every — years
 (a) 2
 (b) 4
 (c) 5
 (d) 6
51. A molecule is
 (a) A class of compounds
 (b) The smallest unit of a substance that retains the properties of the substance
 (c) The spectrum of a substance
 (d) A small mass
52. A cockroach has — pairs of legs
 (a) One
 (b) Two
 (c) Three
 (d) Four
53. Green Revolution signifies
 (a) The spectacular rise in wheat production in Punjab, Haryana and north-western UP
- (b) The great rice production in 1977-78
- (c) The overall agricultural growth in India
- (d) None of the above
54. Isohyets deal with
 (a) Agriculture
 (b) Volcanoes
 (c) Floods
 (d) None of the above
55. The US discontinued the supply of uranium for Tarapur because
 (a) India exploded a nuclear device
 (b) India refused to sign the Non Proliferation Treaty
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above
56. The first heart-transplant operation was performed by
 (a) Christian Bernard
 (b) Chris Reydol
 (c) P K Sethi
 (d) None of the above
57. The density of milk is measured by a
 (a) Lactometer
 (b) Hydrometer
 (c) Barometer
 (d) Hygrometer
58. — was given the U Thant Award recently
 (a) Lech Walesa
 (b) Indira Gandhi
 (c) Barbara Ward
 (d) Nelson Mandela
59. Flower is a modified form of
 (a) Leaves
 (b) Buds
 (c) Roots
 (d) None of the above
60. The Battle of Plassey was fought at
 (a) Travancore
 (b) Haldighati
 (c) Plassey
 (d) Delhi
61. Mahavir belonged to the — tribe

- (b) Janatrika
(c) Kouei Chouang
(d) Yeuh-Chi
- 62 The Commonwealth Meet was held in
(a) New Delhi
(b) Islamabad
(c) Brisbane
(d) Melbourne
- 63 Kampuchea's former name is
(a) Vietnam
(b) Cambodia
(c) Kiribati
(d) Kowloon
64. has not been awarded the Nehru Award for International Understanding
(a) Dr Martin Luther King
(b) Barbara Ward
(c) Yehudi Menuhin
(d) Lech Walesa
- 65 started a currency which was also used by the British
(a) Akbar
(b) Allauddin Khilji
(c) Sher Shah Suri
(d) Aurangzeb
- 66 advocated English as a medium of instruction in India
(a) William Bentinck
(b) Robert Clive
(c) Warren Hastings
(d) Lord Dalhousie
- 67 is the highest mountain peak in India
(a) Kanchenjunga
(b) Nanda Devi
(c) Nanga Parbat
(d) None of the above
- 68 won the 1982 Wimbledon men's singles title
(a) Ivan Lendl
(b) Jimmy Connors
(c) John McEnroe
(d) Bjorn Borg
- 69 During the Vedic Period Maths was developed by
(a) Ved Vyas
(b) Manu
(c) Ramanujam
- 70 is a natural harbour.
(a) Bombay
(b) Calcutta
(c) Madras
(d) Cochin
- 71 Corbett National Park is situated in
(a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Maharashtra
(c) UP
(d) Punjab
- 72 Human Rights Day is observed on
(a) September 5
(b) October 4
(c) November 14
(d) December 10
- 73 The next Non aligned Summit will be held in
(a) 1983
(b) 1985
(c) 1986
(d) 1987
- 74 are /is mostly responsible for heart trouble
(a) Sugar
(b) Fats
(c) Proteins
(d) Cholesterol
- 75 The World Hindu Meet was held recently at
(a) Hardwar
(b) Varanasi
(c) Allahabad
(d) Colombo
- 76 discovered that plants have life
(a) C V Raman
(b) J C Bose
(c) George Snell
(d) Paul Berg
- 77 Sriharikota is in
(a) Haryana
(b) Gujarat
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) West Bengal
- 78 Munshi Prem Chand is associated with
(a) Painting
(b) Music

- (c) Literature
(d) Sculpture
79. *Rajtarangini* was written by
(a) Visakhadatta
(b) Aurobindo Ghosh
(c) Kalahana
(d) Kalidas
80. Brahmo Samaj was founded by
(a) Swami Dayanand
(b) Swami Vivekanand
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(d) Mahatma Gandhi
81. Indian National Congress was founded in
(a) 1885
(b) 1900
(c) 1914
(d) 1924
82. —wrote *Indica*
(a) Amrita Pritam
(b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Umashankar Joshi
(d) Megasthenese
83. The Pol Pot regime was recently overthrown in
(a) Vietnam
(b) Lagos
(c) Korea
(d) Kampuchea
84. —was written by Nehru.
(a) *Freedom At Midnight*
(b) *India Wins Freedom*
(c) *Discovery Of India*
(d) *Asian Drama*
85. Doctrine of Lapse is associated with
(a) Lord Dalhousie
(b) Lord Canning
(c) Lord Northbrook
(d) Lord Mayo
86. Shivaji assumed the title of *Chatrapati* at
(a) Surat
(b) Agra
(c) Delhi
(d) Raigarh
87. —'s nuclear reactor was destroyed recently
(a) Iran

- (b) Iraq
(c) Libya
(d) Egypt
88. —sought to restrict press freedom
(a) Rowlatt Act
(b) Doctrine of Lapse
(c) Vernacular Act
(d) Regulating Act
89. The idea of the Constituent Assembly was propounded by
(a) The Cripps Mission
(b) The Simon Commission
(c) The Cabinet Mission
(d) The Mountbatten Plan
90. Dyarchy in the provinces was introduced under the
(a) Government of India Act, 1935
(b) Partition of Bengal
(c) Doctrine of Lapse
(d) Regulating Act
91. —is located at Wellington
(a) National Defence Academy
(b) Officers' Training School
(c) Indian Military Academy
(d) Defence Services Staff College
92. Auroville refers to a/an
(a) International township
(b) Solar city
(c) Nuclear project
(d) Holy shrine in Orissa
93. Decibel is a unit of
(a) Sound
(b) Light
(c) Heat
(d) Electricity
94. —is land-locked
(a) Pakistan
(b) France
(c) Afghanistan
(d) India
95. The 'great bath' is at
(a) Mohenjodaro
(b) Harappa
(c) Lothal
(d) Kalpakkam

Compiled by DALIP SHANDIL with
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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Questions published in this section appeared in the General Knowledge paper of the Assistants' Grade Examination held in October 1982. These are based on the candidates' memory as they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall. Though we have compiled these questions as close to the original as possible, we take no responsibility for any discrepancies.

DIRECTIONS For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ✓ 1 Amnesia is | (b) Wet |
| (a) Partial or total loss of memory | (c) Humid |
| (b) A local anaesthetic | (d) All the above |
| (c) The evolution of a butterfly | 7 Gdansk is associated with |
| (d) None of the above | (a) Datta Samant |
| 2 According to the 1981 Census, the literacy rate in India is -- per cent approximately | (b) Zia ul Haq |
| (a) 37 | (c) Lech Walesa |
| (b) 40 | (d) Margaret Thatcher |
| (c) 50 | 8 Malvinas is another name for |
| (d) 55 | (a) Belize |
| 3 The Indian expedition to Antarctica was headed by | (b) Mauritius |
| (a) S Z Qasim | (c) The Falklands ✓ |
| (b) A K Sen | (d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands |
| (c) Gurcharan Singh | 9 UFOs are |
| (d) Ismail Razvi | (a) Undetectable flying object |
| 4 -- was introduced in the 1982 Asian Games | (b) Unknown planets |
| (a) Boxing | (c) Distinct stars |
| (b) Wrestling | (d) None of the above |
| (c) Fencing | 10 Sharad Joshi is associated with |
| (d) Rowing | (a) Painting |
| 5 Lord Ripon introduced in India | (b) Drama |
| (a) Industrial revolution | (c) Farmers movement |
| (b) Local self-government | (d) Music |
| (c) Five-Year Plans | 11 Azad Hind Fauj was organised by |
| (d) None of the above | (a) J C Bose |
| 6 Cotton grows in -- conditions | (b) Nandlal Bose |
| (a) Warm | (c) Subhash Chandra Bose |
| | (d) None of the above |
| | 12 India's first underground nuclear test was carried out at |
| | (a) Thrapur |

- (b) Srirangkot
 (c) Pokhran
 (d) Ranikhet
 13 India earns maximum foreign exchange from
 (a) Jute
 (b) Tea
 (c) Tobacco
 (d) Sugar
 14 Belize was formerly known as
 (a) British Honduras
 (b) Nicaragua
 (c) Aksai Chin
 (d) Malvinas
 15 Laldenga is associated with
 (a) Naga Liberation Movement (NLM)
 (b) Popular Front for the Liberation of Nagaland (PFLN)
 (c) Patriotic People's Front of Mizoram (PPFM)
 (d) Mizo National Front (MNF)
 16 — was written by Kalidasa
 (a) *Ritu Samhara*
 (b) *Kamayani*
 (c) *Anandmath*
 (d) *Kadan bari*
 17 Diego Garcia belongs to
 (a) Bangladesh
 (b) India
 (c) Mauritius
 (d) Pakistan
 18 Lord — proposed introduction of English to develop Indian society
 (a) Auckland
 (b) Pannier
 (c) Mayo
 (d) Macaulay
 19 The 1929 Lahore Congress session was presided over by
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 (c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 (d) Motilal Nehru
 20 Artillery was introduced in India by
 (a) Akbar
 (b) Sher Shah Suri
 (c) Aurangzeb
 (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar
 21 Equal days and equal nights occur at/during the
 (a) Equinox
 (b) Poles
 (c) International Dateline
 (d) Leap years
 22 The Kalinga Award is given for
 (a) Popularisation of science
 (b) Popularisation of music
 (c) International peace and understanding
 (d) None of the above
 23 Sex hormones of a child are determined by
 (a) Blood grouping
 (b) Rh factor
 (c) Genes
 (d) All the above
 24 — the largest producer of tobacco
 (a) Kerala
 (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) UP
 (d) West Bengal
 25 Moinuddin Chisti was
 (a) An adviser in the court of Akbar
 (b) A tutor of Akbar
 (c) An uncle of Akbar
 (d) A holy priest
 26 Two of the Mughals who wrote their memoirs were
 (a) Akbar and Humayun
 (b) Babur and Akbar
 (c) Shah Jahan and Akbar
 (d) Aurangzeb and Shah Jahan
 27 *Gandhi* has been directed by
 (a) Richard Attenborough
 (b) Satyajit Ray
 (c) Raj Kapoor
 (d) Herman Hesse
 28 Beighton Cup is associated with
 (a) Football
 (b) Lawn tennis
 (c) Boxing
 (d) Hockey
 29 Javier Perez de Cuellar is a/an
 (a) Argentine

- (b) Crimean
(c) Colombian
(d) Peruvian
30. Diet is the name of the ——— Parliament.
(a) French
(b) Israeli
(c) Japanese
(d) West German
31. Who succeeded Anwar Sadat?
(a) Abdul Nasser
(b) Hosni Mubarak
(c) Hafez Al Assad
(d) Yasser Arafat
32. *Das Kapital* was written by
(a) Vladimir I. Lenin
(b) Karl Marx
(c) Mao Zedong
(d) Friedrich Engels
33. Light Year is
(a) The unit of measurement for distances between stars
(b) The amount of light travelling through the earth per year
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above
34. ——— presided over the Second Press Commission.
(a) T.K. Mahadevan
(b) A.N. Grover
(c) D.R. Khanna
(d) K.K. Mathew
35. Indus Valley Civilisation was famous for
(a) Well-planned cities
(b) Efficient civic organisation
(c) Progress in art and architecture
(d) All the above
36. 'Golden age' relates to the ——— dynasty.
(a) Maurya
(b) Gupta
(c) Slave
(d) Mughal
37. *Padmavat* was written by
(a) Bibhuti Bhushan Bandhopadhyaya
(b) Vishnu Sharma
(c) Nanak Singh
(d) Malik Mohammad Jayasi
38. *Geet Govind* was written by
(a) Jaidev
(b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Sumitranandan Pant
(d) Bana Bhatt
39. The Mughal Empire reached its zenith during ———'s reign.
(a) Babur
(b) Akbar
(c) Jehangir
(d) Aurangzeb
40. The correct chronological order of the four dynasties is
(a) Lodhi, Tughlak, Slave and Khilji
(b) Tughlak, Slave, Khilji and Lodhi
(c) Slave, Khilji, Tughlak and Lodhi
(d) Khilji, Slave, Lodhi and Tughlak
41. ——— was the first Governor-General of India.
(a) C Rajagopalachari
(b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Sardar Patel
(d) A.O. Hume
42. ——— was the first President of independent India.
(a) Dr S. Radhakrishnan
(b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(c) Dr Zakir Hussain
(d) None of the above
43. To be elected to the Lok Sabha, a person must be at least ——— years of age
(a) 25
(b) 30
(c) 35
(d) 40
44. Vitamin K deficiency causes
(a) Anaemia
(b) Continuous bleeding
(c) Rickets
(d) Blind vision
45. The post and telegraph system was introduced by
(a) Lord Dalhousie
(b) William Bentinck
(c) Lord Dufferin

- (d) Lord Ripon
46. Non-cooperation Movement was started in
 (a) 1918
 (b) 1920
 (c) 1932
 (d) 1940
47. — was the first President of Indian National Congress
 (a) A O Hume
 (b) W C Bonnerjea
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (d) Bipin Chandra Pal
48. Civil Disobedience Movement began in
 (a) 1925
 (b) 1930
 (c) 1935
 (d) 1945
49. Quit India Movement began in
 (a) 1930
 (b) 1940
 (c) 1942
 (d) 1946
50. — wrote the national anthem
 (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 (b) Rabindranath Tagore
 (c) Surendranath Banerjee
 (d) Nandlal Bose
51. The first general elections were held in India in
 (a) 1948
 (b) 1950
 (c) 1952
 (d) 1956
52. — is not a permanent member of the UN
 (a) China
 (b) France
 (c) The US
 (d) Africa
53. Cloudy nights are warmer because
 (a) Clouds prevent radiation of heat from the ground and air
 (b) Of low atmospheric pressure
 (c) Of the compact density of air
 (d) More dust particles gather in the air
54. If we go to the Himalayas, we feel breathless because
 (a) It is very cold there
 (b) The density of air is much less on the hills, so the oxygen content is reduced
 (c) Of the steep ranges
 (d) None of the above
55. Frogs and pigeons are — animals
 (a) Warm-blooded
 (b) Cold-blooded
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above
56. Snakes and lizards are
 (a) Warm-blooded
 (b) Cold-blooded
 (c) Neither (a) or (b)
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
57. The bearer-bond scheme was introduced to
 (a) Increase foreign exchange
 (b) Nationalise sick concerns
 (c) Curb black money
 (d) Uplift the Harijans
58. Chipko Movement is associated with
 (a) Labour welfare
 (b) Forest preservation
 (c) Rural urban uplift
 (d) Providing help to the needy
59. Tides are caused by
 (a) The rotation of the earth
 (b) Revolution of the earth
 (c) Solar eclipses
 (d) Gravitational pull exerted by the moon and sun on the earth
60. Virus causes
 (a) Cholera
 (b) Tuberculosis
 (c) Plague
 (d) Typhoid
61. Encephalitis affects the
 (a) Liver
 (b) Kidneys
 (c) Heart
 (d) Brain

- 62 1982 has been declared the Year of
 (a) Productivity
 (b) The Blind
 (c) The Child
 (d) The Women
- 63 Of the following the most poisonous pair is
 (a) Lion and cobra
 (b) Water snake and viper
 (c) Craft and viper
 (d) Python and lion
- 64 Malaria is unpreventable in several parts of India because of
 (a) Lack of education
 (b) Superstitions
 (c) Poor sanitary conditions
 (d) Its widespread reach
- 65 Black pepper is largely produced in
 (a) UP
 (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Punjab
 (d) Kerala
- 66 Apart from the Chief Justice, there are — judges in the Supreme Court
 (a) 14
 (b) 16
 (c) 17
 (d) 18
- 67 Kathakali originated in
 (a) Tamil Nadu
 (b) Manipur
 (c) Orissa
 (d) Kerala
- 68 — is hereditary
 (a) Appendicitis
 (b) Cancer
 (c) Gout
 (d) None of the above
- 69 — is the author of *Sakharam Binder*
 (a) Ved Mehta
 (b) Vijay Tendulkar
 (c) Khwaja Ahmed Abbas
 (d) Kuldip Nayar
- 70 Amrita Pritam was recently given the — Award
 (a) Nehru Peace

- (b) Templeton
 (c) Bharatiya Jnanpith
 (d) Kalinga
- 71 Lord Ripon will always be remembered for——in India.
 (a) Ban on sati
 (b) Widow remarriage
 (c) Post & Telegraph
 (d) Local self-government
- 72 — is not a nuclear-arms power
 (a) The USSR
 (b) China
 (c) The US
 (d) Japan
- 73 Rubic Cube's inventor is a
 (a) German
 (b) Briton
 (c) Hungarian
 (d) American
- 74 — is not situated on the banks of the Ganges
 (a) Patna
 (b) Kanpur
 (c) Allahabad
 (d) Ahmedabad
- 75 — is a solid lubricant
 (a) Starch
 (b) Grease
 (c) Gum
 (d) Paste
- 76 Anaemia is related to
 (a) Loss of memory
 (b) Lack of blood cells
 (c) Skin diseases
 (d) None of the above
- 77 — is the largest producer of mica
 (a) Bihar
 (b) Punjab
 (c) Andhra Pradesh
 (d) Bengal
- 78 Plants receive their nutrients mainly from
 (a) Chlorophyll
 (b) The atmosphere
 (c) Light
 (d) Soil
- 79 The Festival of India was held in
 (a) New York
 (b) Paris

- (c) Rome
(d) London
- 80 The UN Security Council has — permanent members
(a) 5
(b) 10
(c) 15
(d) 20
- 81 Hargobind Khorana shared the Nobel Prize for
(a) Physics
(b) Chemistry
(c) Peace
(d) Physiology & Medicine
- 82 — was illiterate
(a) Akbar
(b) Jehangir
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Aurangzeb
- 83 Denmark's currency is
(a) Lira
(b) Krone
(c) Dollar
(d) Pound
- 84 Lack of — causes diabetes
(a) Sugar
(b) Insulin
(c) Pancreatic juices
(d) Calcium
- 85 — is also known as the Fourth Estate
(a) Farmers
(b) Civil servants
(c) Trade unions
(d) Press
- 86 — is the most irrigated state
(a) UP
(b) Haryana
(c) Punjab
(d) Andhra Pradesh
- 87 The function of CSIR is
(a) To promote sports
(b) Encourage art and literature among youth
(c) To promote scientific and industrial research
(d) To encourage more productivity
- 88 The Dilwara temples are situated in
(a) Punjab
(b) UP
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Andhra Pradesh
- 89 — was the first Indian to win the Nobel Prize
(a) C V Raman
(b) Hargobind Khorana
(c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) J C Bose
- 90 — found the Mughal Empire
(a) Akbar
(b) Humayun
(c) Babur
(d) Allauddin Khilji
- 91 Ramon Magsaysay belonged to
(a) Malaysia
(b) Singapore
(c) Bangkok
(d) Philippines
- 92 *Sare Jahan Se Acha Hindustan Hamara* was written by
(a) Iqbal
(b) Maulana Azad
(c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Compiled by DALIP KUMAR with PRATAP KUMAR ADUSUMILLI & T MONY

ERRATA

The correct answers to Q Nos 55 80 and 91 (*NDA Exam Dec 82 G K Paper* // April 83) are Sarnath (d) and (d) respectively, and not (a) as mentioned in all cases

The correct answers to Q Nos 128 and 133 (*G K April 83*) are Holland and (c) respectively and not (a) and (d) as mentioned

The correct answer to Q No 42 (*Clerks Grade Exam July 82, June 83*) is Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and not (c) as mentioned

ENGLISH

BY RAGHU BHATNAGAR & RAJUL BHARGAVA

FOR PO, CDSE, ASSTTS' GDE. . .

This section will help those appearing in the BSRB PO exams in September, CDS & Assistants' Grade exams in October and the Senior Observers' & Income-tax, Central Excise Inspectors exams in November.

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement

READING COMPREHENSION

I Read the following passage and choose the best answer to the questions that follow

If men, instead of saying, "the employer ought to do this", would say, "the business ought to be so stimulated and managed that it can do this", they would get somewhere, because only the business can pay wages. Certainly the employer cannot unless the business warrants. But if the business does not warrant higher wages and the employer refuses, what is to be done? As a rule a business means the livelihood of too many men to be tampered with. It is criminal to assassinate a business to which large numbers of men have given their labours and to which they have learned to look as their field of usefulness and their source of livelihood. Killing the business by a strike or a lockout does not help. The employer can gain nothing by watching the employees suspiciously and asking himself—'How little can I get them to take?' Nor the employee by glaring back and asking—'How much can I force him to give?' Eventually, both will have to turn to the business and ask 'How can this industry be made safe and

profitable, so that it will be able to provide a sure and comfortable living for all of us?"

But by no means will all employers or all employees think straight. The habit of acting shortsightedly is a hard one to break. What can be done? Nothing. No rules or laws will effect the changes. But enlightened self interest will. It takes a little while for enlightenment to spread. But spread it must, for the concern in which both employer and employee work to the same end of service is bound to forge ahead in business.

1 *Men* in the first sentence refers to

- (a) all men
- (b) all men and women
- (c) workers
- (d) people in general

2 *Stimulated* in the first sentence means

- (a) aroused
- (b) encouraged
- (c) stirred
- (d) excited

3 *This* in the first sentence refers to a

- (a) higher payment
- (b) duty of the employer
- (c) difficult work
- (d) useful thing

4 A business can be killed by

- (a) only the employers
 (b) only the employees
 (c) either the employers or the employees
 (d) the employers and the employees jointly
- 5 The author is
- favouring the employees
 - favouring the employers
 - praising both employers and employees
 - neutral between employers and employees
- 6 According to the author, the main thing is the interests of
- the employer
 - the business
 - the employee
 - a large number of men
7. In the second paragraph the author's criticism is mainly directed at
- the employers
 - the employees
 - lack of farsightedness
 - ineffectiveness of rules and laws
- 8 The attitude of the author as revealed in this passage is one of
- optimism
 - uncertainty
 - pessimism
 - puzzlement

SYNONYMS

II Select the word which is nearly the same in meaning as the given word

1. CONTRAVENTION

- violation
- confrontation
- obstacle
- convention

2. MONOPOLISE

- control
- govern
- occupy
- capture

3. APPRISE

- honour

(b) approve

(c) evaluate

(d) inform

4. FEASIBILITY

- availability
- utility
- advantageousness
- practicability

5. HOARD

- hide
- reserve
- deposit
- accumulate

6. INDUSTRIOUS

- enterprising
- mechanical
- energetic
- diligent

7. INIMICAL

- anaemic
- malignant
- adverse
- clever

8. MITIGATE

- reduce
- subdue
- check
- coerce

9. RESIDUAL

- surplus
- superfluous
- superficial
- abundant

ANTONYMS

III Select the word which is nearly the opposite in meaning to the given word

1. AMATEUR

- romantic
- protective
- professional
- electronic

2. APATHETIC

- consoling
- interested
- warm
- emotional

3. TENACIOUS

- unenduring
- brittle

themselves when all of a
sudden it occurred to them
that someone was watching
all the five of them No error.

SENTENCE COMPLETION

V Select the alternative which best completes the meaning of the sentence.

- 1 One who interferes in the affairs of others is called
 - (a) a busybody
 - (b) an interferer
 - (c) a hindrance
 - (d) an obstacle
- 2 The place for a pipette is a
 - (a) drawing room
 - (b) zoo
 - (c) laboratory
 - (d) field
- 3 Having sought voluntary retirement, he looked forward to a life of
 - (a) struggle
 - (b) repose
 - (c) distress
 - (d) action
- 4 To bend before pressure is to
 - (a) lose
 - (b) accept defeat
 - (c) yield
 - (d) compromise
- 5 Amongst the words that have become—from the language, some are adjectives
 - (a) known
 - (b) lost
 - (c) current
 - (d) separated

SPELLING

VI Choose the correct spelling.

- 1 (a) physique
- (b) fizik
- (c) fisique
- (d) phizique

- (e) physiqe
- 2 (a) ineppropriate
- (b) inepropriate
- (c) inappropiate
- (d) inapropriate
- (e) inapppropriate
- 3 (a) pavillian
- (b) pawilian
- (c) pavilian
- (d) pavillion
- (e) pavilion
- 4 (a) valadictory
- (b) veledictory
- (c) veladictory
- (d) valedictory
- (e) valideictory
- 5 (a) emberassed
- (b) embarrassed
- (c) embarassed
- (d) embarrased
- (e) embarased

PREPOSITIONS

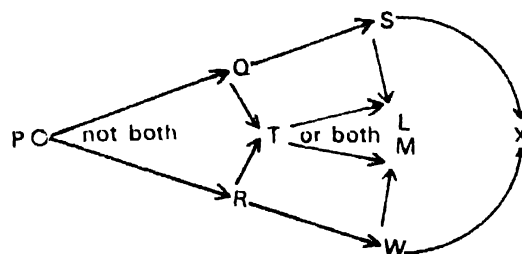
VII Choose the correct preposition

- 1 She was deeply concerned— my health
 - (a) with
 - (b) about
 - (c) for
 - (d) in
- 2 These facts are not at all relevant the point we are discussing
 - (a) to
 - (b) about
 - (c) on
 - (d) for
3. She was so excited she convulsed—laughter
 - (a) in
 - (b) through
 - (c) by
 - (d) with
- 4 According to me he is well versed— Mathematics
 - (a) in
 - (b) with
 - (c) about
 - (d) at

ANSWER KEY TEST OF REASONING

1. (a), i.e., 60. The series pattern $= 1^3 - 1, 2^3 - 2, 3^3 - 3, 4^3 - 4, 5^3 - 5$, and so on.
2. (c), i.e., 4. The numbers in odd places — 2, 3, 4, 5 and so on; while the numbers in even places — 3, 6, 11, 18.
3. (b), i.e., 132. The series pattern — $1^2 + 1, 2^2 + 2, 4^2 + 4, 7^2 + 7, 11^2 + 11, 16^2 + 16$
4. (b), i.e., 3. The series pattern—minus $1 + 1 = 0; 0 + 3 = 3; 3 + 5 = 8; 8 + 7 = 15; 15 + 9 = 24$.
5. (d), i.e., 44. The series runs thus: The third number has been obtained by doubling the sum of the first two numbers, i.e., $2(1 + 2) = 6$; the fourth number by doubling the sum of the numbers in the second and the third place, i.e., $2(2 + 6) = 16$, in the same manner, the fifth number would be $2(6 + 16)$, i.e., 44. The subsequent numbers have also been obtained according to the above pattern.
6. (b), i.e., $18 < 3 \wedge 2 < 4 \vee 8 \cdot 12$
7. (d), i.e., $8 + 6 \wedge 3 < 3 \vee 2 \wedge 5$
8. (b), i.e., $4 \vee 2 < 4 \cdot 4 < 2 \vee 4$
9. (b), i.e., $9 \wedge 4 \quad 8 \vee 2 < 4$
10. (c), i.e., $\sqrt{4} < \sqrt[1]{4} \wedge \sqrt{3} \vee \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5} < \sqrt[1]{5}$.
11. (d), i.e., 17.
12. (c), i.e., 44.
13. (d), i.e., 70.
14. (b), i.e., 14.
15. (d), i.e., none of the above. Choice (c) is obviously wrong. Choice (a) may be true and may not be true at the same time. 'Some' in logical reasoning implies 'perhaps all', but not 'certainly all'. Likewise, we cannot be sure of the truth of choice (b), since there is a possibility of all men being wonderful also.
16. (c), i.e., some men are not intelligent. The statement "all men are intelligent" can be false either because no man is intelligent or because some men are not intelligent. Whether the first reason is true or not, the second has got to be true to prove the falsity of the opening statement.

Note: In order to answer questions 17 to 20 speedily, a rough diagram as shown below will be of immense help



17. (c), i.e., I and III or II and III. P causes Q or R, but not both. Irrespective of what P causes, T will occur. S and W can occur only if Q or R occur, respectively, so they cannot both occur if P occurs. Now if Q occurs, S may occur and if R occurs, W may occur. L will occur if S occurs, M will occur if W occurs.
18. (d), i.e., T must occur. Though S occurs only if Q occurs, it does not mean that S will always occur when Q occurs; it may occur but may not also. Choice (a) is, therefore, not valid. T will occur if Q occurs. Though T causes L, M or both, we cannot be sure whether it will cause L or M or both. Thus, choice (b) and (c) cannot be valid either, these may or may not be true at the same time.
19. (a), i.e., either Q or R. If X occurs, W or S must have occurred, which means either Q or R must have occurred. Choice (b) is wrong, since X can occur without the occurrence of W. Choice (c) is wrong since both W and S cannot occur at the same time. Though T will occur when either Q or R occurs, it is not a precondition for the occurrence of X.
20. (c), i.e., T and P. No precondition has been laid down for the occurrence of P. Though T occurs if Q or R occurs, it does not mean that T will not occur if Q or R does not occur.
21. (b), i.e., the numerical value of a physical quantity is inversely proportional to the magnitude of the unit selected. For example, if a certain distance measures 200 when expressed in centimetres, its numerical value becomes 2 when expressed in metres.
22. (b), i.e., $S_2 = 3S_1$. The distance covered by a body is equal to $ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$, where u is the initial velocity, a the acceleration and t the time period. The body in the first five seconds will therefore, cover a distance equal to $0 \times 5 + \frac{1}{2}a \times (5)^2 = \frac{25a}{2}$. We have to take u as zero, since the body starts from rest. The distance covered by the body in the next five seconds will be equal to the distance covered by it in the first 10 seconds minus the distance covered by it in the first five seconds. This works out to be equal to $0 \times 10 + \frac{1}{2}a \times (10)^2 - \frac{25a}{2} = \frac{75a}{2}$. In other words, $S_2 = \frac{75a}{2}$ and $S_1 = \frac{25a}{2}$, i.e., $S_2 = 3S_1$.
23. (a) Zero degree to the horizontal. A large number of students will give (c) as the answer, which is not correct. A shell does reach the maximum distance when it is projected at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizontal. In order that we are able to give the football an angle of projection as close to 45 degrees as possible, it has to be kicked at angle zero to the horizontal. Try and see if you can kick it at angle 45 degrees to the horizontal. You just cannot!

Hint for questions 24 to 28 Write the alphabets from A to Z and number them 1 to 26. Likewise, number them 1 to 26 in the reverse order as shown below.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
| 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

- 24 (c), i.e., HZMW. FLOWER, when expressed in number, is equivalent to 6, 12, 15, 23, 5, 18. When the equivalent of these numbers in letters are taken from the other side, we get UOLDVI. Using this as the key, we get the code for SAND.
- 25 (a), i.e., WWRZ. To get the code for FLOWER, the letters in the odd positions jump four places forward and those in even positions four places backward.
- 26 (c), i.e., TEWT. The first letter of the word in clear jumps forward one place (1^{st}); the second four places (2^{nd}), the third nine places (3^{rd}), the fourth 16 places (4^{th}), the fifth 25 places (5^{th}), the sixth 36 places (6^{th}) to get its code.
- 27 (d), i.e., TCQH. The first letter of the word in clear jumps forward one place, the second two, the third three, and so on to get its code.
- 28 (a), i.e., RYKZ. The first letter of the word in clear jumps back one place, the second two places, the third three places, and so on.
- 29 (b), i.e., Rs 22.50. The opening sentence in the question implies that 1 pen and 1 pencil will cost Rs 6.50. Therefore, 13 pens and 13 pencils will cost 6.50×13 , which is equal to Rs 84.50. This in other words, means that 1 pencil is worth Rs 2.50, whereas a pen costs Rs 4. Therefore, the cost of 5 pens and 1 pencil will be Rs 22.50.
- 30 (c), i.e., 297 km. The difference of 30 minutes, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ hour is on account of the fact that the train continues running at the original speed for 108 kms more in the second case than in the first since all other factors would be equal. In other words, $108 - 108, i.e.$

$$\frac{2x}{3} = x$$

- 54 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ hour or $x = 108$ kmph, where x is the speed of the train before the accident while $\frac{2}{3}x$ is its speed after the accident. Since the train is 1 hour 45 minutes late, and since for 45 minutes it stops after the accident, it stands to reason that the 1 hour difference has to be accounted for by the reduced speed of the train after the accident. Since $\frac{1}{2}$ hour is accounted for by 108 km, 1 hour shall be accounted for by 216 km. The length of the journey, therefore, is equal to distance covered by the train in 45 minutes at 108 kmph plus 216 km, which is equal to $108 \times \frac{3}{4} + 216$, which is equal to 297 km.
- 31 (d), i.e., immoral continent. Continent means temperate, chaste. Dissolute means loose living, debauched. Lascivious means lustful. The relationship between the capitalised words is that of antonyms.
- 32 (c), i.e., noxious garbage. Incense when burned gives a sweet smell in the same way as garbage emits noisome, disgusting smell.
- 33 (d), i.e., cliché creative. Self-explanatory.
- 34 (c), i.e., habits instincts. Habits are formed based on the kind of training one undergoes while our instincts are associated with heredity.
- 35 (b), i.e., rectangle octagon. Three-sided is to six-sided as four-sided is to eight-sided. Though angle is formed between two lines and quadrilateral is a four-sided figure, it is not the correct relationship as the figures involved in the given relationship are closed.
- 36 (d), i.e., 72 seconds. Two factors play an important part in getting

a certain photographic print (i) intensity of illumination, and (ii) the time of exposure. Further, intensity of illumination is equal to the candlepower of the lamp used divided by the square of the distance of the lamp from the object being photographed. Since in the first case intensity of illumination is $\frac{60}{(4)^2}$, $\frac{60 \times 12}{(4)^2}$ must equal

$\frac{40 \times x}{(8)^2}$, where x stands for the time of exposure in the second case.

This gives us x equal to 72 seconds

- 37 (c), i.e., 2 kg 20 per cent of expenditure on coffee = 25 per cent of the expenditure on tea. This means the amount spent on coffee and tea was in the ratio 5 : 4. In other words, he was spending

$$\frac{5 \times 180}{9} = \text{Rs } 100, \text{ on coffee before his consumption of coffee}$$

increased. Since the increased consumption of coffee increases his expenditure on coffee by 20 per cent, he is at present spending Rs 120 on it. Coffee costing Rs 60 per kg, he consumes 2 kg of it.

Hint for questions 38 to 45 Break the code first. From the table it is obvious that ROTATE (which consists of six letters) must have a code of six letters too. ROTATE must have, therefore, been coded as o d a a b c. Since T appears twice in the word in clear, the code of T must be a. Then take three-letter words, i.e., SAY, SIP, TIE. The code of TIE must include a, TIE when coded must be f a c f and c, therefore, stand for I and E. The code for SIP must contain either f or c, but not both. f e g must, therefore, be the code for SIP. The code for I must, therefore, be f and for E, it must be c. The code for SAY must, therefore, be n e b. Therefore, S must become e when coded. g must be the code for P. A is a common letter between ROTATE and SAY, the code for A must, therefore, be b. If you proceed in the manner discussed, you will be able to break the code completely. When all the words are logically equated, you will get the following code: A=b, C=p, E=c, I=f, O=o, P=g, R=d, S=e, T=a, U=q and Y=n.

- 38 (c), i.e., g d b n 39 (a), i.e., e o q g 40 (c), i.e., d c b p a
 41 (d), i.e., g o e e c e e 42 (b), i.e., a d b g 43 (b), i.e., p d c b a c
 44 (c), i.e., b p q j c 45 (b), i.e., a d q p c
 46 (c), i.e., 2 9 5 2 4 1 3 7 8 6 2 When disentangled the word formed is EXPENDITURE
 47 (b), i.e., 6 7 5 2 1 8 3 5 4 1 7 9 PROBATIONARY
 48 (c), i.e., 1 4 8 2 6 5 4 3 1 4 7 ENVIRONMENT

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

- 1 (c) When Zero is divided by any number, the quotient is always zero
- 2 (d) The numbers may be 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 etc. But the product of these two numbers should be 20, 120, i.e., 2,400. Hence, the numbers are 40 and 60
- 3 (d) An infinite number of fractions can be written between any two different fractions
- 4 (a) Total age of 15 boys = 121 years 3 months. Total age of 5 new boys = 43 years 9 months. Total age of 20 boys = 165 years and their average age = 8 years 3 months

5. (d). 10 per cent of 15 per cent of 20 per cent of Rs 500 = 10 per cent of 15 per cent of Rs 100 = 10 per cent of Rs 15, i.e., Rs 1.50.
6. (b) Let the original weight be 100 kg. Increased weight = 115 kg. Then reduced weight = $\frac{100}{115} \times 115$ kg, i.e., 92 kg. Loss in weight = 8 per cent.
7. (b). Goods worth Rs 400 were sold for Rs 440. Goods worth Rs 300 were sold for Rs 270. So goods worth Rs 500 should be sold for Rs $1,260 - 440 - 270$, i.e., Rs 550. The remaining goods should be sold at a gain of 10 per cent.
8. (c) Let C.P. of the sofa-set be Rs 100. First S.P. = Rs 90 and second S.P. = Rs 110. Then difference in S.P.s = Rs 20. But actual difference = Rs 180. So C.P. = Rs $\frac{100 \times 2 \times 180}{45}$, i.e., Rs 800. Hence $\frac{800}{1,800}$, i.e., $\frac{4}{9}$ is the required result.
9. (b) Total number of pupils in three schools = $600 + 500 + 700 = 1,800$. Total number of girls = $150 + 300 + 350 = 800$. Hence, $\frac{800}{1,800}$, i.e., $\frac{4}{9}$, is the required result.
10. (c) Let the third proportional be x . Then $5:20::20:x$. Therefore, $5x = 20 \times 20$, which gives $x = 80$.
11. (d). The ratio of investments of Rakesh, Sunil and Jamil is $2x + 24x : 48x : 36x$, i.e., $4:4:3$. Then Rakesh's share of the profit = $\frac{4}{11} \times$ Rs 1,056, i.e., Rs 384.
12. (d) For the same sum, C.I. is always more than S.I. for the same period and at the same rate. But C.I. will be maximum when interest is payable quarterly instead of yearly or half-yearly. So Pramod has to pay the maximum interest.
13. (c) M.P. of a share = Rs $\frac{115 \times 50}{100}$, i.e., Rs $57\frac{1}{2}$. Number of shares to be purchased for Rs 1,150 = $\frac{1,150 \times 2}{115}$, i.e., 20.
14. (b) Work done by Rati Ram in a day is $\frac{1}{12}$ th. Work to be done by both = $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$, i.e., $\frac{1}{6}$ in 1 day. So the remaining harvesting will be completed in 3 days.
15. (c). Distance travelled by the man in 30 seconds = $\frac{4 \times 30}{60 \times 60}$ km, i.e., $\frac{1}{30}$ km. Total distance covered by the train in passing the man = $(300 + \frac{1}{30})$ m, i.e., $\frac{1}{3}$ km. Hence, the speed of the train = $\frac{1 \times 60 \times 60}{3 \times 30}$ kmph, i.e., 40 kmph.
16. (c). Let the weights of three kinds of tea be 1 kg, 2 kg and 3 kg respectively. Total cost of third kind of tea = $6 \times$ Rs 8.50 = Rs 51. Total cost of first two kinds = Rs 7.50, i.e., Rs 30. Therefore, rate of third kind of tea = Rs $30 \div 3$ per kg, i.e., Rs 10 per kg.
17. (a). If a and b are two numbers, then $a + b = 5$ and $a^2 + b^2 = 17$. $a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = 25$ or $ab = 4$.
18. (d). Simplifying, we get $\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{x+2}{x+1}\right) \left(\frac{x+3}{x+2}\right) \left(\frac{x+4}{x+3}\right)$, i.e., $\frac{x+4}{x}$.
19. (c). Since $x - 1$ is the divisor, $R = (+1)^{11} + 1$, i.e., $1 + 1$ or 2.
20. (b). $c^x = a$ or $(b^y)^z = a$, i.e., $b^{yz} = a$ or $(a^x)^{yz} = a$, i.e., $a^{xyz} = a$.

which gives $xyz=1$.

21. (d). The given equation can be written as $\sqrt{x-1} + 1 = \sqrt{x+1}$. Squaring and simplifying, we get $2\sqrt{x-1}=1$, which gives $4x=5$.
22. (b). $2a^2+bc=a^2+a(-b-c)+bc = \frac{-a^3}{-a^3} + \frac{-(a-b)(c-a)}{-b^3} + \frac{(c-a)(b-c)}{-c^3}$. The given expression $= \frac{(a-b)(c-a)}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} + \frac{(b-c)(a-b)}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} + \frac{(c-a)(b-c)}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} = -\frac{[a^2(b-c)+b^2(c-a)+c^2(a-b)]}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} = -\frac{[-(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)]}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} = 1$.
23. (c). The graph of a linear equation in x and y is always a straight line.
24. (d). Given $x + \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{3}$. Cubing, $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 3\sqrt{3}$ or $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$. Hence, $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 0$.
25. (d). If α and β are the roots of the given equation, then $\alpha + \beta = 3$ and $\alpha\beta = 3$. The equation with roots 2α and 2β is $x^2 - (2\alpha + 2\beta)x + 2\alpha \cdot 2\beta = 0$ or $x^2 - 6x + 12 = 0$.
26. (a). Since the pay-scale forms an A.P., we have $a = 600$, $d = 50$ and $l = \text{nth term} = 1,050$. Then $1,050 = 600 + (n-1)50$, which gives $n = 10$. So he will reach the maximum after 9 years of service.
27. (d). Here $7(a+6d) = 11(a+10d)$, which gives $a = 17d$. Now 18th term $= a + 17d = -17d + 17d$, i.e., zero.
28. (b). $x = ar^4$, $y = ar^7$ and $z = ar^{10}$. Since $\frac{y}{x} = r^3$ and $\frac{z}{y} = r^3$, we find that x, y, z are in G.P.
29. (b). $\angle B + \angle C = 130^\circ$. Then $\frac{1}{2}(\angle B + \angle C) = 65^\circ$. Therefore, $\angle BOC = 180^\circ - 65^\circ = 115^\circ$.
30. (d). Recall the properties of parallelograms. Diagonals are equal in case of squares and rectangles.
31. (c). An exterior angle of a 12-sided regular polygon $= 360^\circ \div 12 = 30^\circ$. So its each interior angle $= 180^\circ - 30^\circ$, i.e., 150° .
32. (b). Perimeter of the triangle so formed $= \frac{3}{4} \text{ cm} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ cm} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ cm}$, i.e., 5 cm.
33. (b). A median of a triangle divides it into two parts of equal area. Since $\angle B = 90^\circ$, we get $AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 = 64 + 36$, i.e., 100.
34. (c). Then $AC = 10$ cm. The median $BM = \frac{1}{2}(AC) = 5$ cm.
35. (d). Applying Pythagoras theorem, we have $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$; $5^2 + (12)^2 = (13)^2$; $8^2 + (15)^2 = (17)^2$. But $(12)^2 + (15)^2 \neq (18)^2$. Hence (d) is the answer.
36. (c). The altitudes of a triangle are concurrent and their point of intersection is known as orthocentre.
37. (d). The given chord subtends an angle of 90° at the centre. The angle in the smaller segment $= \frac{1}{2} \times 270^\circ$, i.e., 135° .
38. (b). The required angle $= \text{supplement of } 120^\circ$, i.e., 60° .
39. (c). $\triangle AX Y$ and $\triangle ABC$ are equiangular and hence similar. Then $\frac{\triangle AX Y}{\triangle ABC} = \frac{AX^2}{AB^2} = \frac{1}{4}$. Hence, $\frac{AX}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$.
40. (d). $PB = (8-2) \text{ cm} = 6 \text{ cm}$. Here $AP \times PB = CP \times PD$ or $2 \times 6 = 3 \times PD$. So $PD = 4 \text{ cm}$; length of the chord $CD = (3+4) \text{ cm} = 7 \text{ cm}$.
41. (c). All three angles can be made using only ruler and compasses.

CDSE DEC '82 (G.K.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | (c) | 2. | (d) | 3 | (d) | 4. | (d) | 5. | (a) | 6. | (c) |
| 7 | (c) | 8 | (a) | 9 | (c) | 10. | (d) | 11 | (a) | 12. | (d) |
| 13. | (c) | 14 | (b) | 15. | (a) | 16. | (d) | 17. | (b) | 18. | (a) |
| 19. | (b) | 20 | (d) | 21. | (a) | 22. | (d) | 23. | (d) | 24. | (b) |
| 25. | (a) | 26. | (b) | 27. | (d) | 28. | (c) | 29. | (a) | 30. | (a) |
| 31. | (a) | 32 | (c) | 33 | (c) | 34. | (b) | 35. | (b) | 36. | (a) |
| 37 | (c) | 38 | (c) | 39. | (a) | 40. | (a) | 41. | (d) | 42. | (d) |
| 43. | (d) | 44. | (b) | 45. | (a) | 46 | (d) | 47. | (a) | 48. | (b) |
| 49. | (d) | 50. | (a) | 51. | (b) | 52. | (b) | 53. | (a) | 54. | (d) |
| 55. | (c) | 56. | (a) | 57. | (a) | 58. | (b) | 59. | (b) | 60. | (c) |
| 61. | (b) | 62. | (d) | 63. | (b) | 64. | (d) | 65. | (c) | 66. | (a) |
| 67. | (a) | 68 | (b) | 69. | (c) | 70. | (a) | 71. | (c) | 72. | (d) |
| 73. | (a) | 74. | (d) | 75. | (d) | 76. | (b) | 77. | (c) | 78. | (c) |
| 79. | (c) | 80 | (c) | 81 | (a) | 82. | (d) | 83 | (d) | 84. | (c) |
| 85 | (a) | 86. | (d) | 87. | (b) | 88. | (c) | 89 | (c) | 90. | (a) |
| 91 | (d) | 92. | (a) | 93 | (a) | 94. | (c) | 95 | (a) | | |

ASSISTANTS' GRADE EXAM OCT '82 (G.K.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | (a) | 2. | (a) | 3. | (a) | 4. | (d) | 5 | (a) | 6. | (a) |
| 7. | (c) | 8 | (c) | 9. | (a) | 10 | (c) | 11. | (c) | 12 | (c) |
| 13. | (c) | 14. | (a) | 15. | (d) | 16. | (a) | 17. | (c) | 18 | (d) |
| 19. | (a) | 20 | (b) | 21. | (a) | 22. | (a) | 23. | (c) | 24 | (b) |
| 25. | (d) | 26. | (b) | 27. | (a) | 28. | (d) | 29. | (d) | 30. | (c) |
| 31. | (b) | 32. | (b) | 33 | (a) | 34. | (d) | 35 | (d) | 36. | (b) |
| 37. | (d) | 38 | (a) | 39 | (b) | 40 | (c) | 41 | (b) | 42 | (b) |
| 43 | (a) | 44. | (b) | 45. | (a) | 46 | (b) | 47. | (b) | 48. | (b) |
| 49. | (c) | 50. | (b) | 51. | (b) | 52. | (d) | 53 | (a) | 54 | (b) |
| 55. | (a) | 56. | (b) | 57. | (c) | 58 | (b) | 59. | (d) | 60 | (c) |
| 61. | (d) | 62. | (a) | 63. | (c) | 64. | (c) | 65 | (d) | 66 | (d) |
| 67 | (d) | 68 | (d) | 69. | (b) | 70. | (c) | 71 | (d) | 72 | (d) |
| 73. | (c) | 74 | (d) | 75. | (b) | 76 | (b) | 77 | (a) | 78. | (d) |
| 79. | (d) | 80. | (a) | 81. | (d) | 82. | (a) | 83. | (b) | 84. | (b) |
| 85. | (d) | 86. | (c) | 87 | (c) | 88. | (c) | 89. | (c) | 90. | (c) |
| 91. | (d) | 92. | (a) | | | | | | | | |

ENGLISH

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| I | 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3 (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) | 6 (b) | 7 (c) |
| | 8. (a) | | | | | | |
| II | 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) | 6 (d) | 7 (c) |
| | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | | | | | |
| III | 1 (c) | 2. (b) | 3 (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) | 6 (a) | 7 (a) |
| | 8. (b) | 9 (d) | | | | | |
| IV | 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3 (d) | 4 (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7 (b) |
| | 8. (e) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) | | | | |
| V | 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | | |
| VI | 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (e) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | | |
| VII | 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | | | |

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

June 5 National Conference (NC) bags 21 of 33 seats declared in J & K polls; Congress (I) and BJP retain seats in Rajasthan, Janata wrests Chandi in Bihar from Congress (I).
7 NC-Congress (I) seat tally now 26-21 in J & K polls;

Sarkaria Commission's terms of reference announced; commission free to suggest new Centre-state arrangements.

8 UNCTAD-VI opens in Belgrade; Mrs Gandhi urges steps to reactivate world economy; appeals to US, USSR to move towards disarmament pact.

Home Minister P.C. Sethi writes to Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal for resumption of talks on Punjab tangle.

NC 10 seats short of majority; repolling in 18 booths in 10 constituencies peaceful.

9 Britain goes to polls; 80 per cent voters' turn-out recorded; final opinion polls show Tories headed for massive victory.

UNCTAD-VI continues debate; World Bank President A.W. Clausen calls for expansion of IMF and World Bank.

NC now just two seats short of absolute majority with 37 out of 62 seats; Congress (I) tally 23.

Escorts Board turns down registration of 4,67,000 shares bought on behalf of industrialist Swraj Paul during annual general meeting.

10 NC gains absolute majority in J & K.

British PM Margaret Thatcher leads Tories to massive win in British polls; Labour and Liberal-Social Democrats record worst defeat in 50 years.

11 Farooq Abdullah elected NC leader swearing-in tomorrow.

12 Eight-member J & K Ministry with Abdullah as CM sworn in; three ministers dropped.

British Labour Party leader Michael Foot announces resignation after party's electoral defeat.

Longowal calls for six-hour rail-roko stir in Punjab on June 17.

13 Congress (I) bags Pattan seat in Kashmir Valley.

Mauritian Parliament to dissolve on June 11, says PM Anerood Jugnauth.

14 Shoot-at-sight orders issued in Srinagar areas; 24-hour curfew clamped as Congress (I) and NC workers clash; NC takes Baramullah Lok Sabha seat.

15 Three hundred Akali activists held in Punjab in major crackdown on eve of rail-roko stir.

Aid-India Consortium pledges \$ 3.6-billion to India for 1983-84; three per cent decrease from last year's \$ 3.7 billion.

Thirty-five injured in renewed clashes in Srinagar; curfew continues.

16 Yuri Andropov elected Soviet President.

Centre to suspend rail movement in Punjab in pre-emptive move on Akali rail-roko stir.

Srinagar curfew relaxed; situation limping back to normal.

Pope John Paul II arrives in Poland to warm welcome.

17 Akali Dal suspends rail-roko stir; cancellation of trains and buses disarms Akalis.

Warsaw witnesses mass protests in support of Solidarity, Pope urges Poland's military regime to restore free trade unions.

Mauritian Parliament dissolved.

18 Li Xiannian elected China's first President since 1969; Deng Xiaoping confirmed as Commander of Chinese armed forces.

Mutiny against PLO leader Yasser Arafat erupts into heavy fighting in Lebanon.

No breakthrough on key economic issues in sight as UNCTAD-VI enters third week; conference concludes debate.

US test-launches first MX missile.

19 PM returns home after 11-day European tour, accuses Akali Dal and Opposition of exploiting Punjab crisis for political ends.

NC retains Badgam seat in Kashmir Valley to end with 47 seats in 76-member J & K Assembly.

Mutiny bid by rebel forces in Ghana foiled.

20 Punjab CM Darbara Singh briefs PM on Punjab situation after rail-roko stir, also meets Sethi.

Opposition leaders charge PM with fostering Punjab problem for electoral benefits.

21 Akalis reject Centre's renewed offer of negotiations.

Palestinian rebels capture eight pro-Fatah positions in eastern Lebanon.

22 Tribunals to consider Ravi-Beas river-waters dispute—Centre's new offer to Akalis; Centre also willing to refer territorial claims to tribunals.

Ten die as PLO faction fighting continues, Syrian troops surround pro-Fatah positions in eastern Lebanon.

23 Syrian troops occupy Fatah offices in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Pope ends Poland visit after secret meeting with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

24 Akalis reject Centre's offer on tribunals.

Syria declares Arafat *persona non grata*, asks him to leave Syria.

Parcel bomb explosion in Punjab kills two.

25 Thirty hurt as police clash with armed mob in Jullundur, Longowal rules out further talks on Punjab issue.

26 Temple priest killed in Kapurthala and another injured on eve of Punjab bandh.

UNCTAD-VI enters final stretch; parleys still deadlocked.

USSR agrees to on-site troops inspection.

27 Five killed in Jullundur blast and firing; 48-hour curfew imposed.

28 Extremists kill Nirankari in Amritsar, Punjab still tense.

PLO rebels seize three Fatah bases as fresh fighting breaks out between pro-and anti-Arafat guerrillas.

29 Heavy fighting breaks out between rival Palestinian factions in eastern Lebanon.

Curfew extended in Jullundur.

US Secretary of State George Shultz arrives in New Delhi.

J & K High Court stays Election Commission's order for repoll in Doda.

30 US pledges supply of safety-related spare parts to Tarapur.

Seventeen Opposition leaders meet in New Delhi to uphold Punjab claim on Chandigarh.

UNCTAD-VI final plenary session adjourned by a day; key economic issues remain unsolved.

Indo-US joint commission meets; decides on measures to improve economic cooperation.

July 1 Shultz describes talks as constructive; says US is prepared to sell arms to India.

PLO factions declare 12-hour truce in eastern Lebanon; appoint seven-man committee to oversee truce.

Extremists kill two Nirankaris in Amritsar.

2 Shultz leaves for Islamabad.

Continuing extremist violence claims three more lives in Punjab.

3 PLO rebels renew attacks in Lebanon; India sends External Affairs Secretary Romesh Bhandari for on-the-spot study of West Asia situation.

UNCTAD-VI ends; Group of 77 expresses disappointment at conference outcome.

Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Allan Rock arrives in New Delhi.

4 Four Rajasthan ministers dismissed; India and Canada discuss bilateral cooperation.

5 Canada agrees to help India in oil exploration and mining.

Sethi calls meeting of Punjab and Haryana CMs tomorrow.

Relations with West Germany bound to suffer if American missiles are deployed in West Germany, Soviet President Yuri Andropov warns Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

6 Police and CRPF open fire in two villages of Kerala to control violent mobs; two killed, nine injured.

Punjab and Haryana CMs evolve formula in New Delhi in presence of Sethi, for supply of drinking water to their common capital Chandigarh and some of its adjoining areas; Punjab CM later apprises Sethi of steps being taken to control extremist activities in Punjab.

7 Shultz's talks with Israelis, Syrians on troops withdrawal from Lebanon fail; Lebanese PM Shafiq Al-Wazzan escapes bomb attack.

MPs express concern at role of foreign agencies in India.

8 Canada refuses to resume supply of nuclear fuel to Pakistan.

Akali Dal leader Gurcharan Singh Tohra calls upon Sikhs to keep police out of gurdwaras.

9 Government to amend statute on delimitation of Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies and use of electronic voting machines.

Joint N-blasts by South Africa and Israel, says American magazine *Defense Electronics*.

10 Akali leaders threaten 'direct action'.

Recycling of US N-fuel waste to begin in December, says AEC Chairman Dr Horni Sethna.

Saudi-Pak defence agreement likely, says Canadian magazine.

NEWS CAPSULE

ABBREVIATIONS

BADEA Arab Bk
CBPCWP Centre for Policy and Control of Water Pollution
NRC National Road
STARS Satellite Tracking and Reporting Station
TRACT Transport and Communication

AWARDED

The first **Simon Bolivar Prize**, instituted by UNESCO in memory of the revolutionary leader known as the liberator of Latin America to King Juan Carlos of Spain and imprisoned black South African national Nelson Mandela jointly. The prize carries a \$25,000 award offered by Venezuela.

The **Gold Medal** of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) is a UN specialised agency to have an scientist Artiom Sarkisov for the vaccines his research team has developed for the treatment of cattle disease often transmitted to man.

Order of Lenin the highest award
to Polish leader Er Wojciechowski
to Czech Defence Minister Miroslav

The second **Son of India Award** for National Integration Award by the Ministry of Industry (D. D. Birla)

APPOINTED

Placido Piedade D Souza
General New York High
to Trinidad and Tobago
Chung

Sir G. Grey Home

Mr. **William W.** House of Representatives, Treasury

Lawson Energy Secretary
the Executive Council
as Secretary of State
replacing Patrick
Minister of Environment

Vinay Kumar Varma
to Hungary as Dep
representative of India at th
Purushottam who died : A

Pritam Singh Bhinder
Police Commissioner and
the Works and Housing
Director General of Police
Punjab

R.L. Bhatia, MP is f r c t (C) (I)
President replacing H r a j nanna
K.H. Patel former minister r m PCC
(I) President, replacing K a r a

Bikram Singh took over as Chairman of the Board.

ELECTED

Asoke Mitra CPM former West Bengal Finance Minister to the Jadavpur Assembly seat in the by election defeating Sukumar Datta (Congress (I)) by 25 000 votes **Fuzle Ali Malla** Congress (I) to the Garden Reach constituency defeating Mohammad Amin CPM by 1 537 votes

Lt Gen. Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian leader, as the Chairman of the OAU replacing Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi at the 19th Summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa in June.

Li Xiannian, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and member of Politburo, as China's first President since Liu Shao Chi died in 1969 by a meeting of the National People's Congress. **Deng Xiaoping**, Chinese strongman as Chairman of the new Central Military Commission. **Zhao Ziyang** re-elected as Prime Minister and **Ulanhu** an active functionary in China's minor nationalities as China's Vice President.

Yuri Andropov Soviet Communist Party leader, as state President at a session of the Supreme Soviet (June 16) succeeding the late Leonid Brezhnev.

Vasantao Patil Maharashtra CM to the late Assembly from the Sargoli constituency defeating Left Front supported train Patil (independent) by 29 000 votes in the July 2 by election.

RESIGNED

G Lakshmanan, DMK as Lok Sabha Deputy Speaker following snapping of ties between Congress and DMK leading to the fall of the DMK-led Ministry in 1977.

SCIENCE

[illegible]

The primary purpose was to develop a
comprehensive initial gathering of
information on the Rs 30 charged
for conversion of X-ray films.

Pioneer passes Neptune The 259 kg Pioneer 10 Explorer launched by the US in March 1972, is scheduled to pass Neptune at 49.1 / km/h

Industrial robot - "The best Sanyo Weiva
Industrial robot - "The best Sanyo Weiva
developed joint drive
mechanical system - wireless industrial

robot with far greater accuracy and work-speed than those in use today. It can also be taught to do specific work.

Soyuz T-9 takes off. The Soviet Union, on June 27, launched the spaceship Soyuz T-9, with Col Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksander Aleksandrov on board, to conduct scientific and technical experiments in space after the spaceship linked with the orbiting space complex, Salyut 7 Cosmos 1443.

Soviets launch Prognoz-9 The Soviet Union, on July 1 launched an automatic space station Prognoz 9, at an apogee (max distance from earth) of 720 000 km and perigee (min distance from earth) of 380 km to study radiation and radiowaves

ECONOMY—National

PC approves hydel project. The Planning Commission (PC) has approved the installation of the Abohar Canal Hydro-electric Project Stage I at Daudhar in Punjab. Estimated to cost Rs 2.75 crores, the Project envisages an annual energy generation of about 9.58 GWh (billion watts) in a 90 per cent dependable year and 11.83 GWh in an average year.

Newsprint (91 per cent) and printing machinery (77 per cent) industries achieved the highest growth rate during 1982-83, among 132 industries registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development—fifty two others showed a reverse growth rate. The overall growth rate of the 132 industries was 3.6 per cent. Only 31 industries could achieve their targeted production, with 45 achieving between 90 and 100 per cent, 21 between 80 and 90 per cent and 27 below 80 per cent.

Indo-Yugoslav trade turnover will be doubled in the next one year, under a protocol signed by the two countries in Belgrade through increased industrial linkages and export import deals besides joint participation in third country ventures.

Record wheat production: Official efforts to ensure extensive planting despite a prolonged dry spell, and meagre incidence of diseases and weeds has paid fruit a record 41.5 million tonnes wheat production this year, 10 per cent over last year's yield and crossing for the first time the 40 million tonne five year plan goal.

Dhaka-Delhi accords: Three agreements were signed when the Indo-Bangla joint economic commission ended its two-day standing committee meeting on June 15 a Rs 20-crore Indian credit to Bangladesh, with five per cent interest and repayable in 15 years, Rs 40 crores to Dhaka for industrial investment, and collaboration in agricultural research.

Air India and Quantas will be exempt from Australian and Indian taxes respectively on their profits from international traffic, according to an agreement signed between the two countries to avoid what would tantamount to double taxation.

Centre announces: The Centre will provide an additional Rs 1,650 crores as plan assistance to the states, above the Rs 15,350 crores originally agreed upon. Half the amount will be allotted during 1983-84. The Centre will also provide for the 1983-84 annual plan, a 20 per cent step-up in market borrowings over 1982-83, instead of the normal 10 per cent in the first three years of the Sixth Plan. Special market borrowings of about Rs 1,000 crores will be made available to states with an income less than the national average. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and UP come under the category.

EEC will loan India about \$46 million as aid for two agricultural projects: \$13 million for the International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics, and \$45 million for fertiliser imports from the EEC. The loan was decided on June 21 by the permanent delegation of the New Delhi-based Commission of the European Communities for South Asia.

Under the June-24 Indo-Philippine trade protocol to raise annual bilateral trade to over \$100 million, New Delhi will import phosphoric fertilisers, copper rods and bars, and nickel briquets from Manila, and export iron-ore pellets, finished leather, testing machines and railway coaches.

A World Food Council report has commended India for achieving a high measure of food self-reliance and for its efforts to increase the incomes of landless people. The report says much of Asia's success is due to the wide use of high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat seeds, combined with fertiliser on irrigated fields. From 1972 to 1981, average food production in the region increased by 3.5 per cent compared to the global average of 2.6 per cent. India and China attained an average increase of 3.3 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively. India alone increased its wheat production by 400 per cent during the decade.

Accord on agricultural research project: Under the June-30 Indo-US agreement, \$65 million of the \$20-million USAID (US Agency for International Development) assistance to India will be used for research on soyabean processing and utilisation and post-harvest technologies for fruits and vegetables.

More free-trade zones to be set up: In addition to those at Kandla and Santa Cruz, in Maharashtra, the government will set up four new trade zones at Noida in UP, Palta in West Bengal, Madras and Cochin to boost exports. This was recommended by the Tandon Committee on Free-trade Zones, which submitted its report in September '82.

The Planning Commission has asked the states to mobilise an additional Rs 3,300 crores in the next two years to avoid a shortfall in the Sixth Plan investment. The plan had envisaged an outlay of Rs 48,000 crores for the states, the states contributing Rs 33,250 crores. But the states' resources for the period are now estimated at only Rs 27,454 crores—a shortfall of Rs 5,800 crores. The state governments had agreed to raise an additional Rs 800 crores during 1983-84 which, coupled with the resources raised during 1984-85, will provide about Rs 2,500

crores—a shortfall of Rs 3,300 crores.

ECONOMY—International

Japan has raised import ceiling on industrial products from developing countries by about 50 per cent to about \$5 billion making the Japanese market more accessible, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe announced at UNCTAD VI's plenary session on June 8.

Pakistan will get \$57.8 million as agricultural credit from World Bank (\$10 million) and the rest from IDA. Step in step comes Islamabad's June-11 Rs 88,289.6 million budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, allocating a record Rs 25,219.3 million or about 28.57 per cent of the budget for defence expenditure. This represents a 10 per cent increase in defence expenditure over last year's figure of Rs 22,871.4 million.

EEC lifts freeze on aid to Israel: The EEC, meeting in Stuttgart, West Germany, on June 19, decided to lift the year-old financial-aid freeze on Israel for its Lebanon invasion. The decision was reached due to Greece's abstention.

The US has signed agreements with Bangladesh to provide \$35.8 million worth of food and family-planning services. The aid includes \$9.3-million worth of contraceptives and 1,00,000 tonnes of wheat.

IMF's predictions on overall production: The IMF, in a new report, has predicted that the overall US production will grow by 2.4 per cent during 1983 against a Soviet growth rate of 2.5 per cent. Japan will do better at 2.8 per cent but other major industrial nations will lag behind. Britain—1.5 per cent, 0.5 per cent for West Germany, and a drop of 0.1 of 1 per cent for Italy. China's growth rate of 5 per cent during 1982 will continue in 1983. During 1976-80, Soviet economy grew by about 4 per cent against the US' 3.7 per cent. In 1982, Soviet growth was only 1 per cent and the US growth dropped by 1.7 per cent, the IMF said.

EVENTS—National

Tourism in UP: Keeping in view the rising tourist traffic in the hills, the UP Tourism Department has prepared an ambitious programme for exploiting its full potential in the five year plan period 1980-85. On the cards are development of winter-sports resorts and facilities for trekking.

Accord on agriculture: Under a June-9 accord on agriculture, Egypt will supply India with date palms, grapes and olives and India Egypt with disease-resistant sugarcane varieties, sunflower, mustard, groundnut, medicinal and aromatic plants.

India expels DPRK envoy: India has expelled a First Secretary in the North Korean embassy, Bang Bong Nam, on the charge of smuggling contraband into India. Nam was apprehended by the New Delhi Customs on May 17 on arrival from Singapore and was found carrying diamonds and wrist watches, among other goods.

Indo-Soviet oil-exploration accord: India and the Soviet Union, on June 13, agreed to cooperate in oil exploration and production, following ten days of talks between the two countries in New Delhi. The Soviet Union

would also provide technical teams to accelerate repair of sick oilwells in Gujarat.

No more English-medium schools in Karnataka: To encourage the growth of Karnataka's administrative language, Kannada, the state government will not permit any more English-medium schools from the current academic year.

Arms Act amended: An Ordinance amending the provisions of the Arms Act, 1959, tightening up the procedure for the issue of licences, regulating manufacture and sale of arms and making punishment for major arms offences more stringent, came into effect on June 22. The Ordinance prescribes a minimum of three years imprisonment for illegal manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition and six months for lesser offences. Eligibility age for arms licence has been raised from 16 to 21 years. The Ordinance vests powers of search and seizure of arms to prevent their use and empowers the government to ban the carrying of arms in certain areas.

India denies 'Post' report: The External Affairs Ministry, on June 24, denied a *Washington Post* report that India has sunk additional shafts at its Rajasthan desert test site where it had staged its first nuclear blast nine years ago. The *Post* quoted "unnamed sources" as having said the White House was delaying approval of export of spare parts for the Tarapur nuclear reactor because it would require "informing Congress of possible Indian preparations for a second underground test".

Kranti Ranga and Hegde part ways: The six member S. Bangarappa-led Kranti Ranga group in the 225-member Karnataka Assembly, on June 25, decided to withdraw its support to the R. K. Hegde-led Janata Ministry. This, however, will have no impact on the ministry, which has the backing of 132 members, including 88 of its own.

Assam's new districts: Assam now has 16 districts—an addition of six—with the new districts being carved out of five existing ones. Barpeta, Kokrajhar, South Goalpara, Mangaldai, Sibsagar and Karimganj are the new districts which were inaugurated on July 2. The decision to create the new districts followed the government's desire to bring "administration closer to people".

Kalpakkam goes critical: The first unit of the Madras Atomic Power Plant at Kalpakkam, the third in the country, went critical (i.e. starting and sustaining a nuclear chain reaction for power production purposes) on July 2, making India one of the select few to fully design and run an atomic plant on its own after the US, USSR, UK, France, Sweden, FRG and Japan.

EVENTS—International

China becomes full ILO member: China, on June 6, became a full ILO member when the organisation voted overwhelmingly to waive insistence on China paying contribution arrears of \$37.2 million. The US, Canada and Guinea opposed China's entry.

A three-party coalition government has been formed in Norway, with the Centre and Christian Peoples' Party (CPP) joining Prime Minister Kaare Willoch's Conserva-

...giving him a parliamentary majority (79 of 155 seats) for the first time since the 1981 elections. The new government will have 11 Conservatives, four ministers from the C.P. and three from the Centre (Agrarian) Party.

Argentina, on June 6, lifted financial sanctions imposed on British firms and residents in Argentina during last year's Falklands conflict ending regulations that prevent British companies and non-permanent residents from repatriating dividends, royalties and from selling assets. Britain had lifted its financial sanctions against Argentina on September 15, 1982.

US N-fuel for Dhaka reactor: The US will provide Bangladesh with nuclear fuel for the country's first nuclear research reactor, an American built 3 Mw nuclear reactor, to be installed in Savar township about 20 km from Dhaka.

The Mauritian Parliament was dissolved on June 17 paving the way for early elections in the island state. This follows two quick crises in less than a year of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) coming to power in alliance with the Mauritius Socialist Party (PSM) in June last year. The first crisis occurred when Finance Minister Paul Berenger resigned over the issue of cabinet solidarity within four months of the MMM-PSM Government coming into power. The second occurred when Berenger led a revolt by 11 ministers in March this year.

Australia suspends uranium supply to France: Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke met French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris and later said he would 'not authorise the supply to France of Australian uranium in the future, and certainly not till October 1984' to protest against French nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

Mario Soares was, on June 9, sworn in as Prime Minister of a coalition of Socialist and Social Democrats, in what was Portugal's first centrist government, at the head of a 17-member Cabinet. The government was sworn in with a four-year mandate after parliamentary elections on April 25.

Representatives okay base construction: The US House of Representatives, on June 21, approved \$78.3 million for the construction of nuclear cruise missile bases in Europe, about half the amount requested by US President Ronald Reagan. The amount is part of the \$7 billion Military Construction Appropriation Bill approved by voice vote the same day and sent to the Senate.

US SC ruling: The US Supreme Court (SC), on June 23, ruled that Congress cannot veto decisions of the President and the executive branch made under powers granted them by the legislature. The opinion, one of the most important ever made by the Court on the separation of powers under the US Constitution, affects 200 laws ranging from national security and foreign affairs to budget and regulatory decisions.

Italy's dominant Christian Democrats suffered their worst electoral setback, losing over five per cent of their traditional vote share in the June-26-27 elections. Final results gave them 32.9 per cent of the vote, 5.4 per cent less than in the last elections in 1979, and just 3 per cent ahead of the Com-

munist, whose 29.9 per cent was marginally less than the 30.4 per cent in 1979 four years back.

Warsaw Pact calls for N-freeze: The seven-nation Warsaw Pact alliance, at the end of its June-28 one-day meeting in Moscow, called for an East-West nuclear-weapons freeze but failed to agree on a joint response to the planned deployment of new NATO missiles in Western Europe. It has been interpreted as a sign that the Kremlin has not yet secured unanimous endorsement of a warning issued in May that they (the Soviets) would deploy new weapons in Eastern Europe if NATO went ahead with its plans of missile-deployment in the West.

Lesotho-South Korea break ties: Lesotho has broken off diplomatic ties with South Korea because of the 'imminent' accreditation of a North Korean ambassador to Maseru, capital of Lesotho. The move, which took effect on June 27, was seen as a further illustration of Lesotho's desire to improve relations with communist countries. Last month, Taiwan's embassy in Maseru was closed after Lesotho established diplomatic relations with China.

Seychelles' Parliament was dissolved on June 2 by acting Chairman David Thomas. General elections will be held in three months time.

Moi suspends Njonjo: Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, on June 29, suspended Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo, accused of being a 'traitor'. Later, Njonjo resigned from Parliament. The decision followed allegation in Parliament that Njonjo had business interests in South Africa. Six weeks ago, Moi said 'foreign powers' were grooming an unidentified politician to replace him, an issue which plunged Kenya into its worst political crisis. There was speculation that Njonjo might be the one Moi was referring to leading to the former issuing a press denial.

Emergency in Guatemala: Guatemalan President Efraim Rios Montt, on June 29, declared emergency in the country, restricting political activity and press freedom a day after two former supporters demanded his resignation. The government seized control of all radio stations and said 'the situation is under control'.

Died

Ghanshyam Das Birla, 89, doyen of Indian industry and close friend of Mahatma Gandhi who accompanied him to the Round Table Conference in London in 1930-31, on June 11 in London.

Alexei Surkov, 83, Soviet novelist and poet, who was one of the leaders of an official attack on author Boris Pasternak, and a member of the Supreme Soviet, on June 14 in Moscow.

Major Robert Wain Lewis, 65, who co-piloted the plane from which an atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, on August 8, 1945, and who later advocated a freeze on nuclear weapons, on June 18.

Evan Charlton, 71, last British Editor of Statesman and author of *Go And Order The Drums*, on June 25 in London.

ANIL PENNA

CURRENT EVENTS: NATIONAL

(Continued from page 25)

substantial increase in concessional aid to developing countries. He reiterated Canada's support for ADB loan to India. A joint business council has been set up to expand Indo-Canadian economic cooperation.

Among the subjects he discussed in talks with Mrs Gandhi was the proposed meeting of heads of state and government during the UN General Assembly session in September.

OIL-IMPORTS BILL

REDUCTION AND RELIEF

With the reduction in India's oil imports bill, India might possibly save Rs 1,182 crores in foreign exchange. Due to a reduction in the prices of OPEC oil as well as increased oil production at home, India is expected to spend Rs 3,422 crores as against Rs 4,500 crores spent last year.

It is expected that India will purchase 13.56 million tonnes of crude and petroleum products this year as compared to the net import of 16.883 million tonnes in 1982.

India's oil-import bill has been falling steadily since 1980-81 and it is hoped that by 1984-85, India's domestic crude production would go up to 29 million tonnes.

This trend will be a source of relief to the government which has been worried about the dwindling foreign-exchange reserves. The reduction in the import bill is all the more remarkable considering the fact that consumption of petroleum products in India has risen from 35 million tonnes to 38 million tonnes.

CHANDRA SHEKHAR'S LONG MARCH SHORT-CUT TO SUCCESS?

Janata Party President Chandra Shekhar could not have timed his 'Bharat Yatra' more accurately. His 4,200-mile marathon from Kanya Kumari to New Delhi—covering eight states over a span of six months—came amidst rumours of a mid-term poll and Indira Gandhi's dwindling popularity.

Shekhar has gained tremendous political mileage by the journey, leaving behind BJP's A.B. Vajpayee who was tipped as the only contender for the prime minister's office after Indira Gandhi.

Already a well-known figure in the north, Shekhar has made sure that his presence is felt in the south as well by spearheading his march from the country's tip.

ANITA SHARMA

Junior Research Fellowships, CSIR

Interested in doing research studies in Maths or Science subjects? Well, here's incentive for you provided by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in the form of Junior Research Fellowships worth Rs 800 per month and a contingent grant of Rs 3,000 per year. The fellowships will be tenable at various Indian universities and research/academic institutions. Candidates will be selected through a competitive written exam which will be conducted on 23.10.83. To be eligible for the fellowship, candidates must have a M.Sc. degree or a M.A. degree in Statistics. The upper age limit for the exam is 25 years as on 1.4.83. The tenure of the fellowships is two years and they will be effective from 1.1.84 or the date of admission to the course leading to the M.Phil./Ph.D. degree. For other details and format of the prescribed application form, see *Employment News* dated 2.7.83. Last date for receipt of applications is 1.8.83.

Cement Technology

Engineering graduates and Science postgraduates interested in making a career in the cement industry have an opportunity to join a six-month course in Cement Technology organised by the Cement Research Institute of India. The course which will start from 3.10.83, is specifically designed for professionals who are executive trainees/graduate engineers/trainees/first-line executives/supervisors in the cement and related industries. For details write to the Director General, Cement Research Institute of India, M-10, South Extension Part-II, New Delhi 110 049.

Loan Scholarships

The Sahu Jain Trust offers Loan Scholarships for higher studies to students of Indian nationality, under the following categories: (i) For higher studies abroad in technical subjects, whereby a loan of upto Rs 20,000 in lump sum or more as per requirements will be given. (ii) For technical and professional courses within the country like B.E., B.Tech., M.B.B.S., etc., or graduation in Dentistry, Pharmacy, Ayurved, Veterinary Science and Homoeopathy. (iii) Graduation or postgraduation in other courses. To be eligible, candidates must have maintained a uniformly brilliant academic record. For details

and application forms write to Secretary, Sahu Jain Trust, Times House 4th Floor, 7 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002.

Air Stewardess, Gulf Air

Want to fly? Here's your big chance to spread your wings and take off with Gulf Air, the national airline of the Gulf states as an Air Stewardess. You need not necessarily have previous cabin crew experience but a customer-service background would be of help in getting the job. The other eligibility requirements: you must be an unmarried young woman between 21 and 25 years of age, at least 157 cm tall, with good health and good education. The job offers a generous tax-free salary and free accommodation in Bahrain among other things. Write with full career and personal details (including age, weight and height), along with a recent photograph to Recruitment Superintendent Gulf Air, P.O. Box 138, Bahrain.

Jobs In Gulf Countries

Tremendous employment opportunities exist in Middle East countries for engineers, technicians, skilled tradesmen, heavy-equipment operators, drivers, accountants, computer programmers, clerks, etc. For detailed information on the names and

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, etc. write to the Recruitment Superintendent Gulf Air, P.O. Box 138, Bahrain.

For registration as a consulting engineer, part of the mechanical engineering course, write to the Recruitment Superintendent Gulf Air, P.O. Box 138, Bahrain.

The University of Cochin invites applications for the following courses in the 1983-84 session: (i) M.B.A. (full-time and part-time) in the School of Management Studies. To be eligible for the full-time course, candidates must have a bachelor's degree with at least 50 per cent marks in Arts/Commerce or 55 per cent in Science, Technology/Engineering. For the part-time course, they must have, apart from a bachelor's degree, at least three years experience in a supervisory/executive cadre in a public/private establishment or own business or in teaching Commerce, Economics, Maths, Statistics, Psychology, Engineering or Social Work at degree level. Candidates must be sponsored by their employer and

have completed 25 years of age as on 1.7.83. (ii) M.Sc. in Industrial Fisheries. Candidates must have a bachelor's degree in Zoology, Botany, Fisheries or Chemistry (main) with Zoology and Botany as subsidiaries, with 55 per cent marks in optional subjects.

Last date for receiving applications is 1.8.83. For details and application form write to the concerned Head of the Department enclosing Rs 10 in cash or by postal order payable at Cochin-682 022/Ernakulam post office in favour of the concerned head, along with a self-addressed stamped envelope worth Rs 2.50 (25x17 cm) for M.B.A. and Rs 1.10 (2x10 cm) for M.Sc.

M.B.A. Jodhpur University

The University of Jodhpur invites applications from graduates/post-graduates with minimum 50 per cent marks in the aggregate for the 1983 session of the M.B.A. course. The admission test, the date for which will be intimated later on, will be held in Jodhpur. Application forms may be obtained from the Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Jaswant Hall Campus, University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur-342 001, on payment of Rs 7 either in cash or through a postal order payable to the University of Jodhpur. Last date for receipt of applications is 1.8.83.

Sales Officers

MEC (India) Pvt. Ltd. needs Sales Officers to organise sale of refrigerators and air-conditioners. They will be posted in Delhi, Jaipur, Kanpur, Bhopal and western UP. Candidates with a minimum of two years experience will be preferred. Educational qualification no bar. Apply with detailed bio-data and salary extracted along with latest photograph to MEC (India) Pvt. Ltd., Kanchenjunga Building, 18 Sarakhamba Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110 001.

National Defence Academy Exam

The UPSC will hold the National Defence Academy Exam from 27.12.83. To be eligible, candidates must have passed the Higher Secondary Exam or 11th class under 10+2 pattern and must have been born after 1.1.66 but before 2.7.68. Details and application forms obtainable from the Secretary, UPSC, on payment of Rs 2 by money order or crossed Indian Postal Order payable to the above mentioned at New Delhi G.P.O. Last date for receipt of application is 5.9.83.

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CAREER COUNSELLING

BY G J UNNITHAN

Director Students Advisory Bureau University of Rajasthan

I am an Economics (Hons) graduate and am a cashier in a nationalised bank. How can I join the overseas services of State Bank of India or other nationalised banks especially in Europe, in clerical and officer cadres.

Ratan Kumar Ranchi

Bank's deputy experience and efficient officers and clerks abroad. Recruitment is internal and you may make enquiries from the personnel manager of your bank for further details.

I am a B.A. final year student and wish to take up a career in management particularly Materials Management. How should I go about it?

D V Vikas Delhi

The Indian Society for Materials Management 80-81 Bentinck Street Calcutta 700 001 conducts a government recognised graduate diploma course in Materials Management. In Delhi you may contact the Chairman India Association of Materials Management 53-54 Rajendra Nagar New Delhi 110 006.

I am an Installation Engineer in an electronics factory and have a diploma in Electrical Engineering. I want to set up a fluorescent bulb industry. Please provide me the necessary details.

Om Prakash Baranwal Chitrakpuri

in final year (B.E.) Production Technology and was interested in setting up a fluorescent bulb industry. There are many people who have started companies in this field.

Arun Kumar Samalpur

I am a Chemistry (Hons) graduate. I got 74 per cent in the final year exam and wish to become an entrepreneur. Which course should I take up? I don't want to do M.Sc.

Aneeta B. Bombay

Every state has organisations/institutions which assist persons to become entrepreneurs and stimulate self employment. The government operates Small Industries Service Institutes in many states. These institutes not only help in project planning and estimating funds required, they also provide three months entrepreneurial training. The finance corporations of most states, industries departments, Khadi and Village Industries Corporations, nationalised banks and others, all help prospective entrepreneurs. The All-India

Manufacturers Organisation (11-11 Jhandewalan Extension New Delhi 110 055) conducts a correspondence course to develop entrepreneurial skills and the organisation assists its students and members till they have set up their own unit.

National Institute of Management Block 3, Connaught Building 106 Malabar Street Fort Bombay 400 023 affiliated to the International University Missouri USA, offers a wide range of American degree courses including M.B.A. by correspondence. According to their prospectus the degrees have legal validity and are recognised by the governments of the USA, Spain, Japan etc. Are these degrees valid in India too?

Sunderpaul Sahasrabudhe

Diploma and degrees of US universities are accorded recognition by regional or national professional associations which are generally considered the highest accrediting authorities. Check if the university in question is so accredited. According to the information available International University has not been listed in any standard reference books of American universities and it is doubtful if you can obtain foreign exchange to study at this university. Follow the recognised degree courses.

I am a B.A. final year student and wish to take up a career in management particularly Materials Management. How should I go about it?

D V Vikas Delhi

Registration and conditioning are usually part of the mechanical or technical engineering degree course. No separate degree or post B.Sc. level courses are available in this subject. However, Khetan Polytechnic Gandhi Nagar Jaipur, conducts a three year diploma course and the British Institutes P.O. Box 1025, D.N. Road, Bombay 400 023, a correspondence course.

What is the scope for M.A. Geography? How can I become a town planner?

J. C. Nainwal, Namital

What is the scope for B.A. or M.A. Geography?

Rachna Pandeya, New Delhi

Employment opportunities exist

among others in surveying, cartography and aerial photo interpretation. Human Geography and population studies, Ecology, Climatology, Meteorology, remote sensing as well as town and regional planning and transport management teaching both at school and college level absorb most geographers. Openings in the other fields are limited. An increasing number of students take up Geography in competitive exams.

I am a Science teacher and wish to obtain a diploma in Audio Visual Education. Please give me the address of the institution conducting this course.

K. Vaithianathan Pondicherry

Contact Institute of Audio Visual Education Indraprastha Estate New Delhi 110 002.

Manoj Kumar Mishra New Delhi informs us that aspirants should contact:

C. R. Ramakrishnan F.A.

Secretary

Examination Sub-committee

C.O.E.C.

Central Office Actuarial Department

Jeewan Ram Marg

Bombay 400 020

and not the address given in this column of our July 82 issue. Our source was C.R.E.S. (I.G.E. & I. Government of India Ministry of Education) New Delhi 110 002.

NOTE TO READERS

Before reaching you, your letter has to be sorted out. It can be solved by looking up our sections on *Careers* or *Career Counselling* in the earlier issues. Space is limited; the mail received staggering. Letters chosen are those of general interest or in particular cases where the information is hard to find or has not been published before. Many students ask for a personal reply. Sorry, this is not possible. So please don't send postage or envelopes. Make your queries specific and brief. Send them to Career Counselling, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002. Your letters should be accompanied by the coupon.

GROUP DISCUSSION

Is Democracy The Best?

A group discussion is not to be taken lightly because it is often the deciding factor that may tilt the decision in your favour. If you are about to go through one in the near future, watch yourself from now—you can train yourself through self observation. We present here a mock discussion to give you some guidelines on how to and how not to conduct yourself in this vital stage of the selection procedure. The topic this month—Is democracy the best form of government?

A: I agree that democracy is the best possible form of government. It is a government of the people, for the people and by the people, and what could be better? It is a government where all sections of society are represented and the voice of the ruled is heard by those who rule. People elect their representatives at every level from the family upwards.

B (pronouncing 'democracy' with a thick French accent) I too think that democracy is the best form of government, but wouldn't you say that it is very relative? I mean it does depend on the people. Doesn't it? If the people cannot utilise their people's power, what good is democracy? What do you say? Then a dictatorship, a form of government, say a military dictatorship, would have the purpose. Yes, that would deliver the goods, and in the long run that is what matters, delivering the goods.

C Oh boy, what do we have here? Shades of Zia!

A I feel that we are going slightly off the point. It is true that there are times when a military dictatorship serves the purpose of bringing about order and discipline in a country, but if we look at the lessons of history, we see that a military dictatorship is always short-lived. Besides, it is certainly not the best form of government, either theoretically or practically. The dictator, military or otherwise, always has his own interests in mind and the people suffer as a result of the promotion of those interests. For

instance, see what has happened in some of the Central American nations. In Nicaragua, for instance, the long period of dictatorship enjoyed by the Somoza family ruined the economy of the nation. The same is true of Haiti, El Salvador and other countries.

B Oh, I did not mean it so seriously. Military dictatorship has some bad effects. I agree, and the people suffer. Okay, I agree that democracy is the best form of government.

D I am afraid this talk of military dictatorship and democracy has had the effect of limiting the discussion. There is another form of government which is as good, if not better, which has so far been ignored. I personally feel that socialism and its practical form, communism, is a more just form of government.

C Aw, come on, he is one of those.

B (simultaneously) We are not here to discuss communism, but democracy, what do you mean?

Moderator (intervening) Gentlemen, you must not all speak at once. Mr D, please continue.

D Yes. Thank you very much. I was saying that socialism, in a way, is more just than the kind of democracy we see being practised. It is true that a regime that socialises its economy cannot avoid total centralisation of power, specially at the first instance, and that is why people often react the way my friends reacted just now—they feel that under such political centralisation, the freedom of the individual is not protected because the material basis for a free press, trade union, churches and other autonomous institutions that protect the individual's freedom do not exist.

A May I interrupt for a minute? It is true that in a socialistic state there is a fundamental threat to the freedom of the individual. You have yourself just admitted that. But don't you feel that political freedom is the most important thing in political life—and that is guaranteed by democracy?

D Yes, I was just coming to that. Freedom cannot be absolute, every society would you not agree, must define its notion of the proper balance between the claims of the individual and those of the community.

G Hey, the man speaks sense!
D It is true that a socialistic society may not be a totally free society. But then, it remains to be proved that democracy can sustain a meaningful freedom for more than the elite! In fact, capitalism, which has a class connection with democracy, is concerned with the freedom of the few. On the other hand, socialism cannot offer a vision of free society unless it guarantees democracy.

E Well, I agree partly with what you are saying. In fact, socialism once meant the economic fulfillment of political democracy and was commonly referred to as economic democracy. In fact, it is a technological contradiction to speak of socialism without democracy.

A But what you are speaking of is the theoretical aspect of socialism. If we look at it from the practical point of view, we see a total concentration of power in a socialistic state because economic power is joined to political power. This kind of concentration of power gives immense opportunity for the coercion of man by his fellow men. In a democratic form of government, on the other hand, there is a dispersal and distribution of power which is reinforced by a system of checks and balances. If a government is too oppressive, it can be overthrown by the people.

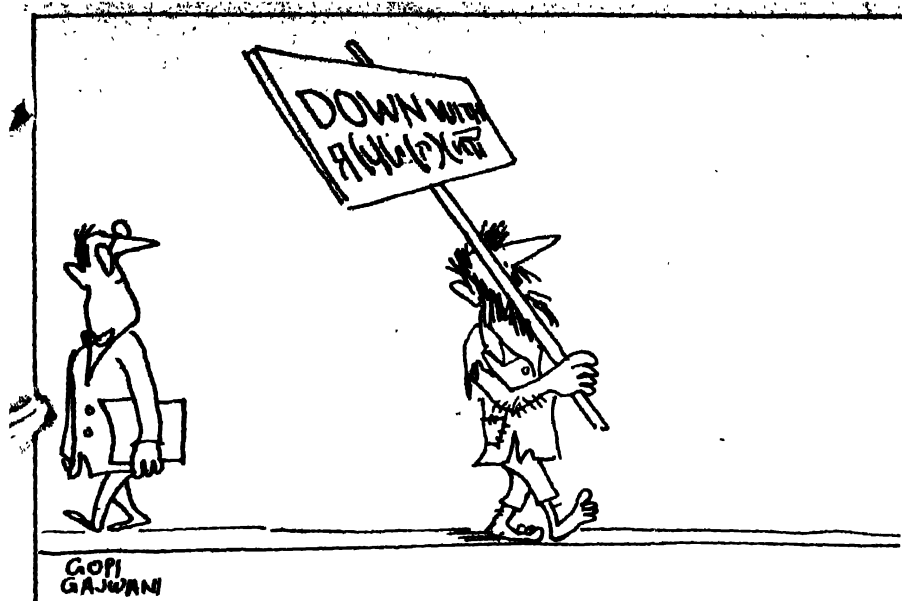
B Oh yes, I totally agree with you. Even President Nixon was overthrown.

A Well, President Nixon was not who I had in mind when I used the word 'oppressive', but since the matter has been brought up, I must say it was one of the best possible examples of democracy in action. If we go to the other extreme, let us consider China. Chairman Mao was apparently unpopular because of his oppressive high-handedness. But could the people do anything about it while he was alive? No! Stalin too was dictatorial and quite unpopular—but the process of de-stalinisation took place only after his death. Why is it that in a socialistic state a person is put on a pedestal and glorified during his lifetime, but is criticised so intensely after his death?

C Fear man! Fear! The guy keeps himself in power through fear, so they get at him after his death.

A Yes, that is one way of putting it. Now that kind of fear does not exist in a democratic state. And neither do iron curtains and bamboo curtains. A free society is an open society, which a socialistic society is not. Why? We do not even know what is really happening in a socialistic state.

D If that were true, you would not be aware of Solidarity's problems in Poland now. Under socialism, everybody at



least has his belly full and his right to work is respected. For all the criticism levelled at Mao now, the Chinese admit that he raised them out of virtual serfdom. The Chinese were much worse off than the Indians in 1949—now, look at the progress they have made. Look at Russia—before 1917, its people were dying of starvation. Then almost overnight they began to have so much surplus as to send people into outer space. What is more important: economic democracy or the freedom to criticise the government?

B: Economic democracy, of course

D: Precisely. You find that more and more nations of the Third World have begun to adopt socialism. This is so because they are disillusioned with their prior experience of imperialistic democracy, which actually meant rule by the haves over the have-nots

E: As I was saying earlier, I agree partly with Mr D's views that socialism is a more just form of government. Democracy, where the electorate is uneducated, has no meaning. The Members of Parliament are often representatives only in name because the people do not have the necessary political education to reason for themselves and arrive at a proper choice. They follow their local leaders or accept money from party men and vote. There is also too much disparity between the rich and the poor in a democracy—often a democratic government comes under the influence of the rich and the powerful. I am not talking just about the new or underdeveloped nations.

A: Oh yes, I admit that the criticism is valid. Even the US Government is pressurised by various groups and has to bow to the wishes of the military indus-

trial complex more often than we speak about.

E: But the modern-day alternative of socialism too has its drawbacks. Pure socialism is not possible in practice, and there is always the danger of personality cults developing in a one-party state where the leader can combine many powers within himself. Political freedom, too, is curbed in a socialistic state. Under the circumstances, I feel that the ideal form of government would be a socialistic democracy. By this I mean an ideal combination of political and economic equality

B: Oh, I do not think that such a combination is possible, do you? What you are doing is condoning democratic socialism while condemning totalitarian socialism as practised in Russia, but that is not possible, is it? I mean a society which is socialistic cannot also be democratic, can it?

E: Why not? It is possible for a country to adopt the essential features of a socialistic state and yet assure industrial freedom through political arrangements

D: If this can be done, I would be the first to admit that that would be the best form of government

A: Well, certain nations are experimenting on those lines, including our own. Expanding the public sector, laying more emphasis on social welfare—all point in this direction. Western nations like England and Sweden are also working on the same lines. But, I emphasise, this does not make any of these countries less democratic.

D: I am sorry if I have been misunderstood. I never said that socialism is the best form of government. It is more just than the kind of democracy we see in practice. In fact, after the initial goals

have been reached, even a socialistic state tends to become more open and allows certain individual freedoms to exist. Perhaps, in the future, there will be no clear distinction between socialism and democracy.

Moderator: Mr F, you have not spoken at all. Do you have anything to say before we close the discussion?

F: Why yes, I was listening to the others. I think they have given a clear picture of the situation. As I see it now, every government has two sides and no government is perfect. This is so because there is a theoretical and practical side to all governments. But of all forms in existence now, I feel that democracy is the best because even the beggar has a voice.

C: But, don't you see man, in a socialistic state a beggar would not even exist.

F: What I mean is that democracy ensures political equality, especially if the electorate is educated, and this is the first step towards economic equality.

Assessment: A group discussion often turns into a shouting match with each candidate clamouring to make himself heard. A topic like 'democracy' can also add fuel to the situation because most people have strong views on such subjects. Under the circumstances, a good candidate should make the effort to remain cool and formulate his answers calmly. In the mock group discussion presented above, three of the candidates would be rejected outright. Candidate 'C' obviously does not take the discussion seriously, though it appears that he has some views and could have presented them better had he chosen to do so. He, in fact, chooses to play the clown. Candidate 'B' is artificial, lacks depth, is confused and puts on unwanted airs. And Candidate 'F' merely sums up what the others have said after being prodded to say something. This shows that he has but few ideas of his own. The other three candidates have definite ideas, but it is difficult to choose from them because as the discussion gets warmer, all three show signs of losing their cool. Candidate 'D' presents his arguments in a well-formulated manner and stands up in good light, but so does Candidate 'A', who defends democracy with equal vigour and in a reasoned manner. The balance, however, is struck by candidate 'E' who is more collected than candidate 'A'. In fact, of the three, 'E' stands in the best light from the selection board's point of view, although 'D' appears more intelligent.

S.B.

STUDIO 2

TO PONDER

DEATH PENALTY: TO ABOLISH OR NOT TO ABOLISH?

As the seconds hand slowly ticks by, a metal cone is secured around his head, a greased leather strap is tightened around his waist and his arms and ankles are tied to the electric chair. Within moments the executioner will pull the lethal lever four times, each time sending 2,000 volts of electricity surging through his body, jerking him into death.

The electric chair is not the only means through which the death penalty is carried out today. Other means are hanging, facing a firing squad, cyanide gas and a recent invention of the US — a lethal injection of drugs. If this sounds like the chamber of horrors, one should recount the executions of bygone centuries—boiling, burning, choking, beheading, dismembering, impaling, crucifying, stoning, strangling, burying alive.

Although we have improved in comparison to earlier years, the basic question facing many countries today is: Is the death penalty at all justifiable? Does man have the right to take the life of another, even though the other person may have committed a violent act against nature and society? Does the ancient/medieval injunction—demanding an eye for an eye—still hold good?

In answer to such moral and emotional questions, many countries gave up capital punishment, especially in this century. But, there appears to be a growing outcry in its favour all over the world. In India, there has been much debate on the subject and the Supreme Court itself now appears undecided as to whether it is moral to retain death penalty.

The question, however, is not only moral, but whether it actually serves its purpose. Those who favour it say it has a deterrent

effect on would be assassins. But in view of the fact that many murderers kill under the influence of strong drinks and drugs and are not in a rational frame of mind at the time of the murder, is it correct to say that death penalty has a deterrent effect? Researches have, in fact, proved that crime rate does not decline with the imposition of death penalty in a state which did not have it earlier or vice versa. Would it not be more humane then to abolish death penalty? Is not execution an act of violence? Is it not true that violence begets violence? Is not death penalty, actually, legally sanctioned homicide?

Who does capital punishment ultimately punish? Is it the man himself? Or his family and friends? If he is the sole bread-winner of a poor family, does not his death compel his family to become a burden on society? If the goal is to improve society, should not one try removing the criminal tendency rather than the criminal?

Above all these questions of morality and ability lies one basic fear: an innocent person may be executed despite the elaborate system of appeals that exist in many countries. Death, being irrevocable, can we take upon ourselves the guilt and injustice of executing an innocent man?

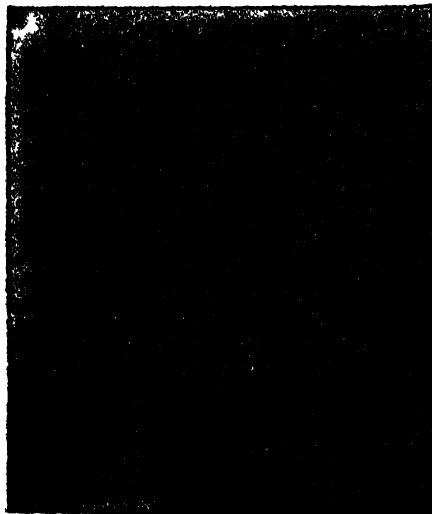
In many present day governments, death penalty is frequently used as an extra-judicial instrument of repression against opposition parties, racial, ethnic, religious and under-privileged groups. In Iran, revolutionary tribunals have meted out death to at least 4,605 known victims since 1975. In Brazil, covert government death squads are supposedly responsible for 1,800 executions in the past ten years, although death penalty is banned in Brazil. In the US, it has been statistically proved that death sentences are meted out to black men who have killed white persons than the other way around. Under the circumstances, would it not be better to impose an universal ban on capital punishment, so that democracy can flourish unhampered by the use of officially-sanctioned terror tactics?

Yet, looking at the Bibles and Rangas of the world—and the world has many thousands of them—would not the world feel safer if they were exterminated? Life

sentences are never actually life sentences. And are there not cases of the murderer getting out of prison and murdering again? Some opponents of capital punishment feel that prison terms without parole would be more effective than death penalty. But would this not be a more inhuman form of torture than death itself? Besides, despite what the abolitionists say, is not the fear of the gallows a strong-enough inhibitive factor which substantially restricts murders? If we take the case of Muslim fundamentalist countries which have gone back to the eye-for-an-eye doctrine, do we not see that fear of death does act as a deterrent? Is it not too expensive for the state to support murderers in prison for protracted periods? And, finally, can a state risk the experiment of abolishing capital punishment at a time when social tensions, poverty and cultural patterns make for a high crime rate all over the world?

On the one hand, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person", on the other, there are some brutal, merciless killings by hard-core criminals who are beyond the pale of reform. The question, therefore, is what comes first: security of person or personal security? It is because the majority does not wish to be terrorised by a few extreme criminal-types that there is, at present, an overwhelming public outcry in many parts of the world in favour of the retention of capital punishment.

S.B



THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

BY RAJU MANSUKHANI

This instalment traces events leading to the expansion of Indian industrial houses and the launching of the Civil Disobedience Movement

The Indian bourgeoisie

World War I loosened the grip of European businessmen on the economy of India. The import of cotton textiles was adversely affected because of the British involvement in the war and the non-availability of shipping space. This came as a boon to the Indian entrepreneurs. The government also helped them by providing discriminating protection to a number of industries. Subsequently, steel, paper, cotton textiles, heavy chemicals and sugar industries got a shot in the arm. During this period many Indian industrial houses came into existence and began to expand. A few prominent ones were the Birlas, Thapars, Dalmias, Jains, Singhanias and Sri Ram.

The Simon Commission

India witnessed intensified political activity at the appointment of the Simon Commission in November 1927 to review the fitness of India for the extension of parliamentary democracy. Being an all-white commission, it was unanimously opposed by the Congress and the Muslim League. At its Madras session in 1927, the National Congress decided to boycott the Simon Commission "at every stage and in every form". The Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha decided to support the Congress decision. The Commission was boycotted in every city by all political parties. In Lahore, protest demonstrations were led by Lajpat Rai, who was brutally lathi-charged. He later succumbed to his injuries and his death was avenged by Bhagat Singh.

The Commission, however, submitted its report and recommended abolition of dyarchy, introduction of provincial autonomy, extension of franchise, Indianisation of the army

and reconstruction of Central and provincial legislatures.

The boycott of the Simon Commission led to a parallel attempt to formulate plans for an Indian Constitution. All important Indian leaders and parties decided to draw up a Constitution for India. An All Parties Conference was called first in Delhi and then in Poona. The conference appointed a sub-committee headed by Motilal Nehru in May 1928.

The committee gave its report, known as the Nehru Report, on August 15, 1928. It recommended the supremacy of a popularly elected legislature over the executive which did not exist in India at that time. A bicameral sovereign Parliament with Senate (200 members) and the House of Representatives (500 members) was suggested. It was against communal representation in Parliament except for Muslims in Bengal and non-Muslims in the north-west frontier. It also recommended the attainment of Dominion Status within the British Empire as in Canada and Australia. The Nehru Report reflected the conservative views of the older generation of Congress leadership in 1928.

Objections were raised by the communal-minded leaders of the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh League. Muslim politicians, however, agreed to forego separate electorates if Muslim representation in Bengal and Punjab legislative councils was proportionate to population.

The critical question was about reservations in Bengal and Punjab. Mohanlal Ali Jinnah argued that since there was no universal suffrage, voting would be limited to a few. In Bengal, 50 per cent of the Muslim population belonged to the peasant class. He, therefore, demanded no representation for the Muslims, otherwise, he felt that the under-privileged Muslims would remain unrepresented. Jinnah put forth his "fourteen points" demand around this time, claiming, among

other things, separate electorates, one-third of the seats in the Central legislature for the Muslims, reservation of seats for Muslims in Bengal and Punjab in proportion to population and the vesting of residual powers in the provinces.

The menace of communalists was also evident in the opposition of Malaviya, Jayakar, Moonje and others to this proposal of the League. The Hindu Mahasabha denounced the report as pro-Muslim.

Thus, in 1928 came the parting of ways of the Congress and the Muslim League leaders. This was reflected in the negligible participation of the Muslims during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Civil Disobedience Movement

At the Lahore session of the Congress in December 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru gave the call for *Purna Swaraj*. This call, insistently made by the left wing represented by Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose, was soon accepted by the whole party including Mahatma Gandhi. On December 31, 1929, the newly adopted tri-colour flag was hoisted and January 26, 1930, was fixed as the first Independence Day. The Congress also announced that it was launching a Civil Disobedience Movement. The second Civil Disobedience Movement was begun by Gandhi with the famous Dandi March on March 12, 1930. The idea was to make salt on the sea shore in defiance of the Salt Law regulation. As a political strategy, it was a electrifying appeal to the poorest peasants and the suffering urban classes. People all over the country joined *hartals*, demonstrations and campaigns to boycott foreign goods and refused to pay taxes.

The movement was launched during one of the worst economic crises. The mid 20s saw the decline of world agricultural prices. The skilled middle class was not as affected as the peasants in the countryside, who were

Energy: The Other Alternatives

BY SUDHIRENDAR CHAKMA

Modern society has grown without understanding the full nature of its dependence on energy. Industrial achievements and innovations have bewildered and perhaps misled man to the extent that he has almost forgotten the very foundation of modern civilisation—energy. Today, the walks of life, the dependence of society on energy has increased manifold, whereas the supply has become a question in itself. The search for energy must continue without disrupting natural systems of heat balance and without destroying the living web of the biosphere of which man is himself a part.

Before the industrial revolution, about 85 per cent of the total world energy was derived from plants, animals and men. The abolition of slavery was one of the causes that brought about a general scarcity of available energy. From the advent of industrial civilisation in 1840 to 1920, coal remained the primary source of energy. Later, oil and natural gas replaced it. The exploitation of coal, petroleum and natural gas, the non-renewable energy stored up chemically from sunshine over the past 600 million years—increased to such an extent that the countries having reserves of these resources, skyrocketed the prices to amass greater wealth. The spurt in Arab oil prices during the 70s forced the world to look for alternative sources of energy as a key to mere survival.

Commercial or non-renewable energy sources

In India, the thrust on the energy front concurrently lies in increasing indigenous production of both oil and coal vis a vis better management and conservation. The nuclear generating capacity is also being expanded cautiously. The coal production of 101 million tonnes of the 60s went up to 114 million tonnes in 1980-81 and further to about 125 million tonnes last year. It is expected to reach a level of 135 million tonnes this

We can survive oilless—if we make proper use of alternatives like biomass, windmills and solar energy

year and the coal production is expected to reach a staggering 160 million tonnes by the turn of the century. India, which has the largest coal reserves, has yet to gear up production and with the present rate of consumption its coal reserves may last for 200 years. However, the search for oil continues unabated with the expected production of 20 million tonnes this year. With substantial reserves of oil and gas indicated in the Krishna-Godavari basin, an additional Rs 560 crores have been allocated for exploration in the Sixth Plan. ONGC experts feel that with the success in offshore oil exploration as well as onshore digging, the country might well attain self-sufficiency in oil in the near future. The present trend indicates that oil consumption would reach 38 million tonnes by 1983-end and even if our indigenous production rises to 18 million tonnes, a net import of 20 million tonnes would mean an import bill of about Rs 5,500 crores.

While our coal and oil production fall short of consumption, our hydel and nuclear-power plants are not running to the installed capacity due to several technological and economic constraints. Erratic monsoons leave reservoirs half-empty, and force some of our generators to lie idle. Our nuclear plants have often been a victim of fuel supply from the US Tarapur (Maharashtra) and Kota (Rajasthan) non-breeder reactors are not generating more than 600 Mw against their generating capacity of 820 Mw of power. The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has of late finalised a plan for the generation of 10,000 Mw of electricity by the year 2000. Unfortunately, due to several constraints like fuel shortage and Non-

Proliferation Act of March 10, 1978 the projections of DAE seem quite optimistic.

Taking the energy sources, production and constraints into account, our consumption of commercial energy has, however, increased from 60 MTCR (million of tonnes of coal replacement) in 1953-54 to 294 MTCR in 1978-79—a compound growth rate of 6.6 per cent. Working Group on Energy Policy has further estimated that by the turn of the century we might consume, in terms of MTCR, 470 units of power, 483 units of oil and 310 units of coal against figures of 128, 164 and 97 in 1983. Will this four-fold increase in energy consumption be possible by the turn of the century? The situation is, no doubt, alarming, but there is a need to assess the total energy potential vis a-vis its utilisation and conservation. It is true that our per capita consumption of energy, including non-commercial energy, is only 0.4 tonne coal equivalent (TCE) as compared to 6.0 for the developed world. This low level is perhaps due to our poor standard of living. Much of our energy is being used in industries and agricultural operations and the remainder comforts the economically well-off urban population. But, simple calculations show that if we were to achieve the target of 6.0 TCE, we would be consuming the world's energy reserves. Therefore, there is a need to conserve energy on the one hand and increase efficiency of energy utilisation on the other.

Alternative sources of energy

Like most developing countries, the role of non-commercial energy in India is considerable and must be carefully studied as it holds the key to long-term survival. Its main constituents are: firewood (about 65 per cent), agricultural waste (about 20 per cent) and cowdung (about 15 per cent). The consumption of non-commercial energy has increased from 126 million tonnes in 1953-54 to 194 million tonnes

in 1975-76. It is, however, being argued that nuclear reactors would be catering to all our energy needs by the turn of the century. But the environmental hazards and the technological problems that need to be overcome are formidable. Even environmentalists are much concerned with the increase in coal utilisation for power generation, since considerable smoke and ash pollutes air, water and land. Therefore, technologists and planners are faced with the twin problems of a cleaner environment along with better energy options for the future. This is, a difficult compromise.

The UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held in Nairobi in August 1981, stressed the need for exploiting renewable energy sources (RES) to meet a variety of economic and social problems. A variety of reasons have been advanced in favour of RES: increases dependency on indigenous energy sources, thereby reducing the dependency on imported oil; saves foreign exchange and, in turn, boosts national technological self-reliance; and protects the environment vis-a-vis integrated rural development. In countries like India, where more than 70 per cent of the population reside in over 3 million villages, the concept of RES holds a bright future. For instance, only 14 per cent of the village households use electricity and the rest use kerosene. On the other hand, firewood scarcity forces them to use dung cakes for cooking.

To the growing energy scarcity in rural India, various RES have been advocated, biogas being the top of such indigenous energy sources. So far, biogas plants have not met with much success due to poor community response and participation. But, if all the available livestock excreta is used for biogas production, the total biogas yield will be 69,200 million cubic metres, which would produce 88.8 billion kwh of effective electric energy annually. The government's status report on Biogas technology and utilisation has further indicated that the energy requirement in the rural sector during 1975 was of the order of 117.5 billion kwh and, hence, the potential biogas production from waste could theoretically meet about 75 per cent of the rural energy requirement. The problem with RES is that since it involves

masses, it has proved to be extremely sensitive to microeconomic and social conditions such as the nature of the community organisation and involvement.

In addition to biogas, various other technologically simple RES are available: biomass and waste, fuelwood plantations, windmills, solar-water heaters, etc. It has been further indicated that more than 200 million tonnes per year of agricultural residues are produced in India, of which even if 100 million tonnes is processed into 'briquetted fuel' (pyrolysis), it will meet nearly half of the total coal requirement of the country. In urban areas, where 9,000 million litres of sewage per day is generated, its conversion to gas would meet 20 per cent of the city's fuel demand. Delhi's Sewage Disposal Undertaking is already working on a plan to supply sewage gas to 10,000 homes in the near future.

All the above sources will cater to our cooking energy requirement and the digested biomass could be used as manure. Since our fertiliser industry is oil-based and is constantly under pressure from farmers, the utilisation of biomass would meet our energy requirements vis-a-vis soil fertility and productivity. Not only this, various other options have been talked of like solar cells, wave and tidal power, ocean thermal energy, coal gasification, etc. But much of the research efforts are yet needed to make these sources commercially viable.

The energy options on a long-term basis would fail if population growth and urbanisation goes unchecked. We have, like the rest of the world, 20 years or so to adjust ourselves to the emerging energy scenario—and the time to begin doing so is right now. If one argues that fossil fuels are exhaustible and nuclear fuels are dangerous, then solar energy becomes the truly inexhaustible source of energy. We have to exploit our natural assets in two ways: first, we have a pool of scientific and technical talent, often misutilised, to be put to the service of the country in exploiting natural resources, second, we need to see that our resources like hydel power, animal power, coal and oil are harnessed and optimally used—a difficult but not impossible task. (5)

THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 73)

exploited by the government, the zamindars and the moneylenders. Pressurised from all sides, the peasantry participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement on a scale larger than that in the Non-cooperation Movement.

The Congress network, too, was better organised than ever before. In the North West Frontier Province, the United Provinces, Gujarat, Bihar, Maharashtra, the Central Provinces and Andhra Pradesh, its organisation was formidable. By May 1930, no-revenue campaigns were started in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, non-payment of chowkidari tax in Bihar and Bengal, and controlled forest satyagrahas in the Central Provinces and Maharashtra. Over 90,000 were arrested during the campaigns.

There was a conscious violation of law, which had not been perceived in the earlier Non-cooperation Movement, where boycott had been the central strategy. Significantly, Gandhi did not object to sporadic violence, for instance, in Chittagong, Peshawar and Sholapur.

Meanwhile, the British Government summoned the First Round Table Conference in London in 1930, but the Congress boycotted it. To persuade the Congress to attend the next conference, the government made fresh attempts to negotiate an agreement. Finally, a settlement was made.

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March 5, 1931, marked the end of the movement. The government agreed to release those political prisoners who had remained non-violent, while the Congress agreed to take part in the Second Round Table Conference. However, the Second Round Table Conference, attended by Gandhi in September 1931, proved to be disastrous, and on his return, he resumed the Civil Disobedience Movement. The government cracked down on the Congress, declared it illegal and arrested many of its leaders, including Gandhi. General administration was carried on through ordinances and the normal working of laws was suspended. Over a lakh satyagrahis were arrested and, ultimately, the movement fizzled out. The Congress officially suspended it in May 1933 and withdrew it in May 1934.

(To be continued)

HOW TO MAKE NOTES-4

BY YASMEEN LUKMANI

In the last three instalments, we have discussed ways of extracting information from passages isolating the important ideas from the less important, grouping these ideas and placing them in hierarchy of the more general to the less general. We have also looked at some of the linguistic clues signalling these ideas and the ways in which it would be appropriate to express them. We shall now consider passages with a somewhat different organisation and see how we can pinpoint these ideas in notes.

Both the passages to follow have a structure in which two points are compared and contrasted on the basis of which general ideas are stated. We shall work through these passages and write notes on them.

Exercise 8

While reading the passage and before looking at the analysis try to work out an outline on your own and see how it compares with the one given here.

It took Dr Fred Hoyle's boundless imagination to weave the theory about cometary debris causing global outbreaks of infectious diseases. Well argued and excellently documented the proposition was nevertheless fantastic and properly ridiculed by all scientists, many of whom would pick holes in it. Coincidence or incorrect calculation explained the mystery of cometary pathogens and the affair was quietly forgotten.

Now a NASA scientist has interpreted the nature of the dust particles collected by high flying U 2 spy planes. These are specks after weighing no more than a nanogram (a billionth of one gram) were age tested and scientists found they were about 4.5 billion years old, that is to say as old as the earth itself. As to the origin the theory is that they are remnants of a comet which was in the earth's vicinity even as the latter was developing into a separate globe from condensing gases. The antique dust is still falling on the planet it seems.

This is as hard to swallow as the Hoyle hypothesis. If the dust is still falling, does it mean that the comet is still in our neighbourhood? Impossible, comets are passing through. C is the

dust what is left of the comet after it disintegrated 4.5 billion years ago? Equally incredible interplanetary and interstellar dust exists, but where does any comet come into the picture?

The passage is a newspaper report on the dust produced by a comet which some scientists suppose had existed at the time when the earth was being created and shaped into a globe. It discusses Hoyle's theory which was expressed some time ago and then contrasts and compares with a recent theory by a NASA scientist. Neither of these theories is accepted at present, so they are still hypotheses. And the attitude of the author is that both hypotheses are equally difficult to accept.

The easiest way to outline a comparison-contrast structure is to put the ideas being compared side by side rather than one below the other. This enables the points of similarity and difference to emerge more clearly. It is also necessary to give it a heading to indicate the framework in which the hypotheses operate. The analysis could run thus:

on earth. Hoyle connects it with a definite occurrence which he thinks this dust causes, while the NASA scientist merely records the presence of the dust. These distinctions however, need not be stated, for the passage does not call for focussing on them.

The analysis has emphasised the points of comparison: Hoyle versus the NASA scientist and the critics of each with those of the other.

Also notice that certain signs and punctuation marks have been used to indicate what is being stated. The colon (:) indicates that the views of a particular individual are being stated. The arrow indicates that A causes/leads to B (or A → B). The arrow crossed out → indicates that according to the critics the connection between the two entities does not hold.

Certain parts of this information have been put within brackets. This indicates that while the information is important enough to be mentioned, it is only an elaboration of the main statement, not another idea.

Let us now look at the nature of

The effects of cometary dust on the world in recent years (under dispute)

HYPOTHESIS I

Hoyle: (Chronologically earlier)
Cometary debris/pathogens
→ global outbreaks of infectious diseases

Critics: → Coincidence/faulty calculation (even though well-argued and excellently documented)

Conclusion: Can take note of these proposed hypotheses to explain the existence of dust which is analysed to be 4.5 billion years old but require much more evidence and theoretical explanation before they can be seriously considered.

Notice that the common factor in the two hypotheses is that cometary dust can exist in space for 4.5 billion years and affect life

HYPOTHESIS II

NASA scientist (now)
Remnants of dust of a comet
present when earth was being created → dust particles collected by high flying U 2 spy planes
(Nature of dust weight - 1 billionth of a gram age = 4.5 billion years)

Critics: → 1. Comets are by definition passing phenomena difficult to believe that their dust remnants are static.
2. Only interplanetary and interstellar dust known to exist in space not comet dust.

the headings used. The main heading 'The effects of cometary dust...' does not occur as such in the passage. It has to be

expressed in the passage, as being the central idea which establishes the framework in which the two hypotheses can be understood. The other headings refer to individuals and the last to the author's conclusions (based on his expressed attitude in the passage).

Let us go back for a moment to the linguistic aspects of the main heading. If the same idea was being expressed as a statement, one would say something like 'the fact that cometary dust has an effect on the world in recent years is in dispute'. A statement is a complete sentence, a heading is not. A heading is normally a noun phrase, consisting in this case of a noun phrase and a prepositional phrase without being completed by a verb phrase. Also the heading 'Hoyle', would, if it were part of a statement be 'Hoyle says'.

Exercise 9

Let us look at the second passage now. Try and see if you can arrive at its structure on your own.

No living creature, plant or animal, can exist in complete isolation. An animal is bound to depend on other living creatures, ultimately plants, for its food supply. It must also depend upon the activities of plants for a continued oxygen supply for its respiration. Apart from these two basic relationships it may be affected directly or indirectly in countless different ways by other plants and animals around it. Other animals prey on it or compete with it for the same food, plants may provide shelter, concealment or nesting material, and so on. Similarly, the animal will produce its own effects on the surrounding plants and animals. Some it may eat or destroy, for others it will provide food, and through its contribution of manure it may influence the texture and fertility of the soil.

This dependence on other living things is not confined to animals. Though plants manufacture their own food by photosynthesis, they are dependent on animal respiration for at least a part of the carbon dioxide which they use as raw material in this process. Supplies of mineral salts which they use to build up their substance can only be maintained through the activities of fungi and bacteria breaking down the organic matter left in the soil by other living creatures. Again, many plants are entirely dependent on insects for pollination or for the dispersal of their seeds. Moreover, despite the apparently peaceful relationships in plant

communities, there is intense competition going on for water, nutrient salts, and above all, for light.

The passage is based on a book on plant ecology. You will notice that its theme sentence or the main idea in the passage, occurs in the first line. As we saw in the second instalment (CCTimes, June '83), when this happens, the rest of the passage normally consists of examples or explanations. Here too, most of the passage consists of evidence for the idea and examples of it. The examples are of two kinds—one deals with the effect of animals on (i) plants and (ii) animals, the other with plants on (i) animals and (ii) plants.

We shall partially supply the outline. You are to fill in the rest of it in the blanks provided.

Thesis: _____

Evidence:

| I | | II | |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| depend
on | Animals | depend
on | _____ |
| | Plants | | Animals |
| e.g. (food supply, (e.g. _____ | | (e.g. _____ | (e.g. _____ |
| oxygen; shelter, _____ | | _____ | _____ |
| concealment; _____ | | _____ | _____ |
| nesting materials) _____ | | _____ | _____ |

Elaboration of thesis: Interdependence of creatures on each other is both cooperative and competitive.

Notice that the word 'thesis' is used at the start. This indicates that the author is trying to prove an idea by providing some evidence for it. The rest of the passage consists of the evidence with a number of examples. If you wished to record some of the examples in greater detail, in order to remember something new you had learnt, e.g., 'supplies of mineral salt which they (plants) use to build up their substance can only be maintained through the activities of fungi and bacteria breaking down the organic matters left in the soil by other living creatures', this would have to be recorded separately at the end. A full statement of this in the notes would not allow the main argument to emerge clearly.

Exercise 10

Now read through the following passage and work out a set of notes on it. As you are aware,

there are various ways of making notes. In this series, we are attempting mainly to work on outlines of the ideas in the passages. If you come up with strikingly different types of notes, which you think are equally valid, do send us your views and we can discuss them in these pages.

It is often thought that reafforestation is needed mainly to stop further damage being inflicted on the eco-system, and to undo some of the harm that has already been done. Even if this is all it did, the return on every rupee invested in reforestation would still be substantial. For instance, if it reduced soil erosion and flooding by 80 per cent over Rs 2 000 crores would be saved in terms of soil nutrients and reduced flood damage

every year.

The snag is that these would be returns to society, but not to any particular individual. What is more they would be available only after a lapse of 10 to 15 years. As such they do not provide a sufficient incentive for concerted and rapid action.

The tendency to view reforestation solely from the point of view of ecology has prevented planners and decision makers from realising that it is the most powerful single tool for economic development that is available to policy makers in any developing country today. Reforestation can not only improve the soil, increase rainfall, raise the availability of ground water, and reduce the frequency of floods, but also meet the country's demand for commercial and non-commercial energy, for paper and for cheap and durable building materials.

What is more, it can generate full employment in the rural areas, and generate a flow of funds into the villages that
(Continued on page 78)

READING THE RAPID WAY-3

Fifth step

Review This is the last step in the Survey Q3R formula. After you've finished reading and re-stating what you have read, pick up the book or chapter again and see what percentage of the main facts and conclusions you have correctly re-stated. Fill in the gaps where you know you are weak or where you want more precise information. The best way to remember what you read is to understand it thoroughly. In fact, if you spend a little time over learning what you have read, you will remember proportionately much more.

(Time to be spent on reviewing 5 per cent of the total time.)

Exercise. Review

With your same partner, put this issue aside and discuss with him or her this serial (*Reading The Rapid Way*), trying to recall as many of the main points and suggestions that have been discussed from the first instalment onwards. On the scale below, indicate by circling the correct number, the percentage of the major points and suggestions of the serial you could recall.

100% 75% 50% 25%

I think the Survey Q3R method has helped me both to read faster and to understand better. Also, I feel more confident now that I can get the meaning out of a page of print.

That's good. That confidence is important. Survey Q3R is the chief means of developing confidence and skill, but I have some other tips also for you.

Other reading tips

The first is to increase your word power. Make a note of the tough words you come across in reading. If you hear a difficult word in class, ask the instructor, and so on.

Should I look them up in a dictionary immediately?

No. Figure out what they mean by yourself from the sense of the sentence or paragraph. You will have many clues. Look them up in the dictionary later on. Go on with your reading for the time being. When you do look them up, take a good clear look at the word. That first 'snapshot' of a new word is important.

Should I try to use these new words in my conversation, etc?

Yes. Use them immediately. It's good to have a little book where you write down all the new words and review them from time to time.

How far from my eyes should I keep whatever I'm reading?

About 18 inches. Try to have the light coming from behind and over your shoulder, and to relieve your eyes, look into the distance from time to time.

What about the radio? Many of my friends say they can read even when the radio is on.

Psychologists, who have tested the effects of radio on reading, do not agree. Except when reading for enjoyment, reading with the radio on is much less effective.

Could you say something about how to read the newspaper?

Yes. Suppose you are spending 20 minutes a day on the newspaper, you could divide your time based on the following system:

Item

Time* (min.)

- 1 Scan headlines. This gives an overall view. 2
- 2 Read the big news stories of the day (local, national, international). This keeps you informed. 7
- 3 Read editorials. This tells us the significance of events. 6
- 4 Read what you like (sports, films, comics). This is for fun and relaxation. 5

20

Another difficulty is that I don't find time for reading.

If you were to read for half an hour each day, you will have read 40 books in a year. And 40 well-chosen books well-read could make you a well-educated person.

Here are 15 rules for improving your reading ability:

- 1 Read
- 2 Read
- 3 Read some more
- 4 Read what you like
- 5 Read when you like
- 6 Read for the fun of it
- 7 Read for the power of it
- 8 Read quickly most things
- 9 Read carefully other things
- 10 Read and talk about it
- 11 Read and act on it
- 12 Read to quench your mind's thirst
- 13 Read to stay alive
- 14 Don't think about reading
- 15 Just read

(Concluded)

Serialized from WORK EFFICIENCY 1
READING by Work Oriented General
Education Project, Xavier Labour Relations
Institute, Jamshedpur

HOW TO MAKE NOTES-4

(Continued from page 77)

will make their future economic development self-sustaining. Last but by no means the least, in a properly designed reforestation programme the lion's share of the additional income generated in the rural areas will go to adivasis, landless labourers and owners of sub-marginal land holdings, precisely those social groups who have remained untouched by economic development so far.

Key to Exercise 7

Purpose to maintain status (Hadidian, Penn State University)*
Explanation:

1 Animals. Sustained study of a group of monkeys shows rise in social order with increased yawning.

2 Humans. No solid evidence to show the extent to which these conclusions apply to human beings.

Conclusion. Too early to

accept this theory as applying to human beings.**

* Notice that this is the name of the experimenter and the place from which the experimental finding emerged. The convention is to state the name of the experimenter, the place or year of experiment or report of it in brackets next to mention of the experiment.

** The conclusion is not stated anywhere. It emerges from the attitude of the writer in the passage.

(To be continued)

An essay is not just a test of how much you know — but how well you express it. A well-written essay demands imagination, cohesiveness, good language and a lot of practice. A few examples to help you prepare for the English paper of the CA Entrance Exam and the descriptive-type paper of SBI (Associate Banks Probationary Officers Exam, both to be held in June

WHERE THERE IS A WILL, THERE IS A WAY

Where there is a will, there is a way. One of the cardinal sins in Christianity is sloth. Likewise in Indian thought *Akar manyata* is regarded as an unmitigated evil. It would be interesting to speculate on the basic cause of much human failure. One credible guess however could be the absence of a strong determination and its attendant efforts to achieve the desired result.

It is not rare to come across instances where ingenious explanations are offered by people for missed opportunities and unattained goals. All kinds of rationalisations also come in handy to explain failure. These can pass muster simply because the least ascertainable cause is that which has something to do with factors beyond one's control. Such a formulation is at once a powerful agent for disarming public criticism and an unsuspectingly effective sop to one's feeling of guilt.

The converse is even more true. Just as, theoretically, there is nothing beyond the pale of possibility, similarly, there is nothing which the human will cannot bend to its own purpose. Those who succeeded in scaling Mount Everest and in landing either on the barren rocks of the Moon or the chilly expanse of the Antarctica were able to achieve what looked like impossible feats, thanks to their indomitable and irrepressible will.

It is not always the case that those who fail consciously decide not to put in the necessary effort in order to achieve their objective. Very often such people are victims

of a psychological disease which even as it saps their will to act, gives them deceptive intimations of either the non-essentiality of the stipulated end or of the inevitability of a negative outcome. The latter deserves more serious notice in a country like ours where it is customary to blame all things on an intractable destiny. Determinism of a highly pernicious type has enabled many of our countrymen to absolve themselves of all responsibility for their failure.

It is here that the need to emphasise the potency of human will is truly felt. For given a powerful will and the corresponding willingness to take the necessary action even when it involves physical discomfort and personal sacrifice there is nothing that a man cannot achieve. Besides emboldening him for increasingly arduous undertakings, the effective and purposive exercise of his will makes him an instrument of much social and communal good. Above all, his example will encourage those who are endowed with an anaemic will to give up their sloth and make headway in their lives.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND RATIONALISM

Futurology is now a respectable science. One might object to the use of the word science here. But if science includes making hypotheses on the basis of the observation and verification of facts, it is not at all improper to call futurology a science. One has, however, to take the precaution that all futuristic projections are made not as wild surmises or as wish fulfilment but as intelligent guesses supported by a clear

assessment of the present reality and the application of probabilistic predictions.

The above facts notwithstanding, social sciences cannot vie with the physical sciences in respect of either investigative reliability or predictive accuracy. For, controlled experimentation in the former is nearly impossible, thanks to the multiplicity of variables and the existence of a large number of imponderables. Even so it cannot be said that the game's not worth the candle.

What then are the realities of India 1983? Here is a subcontinent almost the size of the whole of Europe minus the Soviet Union, touching the figure of 700 million and showing an increased propensity to faster growth of population than of its matching resources, indiscriminate and mindless depletion of non renewable wealth of the earth uncontrolled ecological pollution, growing unemployment and consequent despair and violence, natural accompaniments of poverty and gaping economic disparities, and worst of all, the grave threat of political instability in the country.

On the other hand concerted efforts are being made to evolve better quality seeds, to bring more lands under the plough, to increase industrial production, to popularise various methods of family planning, to search alternate sources of energy, and to acquire self-reliance in critical sectors of the economy. Determined attempts are also being made to secure peace in the neighbourhood by mending fences with Pakistan and China.

The shape of things to come in the next two decades will largely depend on the relative strength of the contrary factors, and more importantly on whether Indian nationalism succeeds in overcoming the various divisive and fissiparous tendencies of regionalism, casteism and parochialism and throws up a national leadership deeply committed to the values of genuine socialism, secularism and democracy. □

SPORTS

TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in June

The results of the finals of the French Open ending June 8 are **Men Singles** Yannick Noah (France) b Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6 2 7 5 7 6 **Double** Anders Jarryd & Hans Simonsson (Sweden) b Mark Edmondson (Australia) & Sherwood Stewart (USA) 7 6 6 4 6 2 **Women Singles** Chris Evert Lloyd (USA) b Mima Jausovic (Yugoslavia) 6 1 6 2 **Doubles** Candy Reynolds (USA) & Rosalyn Fairbanks (South Africa) b Ann Smith & Kathy Jordan (USA) 5 7 7 5 6 2 **Mixed Doubles** Eliot Teltscher (USA) & Barbara Jordan (USA) b Charles Strude & Leslie Allen (USA) 6 2 6 3

Johan Kriek (USA) beat compatriot Tom Gullikson 7 6 7 5 to clinch the \$1 00 000 West of England Grass Courts Championships ending June 18 in Bristol. Gullikson had beaten a very spirited Ramesh Krishnan (India) 6 4 7 6 in the semi finals

ATHLETICS

Hugh Jones (Great Britain) won the Stockholm Marathon on June 5 clocking 2 11 37 0 sec. Second placed Ag Pius Masong (Tanzania) was 17 sec slower. In the women's section, Tuulikki Raesaenen (Sweden) [2 36 58 0 sec] beat Rainey Kay Stolp (USA) into second place by less than a minute

Ron Tabb (USA) won the Australia Marathon held in Sydney on June 8 (2 10 53.0 sec). David Murphy (Great Britain) finished second (2 11 17 0 sec). The women's event was won by Annick Loir Lebreton (France)

At the US Track & Field Championships in Indianapolis, ending June 19 a University of Houston junior Carl Lewis (21), won three events for the first time in 97 years of the meet **Long jump** 8 79m, second best in history **200 m** 19 75 sec **100 m dash** 10 27 sec

BOXING

Jack Dempsey, one of America's most popular sports personalities who dominated boxing in the early twenties died at his Manhattan apartment in New York on May 31. He was 87.

The son of a Mormon school teacher, born in Manassa (Colorado), Dempsey showed tremendous punching power from the outset. His motto 'Kill the other



Yannick Noah Peerless Parisian

guy before he kills you. The Manassa Mauler is reported to have smashed Jess Willard's cheekbone in many places, when he won the world heavyweight crown from him on July 4, 1919 at Toledo (Ohio). He defended this title for seven years and has the distinction of fighting boxing's first million dollar gate

HOCKEY

Indian Airlines (IA) won the 53rd All-India Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup, beating

Corps of Signals (Jullundur) 2-1, in extra time in Bhopal on June 7. This is IA's second win, the first being in 1979.

Madras Engineering Group (Bangalore) beat Army Service Corps (Jullundur) 5-4, via the tie break to take the Murugappa Gold Cup in Madras on June 26

BADMINTON

The International Badminton Federation (IBF) announced its latest computer rankings: (i) Iruk Sugianto (Indonesia), (ii) Morten Frost Hansen (Denmark), (iii) Prakash Padukone (India), (iv) Luan Jin (China). Chinese girls occupy the first five positions, headed by Zhang Ailing. Ami Ghia, the only Indian, ranks 20th.

FOOTBALL

Brazil beat Argentina 1-0 in the final of the 4th World Youth Championship (Cocoa Cola Cup for under 20s) in Mexico City on June 19.

HANG GLIDING

The World Championships held in Bavaria (West Germany), ended on June 19 with victory in the individual section for Steve Moyes (Australia). Australia also won the team title.

WATER POLO

Holland won the Women's World Cup with an 11-7 victory over the US in the final at Quebec on June 20. Australia beat hosts Canada 10-8 to finish third. Only four countries took part.

SANJEEV KUMAR

PRUDENTIAL CUP

WHEN INDIA UPSET THE BOOKIES

Cricket pundits despaired—and Indians were delighted—as Kapil and his men brought home the cup that cheers the Prudential World Cup.

Not many scribes gave much hope for India qualifying for the last four—let alone winning. We had little to cheer about a single win in 1975 over East Africa and a bad pre-Prudential one day international season this year.

Bookies gave us little chance. And there was even less cause for cheer when India were placed in Group B with holders and heavily fancied West Indies, Australia, the 1975 finalists and newcomers Zimbabwe qualifying for the main competition by winning the ICC trophy of non-Test cricket-playing countries. But the upstarts had a veteran in their ranks. Spinner John Traicos, who had played three tests for South Africa against Australia in 1969-70.

The other group comprised hosts and 1979 finalists England, 1979 semi-finalists New Zealand, Pakistan and newcomers to Test cricket—Sri Lanka.

The tournament got off to a sensational start with Group B providing the fireworks. India trounced West Indies by 34 runs to deliver the first ever World Cup reverse for the two-time champions. Yashpal Sharma scored 89—the highest-ever by an Indian in World Cup till then, Sandeep Patil 36 and Roger Binny 27. The 71-run last-wicket stand between Andy Roberts (37 n.o.) and Joel Garner (37) was the Windies' saving grace. The destroyers-in-chief were medium-pace Binny (3 for 48) and Ravi Shastri (3 for 26).

Overshadowing the Windies' shock defeat was Australia's humiliation by Zimbabwe. The star of the 13-run Zimbabwean win: Skipper Duncan Fletcher,

In the other group, Pakistan, playing Sri Lanka and winning, registered the highest total in World Cup: 338 for 5 in 60 overs. Sri Lanka yet mustered the highest second innings total: 288 for 9. England, spearheaded by a brilliant 102 from Allan Lamb, thrashed New Zealand by 106 runs in their opening match.

Barring New Zealand's 52-run win over Pakistan, the second round witnessed no upset victories. England beat Sri Lanka in a high-scoring match, with a sparkling 130 from David Gower. India trounced Zimbabwe by 5 wickets. West Indies routed Australia by a 101 run margin. The highlight of the game—in fact, the second round itself—was new Windies paceman Winsten Davis' best ever World Cup bowling haul: 7 for 51 in 10.3 overs (including 3 maidens).

In the next round, India tasted its first defeat and Australia their first win. Trevor Chappell, youngest of the Chappell clan, knocked up 110 as the Aussies battered India by 162 runs. West Indies trampled Zimbabwe and England Pakistan by 8 wickets each. New Zealand beat Sri Lanka by five.

The half-way stage of the competition's league phase left England as the only unbeaten team with 12 points (four for each win). That of the others: New Zealand (8), Pakistan (4), India (8), West Indies (8), Australia (4) and Zimbabwe (4).

Avenging their earlier defeat, the Windies beat India by 68 runs (Viv Richards scored a masterly 119.) So did Australia, beating Zimbabwe by 32 runs. Unbeaten England lost to New

Zealand by 2 wickets in a very close match: the Kiwis got to the target with just a ball to spare.

A shade better was Pakistan's 11-run win over Sri Lanka. Captain Imran Khan, reduced to being just a batsman (not being allowed to bowl due to a stress fracture), rescued Pakistan, who were 43 for 5, with a magnificent 102 not out. He added 144 with Shahid Mahboob (77) for the 6th wicket.

But the pride of place was reserved for his sub-continental counterpart, Kapil Dev, "the Curry King". Walking in when India were 17 for 5 against the unpredictable Zimbabweans, Kapil, like a man possessed, turned in the finest aggressive display in modern cricket. 175 not out—the highest-ever individual score in Prudential Cup—including 17 fours and half-a-dozen sixes. It was belligerence unrivalled. India totalled 266 for 8 and then dismissed a spirited Zimbabwe for 235. Kevin Curran scored a gutsy 73.

In the other three games, West Indies downed Australia and England Pakistan by 7 wickets each. Sri Lanka beat New Zealand by 4 wickets for their only win in the competition.

After five matches and four wins each, West Indies and England were assured of a semi-final berth. To complete the formalities, the Windies convincingly beat Zimbabwe and England Sri Lanka. It was correspondingly tough for India to enter the semis. It must not lose to Australia as an equal number of points would lead to matters being decided by the scoring rate, which Australia was most certainly better at.

Overcoming this handicap, India trounced Australia by 118 runs, with Binny and Madan Lal claiming 4 wickets each. Meanwhile, Pakistan, spearheaded by an unbeaten 103 from the redoubtable Zaheer Abbas and his 152-run undefeated fourth-wicket partnership with Imran (79 n.o.), cruised to an exciting 16-run win over New Zealand and with it earned a place in the semi-finals for the first time.

Their victory was short-lived, though. Limited-overs masters West Indies crushed Pakistan by 8 wickets in the semis, restricting them to 184 in 60 overs and getting the runs without much ado. Richards scored a fine unbeaten 80.

The other semi-final saw underdogs India beat England most comprehensively by 6 wickets. The focal point of the game Mohinder Amarnath—2 for 27, and Kirti Azad—1 for 28. England's score: 213 in 60 overs.

Going in to bat, India were 46 for no wicket but then Gavaskar, first, and then Srikanth left in quick succession to leave India 50 for two. Amarnath (46) and Yashpal (61) added 92 runs and brought



Another one bites the dust.

India on road to victory. Exit Amarnath, enter Sandeep Patil. A quickfire 51 not out off 32 deliveries as India coasted to a well deserved win, with just the loss of Yashpal's wicket.

And onto the grand finale. India took on West Indies for the third time in 16 days with score at 1 all.

The Windies pace quartet of Roberts, Garner, Holding and Marshall, breathing fire, went flat out. With the Nursery End at Lord's aiding the speedsters, Indians were soon in trouble. Gavaskar, nibbling at an outgoing delivery from Roberts, left at 2. But Amarnath and Srikanth added 57. Srikanth fired in a quick 38 with 7 fours and a six off Roberts. Amarnath scored a steady 26. At lunch, India were 100 for 4. Soon they were reduced to 111 for 6. Eventually, with the help of Patil's 27, Madan Lal's 17 and a 22-run last-wicket stand, India reached 183.

Despondency set in the target seemed well within the mighty Caribbeans' reach, more so when Richards, the master, was in full form. They were 50 for the loss of Gordon Greenidge when Madan

WIMBLEDON '83

Martina Navratilova (USA) beat a determined Andrea Jaeger (USA) 6-0, 6-3 to take the women's singles Wimbledon Tennis Championship at Wimbledon (UK) on July 2. Next day John McEnroe (USA) swamped unseeded Chris Lewis (New Zealand) 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 to capture the men's singles title.

Kapil with the Cup: Lord of Lord's



chards was caught by Kapil running in from 30 yards, off Madan again for 33. And with it began the Windies landslide 66 for 5. 76 for 5 at tea off 25 overs. Play resumed and Bacchus left 76 for 6.

Then came a stubborn 43 run stand between Jeff Dujon and Malcolm Marshall. But Amarnath brought in at this stage queered the pitch exit Dujon with his first delivery exit Marshall at 124. A wicket between India and victory

before wicket. A few minutes later Kapil held aloft the Prudential World Cup.

Amarnath (26 and 3 for 12 off 7 overs) was declared the Man of the Match, as in the semi-finals. Not to be forgotten was Madan Lal's lion-hearted performance 17 and 3 for 31.

Cricket, all love to say, is unpredictable. But BBC commentators had bet their last buck on a Windies' win. They lost their buck—and India got the cup.

V KRISHNASWAMY

PRUDENTIAL DOWN THE YEARS

Basketball and baseball took America by storm because Americans love speed—and action.

And they all smirked at their transatlantic rousins. Great Britain slow monotonous Great Britain slow monotonous cricket. Five days of cricket. Man had made it to the moon, but there were these limeys playing five days of cricket!

Stung by this silent rebuke—and because of the dwindling tribe of cricket lovers worldwide—plainly exasperated by 13 men taking them for a work week ride on a 22 yard pitch, stiff and stuffy Britons gave us one day cricket. Experimented outside the island, but without success, it had to be England to give us the million pound gate one day cricket.

And so was born the quadrennial Prudential World Cup Tournament in 1975. One of Britain's most successful insurance firms, the Prudential Assurance Company sponsored this limited overs cricket contest offering unlimited delight with £1,00,000 as starters. Figures speak for the tournaments stupendous success. Prudential raked in a cool £1,90,000 of which £15,000 went to each of the eight participating teams, six Test playing nations and two invitees (Sri Lanka and East Africa). Winners West Indies automatically dubbed as the Limited overs Kings of the World got £4,000 runners up Australia £2,000 and losing semi-finalists England and New Zealand £1,000 each. The man of the match awards were £50 for league, £100 for semis and £200 for finals.

Prudential bosses were obviously pleased with their profits in the '79 World Cup. The sponsorship money was £2,50,000 and the receipts almost £3,60,000. Race-course jargon found way in cricketing columns of prestigious newspapers. Samples heavily fancied underdogs the dark horse Bookies made a beeline for the stands. With the pound going strong so was the competition, the six test-

playing nations were automatic qualifiers while a tournament was held for 15 other associate members of ICC. South Africa was barred entry. While Sri Lanka and Canada came in through the qualifying rounds.

Past winners and heavily-fancied West Indies played some fanciful cricket. And the sundae for their strokes £10,000 not forgetting the glittering 18½-inch high Prudential trophy containing 89½ ounces of sterling silver. Losing finalists England took £4,000 and semi-finalists New Zealand and Pakistan £2,000 each. Also, it paid well to become the man of the match £100 for pool play, £200 for semis and £300 for finals.

Prudential was playing for very high stakes in the third—and, sadly, last—World Cup held this June. Gate receipts are not in yet—though the conservative estimate is between £4,00,000—£4,50,000. Winners underdogs turned-dark horses India were richer by £20,000, twice the 1979 amount, and five times that in 1975. Heavily fancied-turned-also-rans West Indies collected £15,000, 50 per cent more than what they got as winners in '79. Nearly every award had gone up in monetary terms barring the man of the match prize money. There was one singular exception when Mohinder Amarnath was declared Man of the Match in the finals, he cornered £400.

All that was paid by spectators—and readily. Reason a novelty in this year's tournament, that each team had to play its opponent twice at group level, to bring out the artistic and athletic best of every cricketer. Given its success, Prudential inexplicably withdrew its sponsorship for future world cups and the hunt is now on for new ones. India and Pakistan are strong contenders for it. Whoever be the sponsors, the precedent of a thrilling and magnificent show of one-day cricket set by Prudential must at all cost be maintained.

NAGARAJAN V. S. with V. SWAMY

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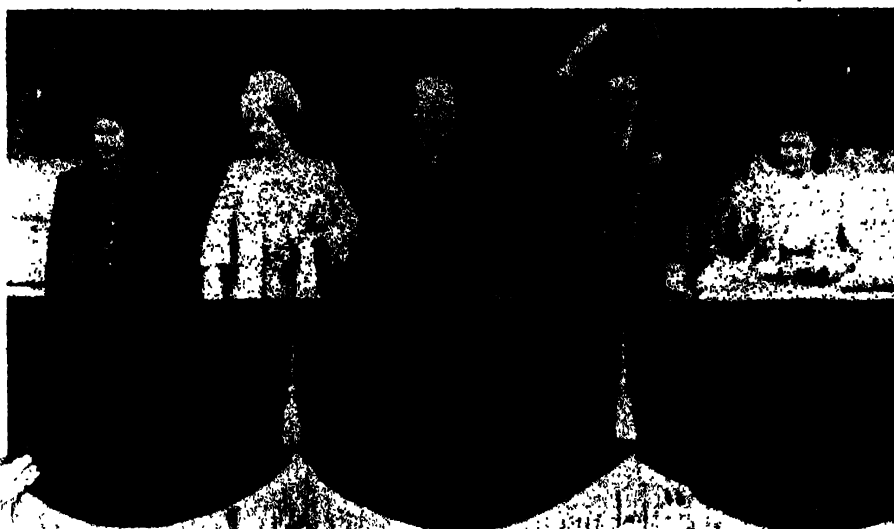
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WINSTON CHURCHILL: OF SANDWICHES AND STRATEGIES



Here are two entertaining and distinctly human selections, recorded with a fine sense of humour, of one of the great figures of our time—Britain's wartime Prime Minister, Winston Churchill.

These entertaining revelations of Churchill have been made by Phyllis Moir, his Private Secretary. Of the second selection, the author says it is chosen particularly because it is so typical of Churchill. He displays the same attention to detail in planning sandwiches for tomorrow's picnic as he does in planning a major piece of strategy. It is unusual to find a man with such a tremendous scope for detail.

A Gift For Phrase-making

Mr Churchill never talks for the sake of talking. If the conversation sinks to trivialities he relapses into bored silence. But he is always ready to hold forth endlessly on his favourite topics of politics, literature, journalism and Winston Churchill.

He loves especially to reminisce about his boyhood and his army days, how he was a dunce at Harrow, how he escaped from an enemy prison camp during the Boer War and how he was carried into

Churchill with the royalty in 1945: Gastronomical architect.

Parliament on the crest of a journalistic scoop. I have even heard him try out on some visitor whose judgment he respected a speech or a lecture he had to deliver.

When Mr Churchill is annoyed his wit can be sharp and merciless. At a dinner party in England he once got into a heated argument with his cousin, Lord Londonderry.

"Have you read my latest book?" Londonderry asked, hoping to make his point.

"No," said Churchill bitingly. "I only read for pleasure or profit." A witness of this verbal encounter laughed heartily as he told me the incident.

This gift for phrase-making on the platform is matched in his private conversation by a terrifying genius for epigram. Of Ramsay MacDonald he once said, "He has more than any other man the gift of compressing the largest amount of words into the smallest amount of thought." And referring to Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons Mr Churchill remarked, "He used to be wiser. He used to

take my advice." No wonder Baldwin dispensed with his services in the Cabinet. "I make up my mind," he complained to a colleague, explaining Churchill's exclusion from the government, "then along comes Winston with his hundred-horse-power brain, and makes me change it."

How To Make A Roast Beef Sandwich

Mr Churchill has a special fondness for picnics, not the rough and ready paper-bag affairs, but elaborately prepared little feasts of caviar, cold game, hothouse fruits, and of course, champagne. This once gave rise to an amusing little incident which I witnessed. On one occasion at a lunch in a hotel, Mr Churchill had as usual summoned the head waiter to plan the menu for a picnic that was to take place the next day. After selecting the main items Mr Churchill, a precise man in all things, set about explaining how the roast beef sandwiches were to be made.

"I want some solid substantial sandwiches," he announced to the astonished head waiter, as solemnly as though he were making a statement to the House. "Get hold of a large loaf, and don't cut the slices too thin—or too thick, either. Trim the crust off the edges, and put plenty of butter on the bread. Please see to it there's enough beef for us to know it's a beef sandwich. And make certain that the beef comes clear to the edge of the bread. I don't like to bite twice into a sandwich before I can tell what's inside of it."

All this was rattled off with a very pronounced lisp, which left the unfortunate waiter completely bewildered. "Never mind," said Mr Churchill impatiently, when he realised the man had not taken in a word. "Bring me some paper and a pencil." And then and there he proceeded to illustrate the exact size and thickness of the sandwiches with a series of quick sketches, little blueprints of gastronomical architecture.

From Great Stories From Great Lives,
edited by Herbert V. Prochnow

Centre-Stage

INDIAN DANCES 2



Sonal Mansingh Queen of grace

Amongst the umpteen styles which have emerged we will take up a few major ones and dwell on each of them briefly

Bharat Natyam

Even though its poses are reminiscent of the sculptures of the 10th century A D onwards the dance came into its present form only about a couple of centuries ago. The thematic and musical aspects of the dance are however, credited to the musicians of Tanjore courts of the 18th and 19th century.

Bharat Natyam is essentially a solo dance and has a close resemblance to the dance drama form called *Bhagvata Mela*. The dance style is characterised by straight lines diagonals and triangles which are basic motifs for executing movements as also patterns of floor choreography.

Some of the well known contemporary exponents of this dance are Sonal Mansingh, Yamini Krishnamurti, Indrani Rehman, Vyjayanthimala, Bali and Padma Subramaniam. Some of the important names dating back to the early 1920s are Balasaraswati, Rukmani Devi and Shanta Devi.

Dance repertoire The repertoire of Bharat Natyam was brought into its present form by the four eminent dance masters and musicians of Tanjore—the four brothers Ponniah and Sivanandam

the dance repertoire of the Tanjore Temple and the royal court of Tanjore; and Chinniah and Vadivelu, court musicians and composers.

The dance repertoire was so arranged that various styles of dance composition could be presented in a single evening's performance and as an entertainment for the last kings of Tanjore.

Alarippu It is a ritual dance prelude accompanied by rhythm syllables intoned by *nattuvanan* (conductor-choreographer) and accompanied by the drum in slow, medium and fast tempo (*Kala*). The gliding movement of the neck, and beautiful embellishments of neck, eyes and breasts are rendered with a gracious smile. The most beautiful postures and cadences of the arms and hands are reserved for this dance of divine adoration.

Jatiswaram Here, the patterns of melody are given visible form in varied sequences of dance. The dance begins with the rhythmic flexion of the neck in slow double, triple or quadruple timing (*tala*). The movements are sculptural in nature. The stately gait to each side and the rhythmic progression forward or back

with the movements of *Jatiswaram*—a beautiful synthesis of melody and rhythm in dance form.

Varne It is the most elaborate composition of the dance which calls forth the versatility of the danseuse in pure dance and mime. *Varne* is evenly balanced between expository dance and pure dance and the combination of both in the fine musical theme (*charanan*). The most fascinating element of the *varne* is the exposition of the transient movements of love (*sanchari bhava*) in mimetic dance. *Varne* takes 90 minutes but by limiting repetition of verses it is now danced in half the time.

Tillana It is a joyous fantasy of pure dance, the most graceful and lyrical of all styles of Bharat Natyam. Exquisite flexions of neck, breast, waist, elusive play of bewitching glances and vivid contrast between sculptural postures and slow or rapid movement, provoke a brilliant summary of dance artistry in the final inter of the dance recital.

V.S. New Delt

(To be continued)

On The Lighter Side

The Academic Hierarchy
(as seen on the notice board of a Computer laboratory)

A Vice Chancellor/A Principal
leaps tall buildings in a single bound
is more powerful than a locomotive
is faster than a speeding bullet
walks on water,
gives policy to God.

A Head of Department
leaps short buildings in a single bound
is more powerful than a shunting engine
is just as fast as a speeding bullet
walks on water if it is calm
talks with God

A Professor
leaps short buildings only with running
start and favourable winds,
is almost as powerful as a shunting engine
is slightly slower than a speeding bullet
walks on water in an indoor swimming pool,
talks with God if special request is approved!

A Reader/Senior Lecturer
barely clears a prefabricated hut,
loses a tug of war with locomotive
can fire a speeding bullet,
swims well,
is occasionally addressed by God.

A Lecturer
makes high marks on the wall when trying
to clear tall buildings
is run over by a locomotive
can sometimes handle a gun without
injuring himself
dog paddles

talks to animals
A Graduate Student
runs into buildings
recognises locomotives two times out of three

is not issued ammunition
can stay afloat with a life jacket
talks to walls
An Undergraduate
falls over doorstep when trying to enter buildings

says look at the choo choo
wets himself with a water pistol
plays in mud puddles
mumbles to himself
A Departmental Secretary/A Registrar
lifts buildings and walks under them
kicks locomotives off the tracks
catches speeding bullets in teeth and eats them

freezes water with a single glance
is GOD!!!

Rita Routier

How are the roads around here?
Fine, we've abolished the bad roads.
Big job, wasn't it?
Not at all, wherever the going is specially hard we don't call it a road we call it a detour.

Waiter is this peach or apple pie?
Can't you tell from the taste?
No, I can't.
Well then what difference does it make?
Ashok Bakshi Dehra Dun

Pick Of The Month

Menu: Real Nuts And Cookies



Ging hungry was one thing the US space shuttle astronauts didn't have to worry about when looked as though their mission might be extended by a day or two reports AP

"I think Rita packed enough food for us to stay in space for 10 days" said

Sally Ride and Robert Crippen (in front) John Fabian (middle) and Norm Thagard and Rick Hauck (in the rear) They took up the challenge

Commander Robert Crippen Thanks to Rita M Rapp Challenger's crew has dined from a menu that has 20 coverages and 75 foods

including steak, shrimp cocktail, Italian vegetables, smoked turkey and cauliflower with cheese

During a midweek dinner, one of the astronauts even dished up compliments to the chef, asking the ground communicator to 'tell Rita the barbecue is great'

Space eating has improved a lot in the two decades since Rita took charge

In the mercury programme the food was in metal tubes like toothpaste and astronauts squeezed it into their mouths That was thought to be the only way people could ever eat in space because of weightlessness Food will not stay on the plate as on earth and engineers worried that droplets of food floating around the cockpit would contaminate equipment

But Rita helped develop a way of partially drying food and compressing it into bite-sized cubes which were coated with gelatin to reduce crumbs It was terrific engineering but lousy dining, she said

They didn't have the

correct texture or taste. "What we sent up, we usually got back," she said.

Searching for a more palatable solution, Rita scored her "big breakthrough" when she prepared pouches of rehydratable turkey and dressing for the Apollo VIII astronauts on Christmas eve 1968

"It was determined that surface tension (of the liquid) held the food on the spoon," said Rita. If you very carefully aimed you could get it to your mouth. If you hit your arm through it goes bouncing all over."

Today's astronauts in addition to an expanded menu have condiments liquid salt and pepper, hot sauce and ketchup—and snack items such as peanuts and cookies

Food is in pop-top cans or plastic containers and is eaten with a fork or spoon. The menu provides 3000 calories a day and includes nutrients that have been determined necessary for space travellers

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- A multi-jointed three-fingered robot which can hold sticks and tie knots as skilfully as human fingers
- A new kind of chip which will process information over 10 times faster than conventional silicon chips
- Advanced chemical research in the quest for alternative energy sources
- New designs for earthquake proof high rise buildings

All these extraordinary high priority, high technology projects are being developed in Tsukuba, a single multi-billion dollar science city which has been built from scratch, 60 km outside Tokyo. Little known outside Japan, the city is rapidly emerging as the nation's greatest asset in the feverish international competition to produce breakthrough

technologies in such fields as lasers, robotics, bionics and sophisticated electronics

Forty three governmental and one private research institution as well as two universities stand today where only a decade ago, there were half a-dozen small towns that were clustered amid palm groves and farmland. About 11,000 researchers, specialists and their support staff are engaged in intense scientific work in the very latest technology. Counting their dependents, the total population of this city of brains is now around 21,500

Tsukuba first evolved in 1963 when the Japanese Government decided that overcrowding in metropolitan Tokyo was leading to a deterioration of the research environment. It wanted to provide a clean, spacious city where scientists could con-

gregate to live, compete and find inspiration. Worthwhile though the objective was Tsukuba had a slow incubation since many scientists were reluctant to abandon the cultural delights available in Tokyo for a rural district. Indeed, till today not all the researchers have moved into the housing provided at Tsukuba some continue to commute three hours to work each day from Tokyo

But social and other amenities have continued to improve. Tsukuba now has supermarkets, discount stores, grocery stores, banks and post offices in each housing estate. For relaxation there are 94 parks, plazas and swimming pools and children have a choice of 14 schools, from kindergartens to high schools, with 22 more planned. An expressway under construction will reduce driving time to Tokyo by 50 minutes

About 400 foreign scholars

and technicians from 51 countries are now conducting research at Tsukuba laboratories, while nearly 10,000 foreigners visit the research institutes each year. However, visitors from the Soviet Union and other East European countries are barred from this scientific centre for security reasons

The concentration of talent at Tsukuba is so high that just one atom has dropped on it would wipe out 40 per cent of the major research institutes of Japan. Nightmarish though the prospect may seem in pacifist Japan today, the danger of such drastic devastation is considered minimal. Instead, this close interaction of the scientific community in a small area is regarded as a great national resource—helping Japan outpace the US and other advanced nations in technological development.

Courtesy Gentleman

CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-12

1. Boston and Cambridge-Post, Massachusetts, USA, on October 9, 1876, between Alexander Graham Bell and his assistant Thomas Watson. The conversation was transmitted over a two-mile-long outdoor wire. The first long-distance telephone conversation took place between Boston and New York in 1884
2. Toxicology
3. Kautiysa
4. Stratford-on-Avon
5. Bhanu Athaiya
6. When its speed exceeds 1,100 ft per second, which is the velocity of sound
7. Carthage
8. Thomas L. Friedman of *The New York Times* and Loren Jenkins of the *Washington Post* shared the award in international reporting for their separate coverage of the massacre of Palestinians at two refugee camps in Beirut last September
9. He is the first American astronaut to orbit the earth
10. Sarkaria Commission

Winners

First Prize (all-correct/one-error): 1. V. Pushpa, Delhi. 2. S.G. Deshmukh, Bombay. 3. M.G. Sampath Kumar, Bangalore. 4. D.A. Tambe, Pantnagar (UP). 5. Jagdish N. Srivastava, Lucknow. 6. Anju Arora, Delhi. 7. A.K. Ananth Shenoy, Mangalore. 8. Parijat Sinha, Lucknow. 9. Devender Singh, New Delhi. 10. Manjul, New Delhi.

Second Prize (one-error): 1. Krishna Kumar Kurup, Nagda. 2. Antoinette Fernandez, Secunderabad. 3. Raghu Nambiar, Bangalore. 4. Lakshmi Vedagiri, Madras. 5. Piyush Sharma, New Delhi.

Third Prize (one-error): 1. Nasser Dubey, Secunderabad. 2. Mohinder Kumar, Delhi. 3. P.S. Ravi Shanker, Hyderabad. 4. Sumit Ukil, Calcutta. 5. Pradeep Saikia, Gauhati.

Consolation Prize (one-error):

1. Rajesh Kr. Premani, Patna. 2. Surajit Roy, Patna. 3. Deepa Pant, Muzaffarnagar. 4. Giselle Lobo Prabhu, Mangalore. 5. P.V. Rao, Waltair. 6. Jaidev Sehgal, Muzaffarnagar. 7. Tarakeshwar Prasad Mishra, Charbatia (Orissa). 8. Vimala Srinivasan, Vellore. 9. Rajiv Yadav, Rourkela. 10. Pufak Lahiry, Gauhati.

SPORTS QUIZ-20

1. No, except overthrows
2. None
3. Yes, only one is deducted
4. Never
5. Santos
6. No
7. Dwight Davis (USA)

Winners

First Prize (all-correct): 1. Ram Gopal Samariya, Mahwa (Rajasthan). 2. Vijaya M. Bhatt, Jaipur. Consolation Prize (all-correct): 1. Syed Waheeduddin Peerzada, Burhanpur (Madhya Pradesh). 2. Sunil Chand Jain, New Delhi. 3. Rohit Awasthi, Pathankot. 4. M.G. Sampath Kumar, Bangalore. 5. V. Sampath Kumar, Bhilai.

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SOLUTION TO KENWORDS-20

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| I | M | P | I | S | H | R | | X | | T | | |
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| A | B | I | O | | | | | | | | S | |
| L | A | M | A | | C | O | N | G | R | E | S | S |

Winners

First Prize (all-correct): 1. Amit Bhargava, Allahabad. 2. Lakshmi Kamalakar, New Delhi.

Consolation Prize (all-correct): 1. Gururaj H. Naik, Bangalore. 2. Bijl Jacob, Bombay. 3. S.M.S. Mathur, Jodhpur. 4. B. Vikram, Secunderabad. 5. C. Venu Gopal, Pune.

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Pen Friends



Ravinder Singh, 391, R.A. Bazar, Meerut Cantt. (Football, skating, penfriendship).

Man Mohan Kumar (17), Nandkishor House, Barbigha, Munger-811 101 (Hypnotism, astrology, chess).

Ebrahim A.M. (20), Room No. 28, 70, Mohd. Ali Road, Bombay-400 003 (Philately, penfriendship).

Shekhar Kumar Sinha (20), Postal Store Depot, Patna G P.O., Patna-800 001 (Reading, penfriendship, travelling, exchanging gifts, cricket, chess, carrom, photography).

Ajeaya Kumar Gupta (18), Kharadi Tola, Pande Hata, Gorakhpur-273 001, (Reading magazines, touring and learning, re-

solving difficult problems, badminton, penfriendship).

Poonam Jain (20), Maya Bazar, Baraut, Meerut (Penfriendship, travelling, movies, disco music, dancing).

Ava Khan (24), B/1, Sadhanpur Housing Estate, P.O. Burdwan (Penfriendship, travelling, reading).

Jyoti Prasad Chotray (21), Kommappalli Street, Berhampur-760 004 (Philately, viewcards, exchanging gifts, books).

Padmrag Tam Shesham (21), 17/84, M.O. Flats, C.I.D. Colony, L.B.S. Nagar, Patna-800 023 (Music, badminton, reading magazines).

Raja Shrestha (25), Post Box No. 2789, Kathmandu, Nepal (Reading, photography, exchanging views).

Sanjib Sikdar (31), Rabindra Nagar, Asansol-713 304 (Football, cricket, lawn tennis, photography).

R.P. Rimal (23), P.B. No. 2163, Kathmandu, Nepal (Correspondence, reading magazines).

Vinodkumar Govan (33), P.O. Box 6112, Johannesburg, South Africa. (Writing letters).

Arun Kumar Tiwari (19), Tiwari Niwas, Pratap Nagar, Bhandup, Bombay-400 078. (Reading, acting, music).

Sanjeev Kumar (25), Post Box No. 16, Muzaffarpur-842 001 (Penfriendship, music, reading, movies).

Vandana Wagh (19), B/102 Nepamilla, Nepanagar (Singing, painting, reading, penfriendship).

Sagar Mazumdar (20), Road No. 3, Juran Chapra, P.O. Muzaffarpur-842 001 (Penfriendship, reading, debating, cricket, group-discussion).

Harish Trimbuk Kulkarni (16), Anandashram, Bhramपुरi, Dundia Bazar, Baroda (Sports, penfriendship, reading magazines, draughting).

Dharm Veer Arora (21), 221 Main Road, Gandhi Colony, Muzaffarnagar-251 001 (Management).

Beat Street

The Innerlight: Swinging Music



EVERY EVENING except Mondays, the sounds of swing can be heard emanating from the Rotisserie, the French restaurant of Centaur Hotel, situated just off the environs of Bombay's old airport

The young band responsible for this chugging jazz sound is The Innerlight, which has been performing at this venue for well nigh two years. The members comprise Elena D Souza (vocals), Johnny Rodrigues

(sax, clarinet), Donald Ferreira (guitar), Kelsey Carvalho (fender bass) and spokesman and 'band leader' Benny Soans (drums). The latest addition is the McCoy Tyner influenced pianist, Johnny Fernandes

"We got together mainly with the idea to work out progressive music" affirms Soans, "which was not happening with my previous set-up". The band which is more into swing and modern jazz, however, have a repertoire that includes pop disco funk and even rock. They perform the music of Natalie Cole, Chaka Khan, Stevie Wonder, Herbie Hancock, Miles Davis, Grover Washington Jr and Chicago besides a few of their own compositions

"It is good we get an international audience that can appreciate our music," muses lead guitarist Pereira who on the other hand laments that "the exclusiveness of the restaurant keeps away local music lovers

However, there is no satisfaction as we get ample opportunities to improve and add to our repertoire."

Fernandes, who is the fourth pianist to be working with The Innerlight, is a victim of the Maharashtra Government's new tax levies on hotels which employ bands. His contract at another hotel was terminated and so he joined The Innerlight, which was on the lookout for a pianist. Being an avowed jazzman, he is happy with the company he presently keeps, "as jazz is the best way I can express what's inside me"

With the present uncertainty hovering over Bombay's hotel bands, as a result of the new tax levies, the future for contracted performing musicians does not appear too bright. But The Innerlight is maintaining an optimistic front. We hope the people will recognise our music for what it's worth

Melody, Bombay

Booktalk



TOWARDS A NEW SOCIETY

A sustainable society is one in which "population size will more or less be stationary, energy will be used far more efficiently, and the economy will be fuelled largely with renewable sources of energy. As a result, people and industrial activity will be more widely dispersed, far less concentrated in urban agglomerations than they are in a petroleum-fuelled society." Lester Brown's book, however, is not the portrayal of an Utopian dream as the last few lines suggest. It is more in the nature of a warning as well as a concrete analysis as to how mankind can be saved from destruction. To Brown, "the key to national security is

sustainability". He states that non military threats like soil erosion, the deterioration of the earth's basic biological systems and the depletion of oil reserves are more of a challenge to all nations than military threats. Ecological stresses and resource scarcities have already resulted in inflation, unemployment, capital scarcity and monetary instability. Brown predicts that ultimately these economic stresses would translate into social unrest

A very readable book, *Building A Sustainable Society* is in two parts. In the first part entitled 'Converging Demands' Brown explains how we are eroding the base of our civilisation through the destruction of soil and food resources, deforestation, overfishing and overgrazing. He draws parallels with the Mayan Civilisation of Guatemala which collapsed due to continued soil erosion as a result of which the population faced starvation. He analyses the pressure of population on land in modern times and argues that we are unthinkingly shrinking the economy's resource base in order to feed the growing world population.

Brown, however, does not indulge only in doomday predictions in this book. He suggests alternatives that would ensure the survival of our society. The second part of the book, 'The Path To Sustainability', deals with the progress already

made in certain countries towards the transition to a sustainable society. It also recommends how further improvement could be effected in various countries. He analyses how we can work towards stabilising population and achieve a zero growth rate, preserve our resources through land planning, reforestation and energy recycling, and develop programmes to capture renewable energy from the sun

Brown's book is of interest not only to policy makers and planners but also to the general reader. It is quite evident that the author, who is also an agricultural scientist and an economist, has done much research before writing the book. There are many charts, tables and valuable statistics as well as an upto date bibliography. The book's charm lies in the fact that although the author has dealt with what is in essence a technical theme, the treatment is non technical enough to attract readers from all disciplines. It is, in fact, a level headed discussion of problems and solutions. The style is simple and lucid and makes for good reading. Furthermore, unlike most books, it does not concentrate unduly on any country; it deals with the very topical problems of environmental control from a global point of view.

S B., New Delhi

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY

Lester R. Brown; published by W.W. Norton & Company Ltd., New York. London, price: \$ 14.95; pages: 434.

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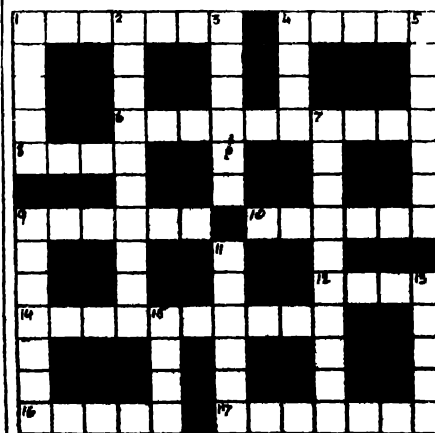
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- 1 Disturbance ends ancient vehicle (7)
- 4 Dravidian language with a thankful start (5)
- 6 Members of an insurgent group in politics starts with a pronoun (5, 6)
- 8 Site of a mausoleum built by Shah Jahan (4).
- 9 A proof-corrector (6)
- 10 Visions with a paper quantity in the middle (6)
- 12 Cine resort (4)
- 14 Gratification to eat in the beginning (10)
- 16 Oscillate to gain in the middle (5)
- 17 Pakistan cricketer who played one Test in 1962 ends with a sailor (1, 6)

DOWN

- 1 We have a border dispute with them (5)
- 2 & 15 He wrote *The Jungle Book* (7, 7)
- 3 Canter in an exalted state (6)
- 4 Former US President thanks first (4)
- 5 A stupid person in women (7)
- 7 Start below with a world peace organisation (10)
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- 11 Self government has conflict in between (6)
- 13 Grade Hoover formerly of the FBI (5)
- 15 See 2 down



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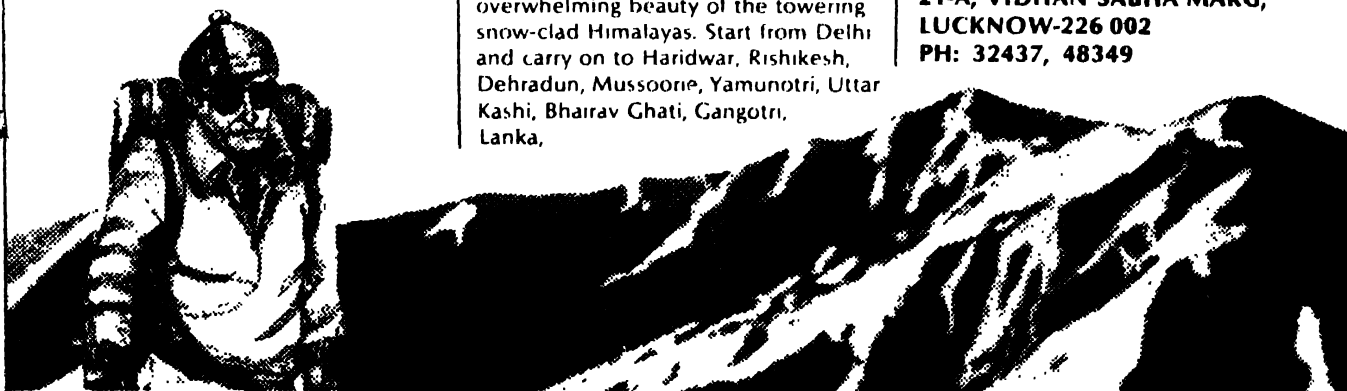
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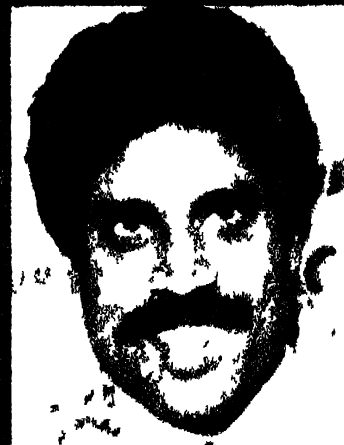
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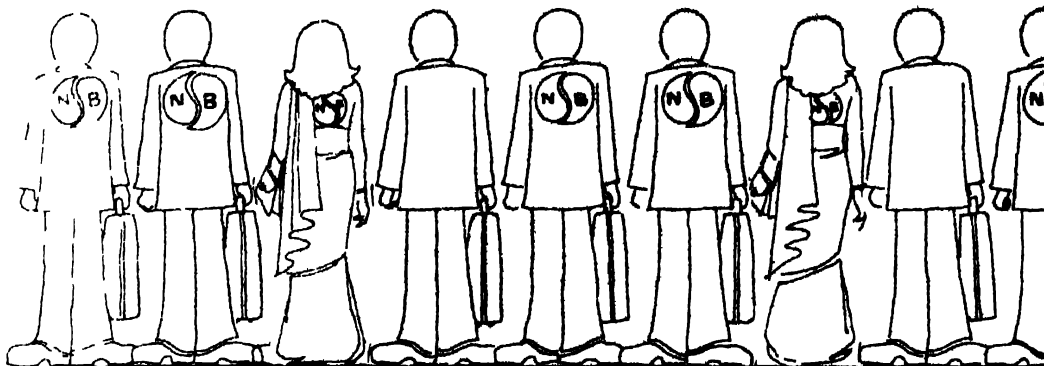
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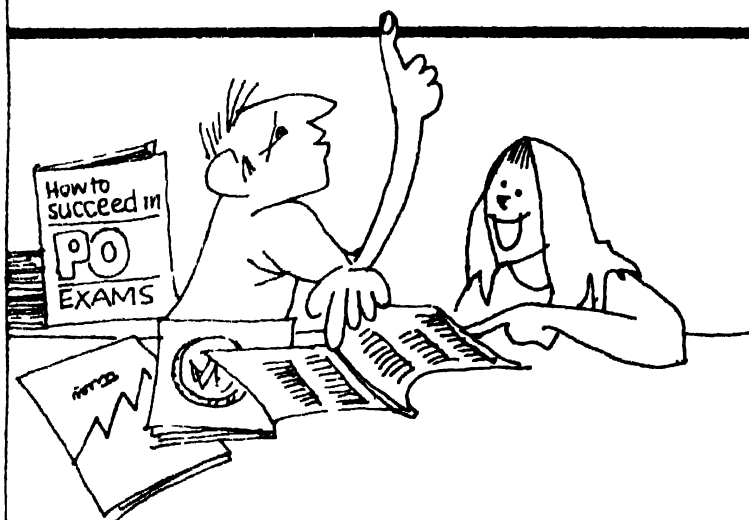


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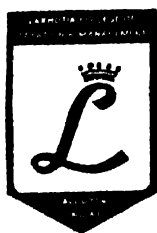
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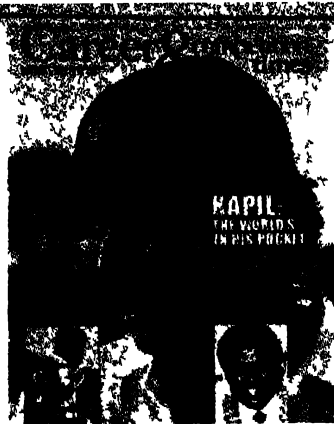
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Kapil The one-day wonder. See page 12.

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IAS TOPPERS An interview with Keshni Anand, the first among girls in the 1982 Civil Services Exam.

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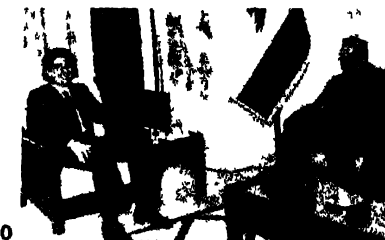
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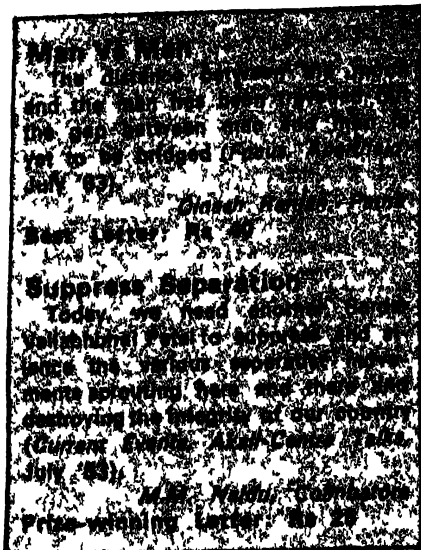
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R G Sood, Simla

Legacy Of The British

In *Focus* (July '83), Sanjukta Banerji has rightly said that communalism is the legacy of the British policy of divide and rule and certain political parties are still following it to satisfy their own ends. Religion has so infested our society that even communists, to whom religion is taboo, preach here in India their 'ism' with the help of religion. Moreover, the press also fans communalism with its irresponsible headlines.

R C Goyal, Solan

Memory Talk

Hello Folks (July '83) was meaningless. We are absorbing and remembering more facts than our ancestors did in a world of computers, a good memory

is hardly an asset.

Ali Akbar Tehareally, Madras

I can say from personal experience that one can concentrate on the subject in hand better if one has developed keen interest in it.

Some three years ago, I had to study an entirely new subject—Corporate Planning—for my Master of Management Science exams. I read it for just half an hour daily for exactly 365 days and secured distinction in it!

K D. Singh, Nasik

Challenge For The Poor

A closed door conference of seven European nations (*Current Events, Williamsburg Summit Just Another Meet*, July '83) is an eye-opener for the Third World countries. The blue-eyed boy from Hollywood has assured concessional and increased credit to the developing countries while at home his budget deficit made no room for any further liability! Keeping in view the declining rate of contribution to international financial institutions, it seems futile to talk of a new economic and monetary system more suitable to the developing countries. It is high time these countries, too, thought of a new strategy to meet the challenge.

Satyra Verma, Simla

Statesman Without A State

The humiliating expulsion of PLO leader Yasser Arafat from Syria (*Newsmakers*, July '83) is bound to keep him eclipsed, though it will be naive to suppose that the incident marks his end as a leader and decision-maker.

Yet, his efforts to get a lesser Palestine may go in vain or he may only be partially successful. But it is a fact that he will go down in history as the most famous statesman without a state.

Jaydip Mishra, Rengali Dam (Orissa)

A Straw In The Wind ?

Women, on the one hand, are lauding the Supreme Court verdict (*Current Events, SC Verdict*, July '83), of corroboration not being essential in the evidence of a rape case, as a reprieve for the raped, on the other, Malti Devi, a married, rape victim, is running from pillar to post (*Indian Express*, July 9) in search of justice as if for a requiem. Despite this verdict, women continue to get a raw deal. Isn't this ruling a straw in the wind?

Lakshmi Kamalekar, New Delhi

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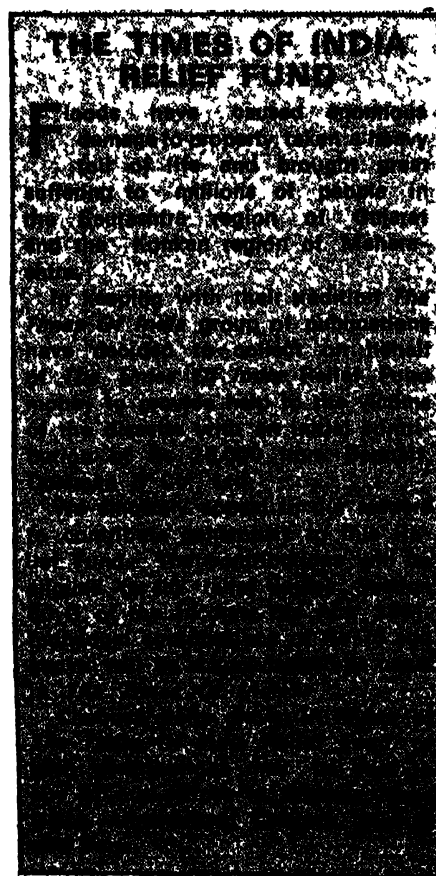
Our readers have sent in names of some universities/institutions conducting computer courses which we have inadvertently failed to incorporate in our *Careers : Computers* (July '83). They are

(a) Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar, offers a one-year P.G. diploma course in Computer Sciences and Applications and two six-week courses in FORTRAN Programming and BASIC Programming. It's now a UGC-recognised computer centre.

(b) Madras University, offers an applications-oriented M.Com degree course in Business Systems, having subjects like Systems Analysis and Data Processing, Computer Programming, Management Information Systems (MIS), Accounting Systems and Costing Systems.

(c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Boston, USA, offers Masters and Ph D programmes in Computer Sciences.

—Editor



Hello folks...



A Sunday newspaper reported that the night India won the Prudential World Cup, nearly everyone stood up and sang the national anthem at the Coffee Shop in the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. This unusual burst of patriotism made me ask myself "What was so exceptional about this victory which motivated the elite of Bombay to act so uncharacteristically."

"With nothing happening to inspire pride in our country, Kapil gave us an occasion to be proud of," came the reply.

"But how did Kapil do it? If he can, can't we do it too?"

"Yes, we can if we analyse the Kapil strategy and translate it into practice."

The Kapil strategy in short was: be a good leader and not a boss; assess your weaknesses; select appropriate tactics; seize every opportunity that comes your way; and do not lose heart during moments of crisis.

The first step—being a good leader and not a boss—involves developing team spirit and inspiring your colleagues to put up a combined effort. Every member of your team must do something to ensure victory. You should know the capabilities of your boys and understand where you stand. West Indies Captain Clive Lloyd gave full credit to Kapil on this count: "He's been able to rally the entire team behind him." The first step Kapil took towards this end was not to act authoritatively. He was always "one of them", giving due respect to senior players and

guiding the younger ones. An admirable trait, when one takes into account the stories about many earlier captains whose treatment of their teammates at times left much to be desired. Kapil, on the contrary, gave pride of place to Sunil Gavaskar, the former skipper, and Mohinder Amarnath, the man of the Test. On the field, he was a constant source of inspiration, exhorting his team to greater heights. Off the field, he was an amiable and modest colleague, ever-ready to advise and console failures. This helped in smoothening out personal rivalries, inner tensions, regional loyalties and commercialism. The net result was that "we clicked because every man threw in everything he had and Kapil led from the front." And they turned the world upside down.

Another component of Kapil's strategy was to carefully assess the weak points of his team. He realised that their greatest weakness, particularly in the one-day matches, has been fielding. In an interview he pointed out that his first priority would be fielding, and he would not accept "anyone who does not give his all in the field". To show that he was serious and meant business, he specially flew to Bombay, interrupting his county commitments to Northamptonshire, to be present at the time of selection. In England, Kapil made his boys go through intensive practice, keeping them in the field for six hours a day. It was a result of this that the Indian team showed tremendous fighting spirit at Old Trafford and Lord's.

Kapil carefully selected his tactics for each game and changed them at appropriate moments. He felt that field placings were very important and one could feel the touch of professionalism and sound thinking in his decisions. Kapil also manoeuvred the bowling cleverly. "Each time India looked in trouble, Kapil's shrewd bowling changes swung the game back in their favour," wrote Sreedhar Pillai from London in *India Today*. It was his intelligent use of tactics that made our medium pace bowlers, often ridiculed by critics,

the major reason of our winning the World Cup.

Yet another aspect of the Kapil strategy was "a canny seizing of opportunity". Vinod Mehta has aptly elaborated it in the *Sunday Observer*: "I am sure neither Kapil Dev nor any of his team thought victory over Australia was possible in the return match when the Aussies went in to bat; or that the West Indies could be bowled out for less than 183 runs. However, as wickets began to fall, opportunity reared its lovely head. And it must be said that on each occasion Kapil and his men grasped it with both hands."

"It is something we seldom do in non-cricketing areas. Frequently, we fail because we simply do not perceive the opportunity; if we do, we respond so late that we are out of the race before it has begun."

Determination and not losing heart during moments of crisis was another step vital to our skipper's strategy. No one believed that our team had a chance of winning the World Cup. In fact, the London bookies had offered 50:1 odds against India winning the Cup. Kapil took up the challenge and determined that he and his boys would prove the pundits wrong. His determination demolished the myth of British superiority and dismissed the Australians for the lowest score recorded in the tournament. It was this confidence and determination that saw the Indians through their moments of crises and helped them reach the top. Kapil's unbeaten 175 (the highest individual score ever in a World Cup match), made when the Indian score was 17 for 5, is a case in point.

What Kapil did at Lord's can be done in other fields too—schools, colleges, universities, offices, factories and farms—if we all play as a team for a common goal.

R. Thalan

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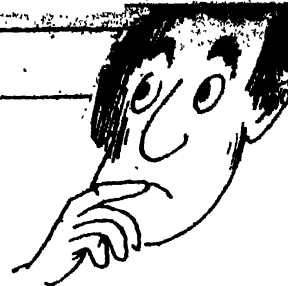
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TEST YOUR WORD POWER

BY AYCEE



Tick the word or phrase you believe is nearest in meaning to the key word.

1. **absorbent**: A: engrossing B: deeply felt C: substance capable of sucking in D: a liquid substance capable of dissolving one or more substances
2. **adhesive**: A: narrow strip of material used for tying parcels B: mould to hold a broken bone in place C: material used for binding round a wound D: substance that sticks things together
3. **amoral**: A: insensitive B: tyrannical C: lacking moral responsibility D: unearthly
4. **amputate**: A: to cut off by surgery B: reduce sharply C: put to sleep D: make insensible to pain
5. **connotation**: A: notes added by way of explanation B: an implied, additional meaning of a word C: the direct meaning of a word D: serious thought
6. **contiguous**: A: constant B: lines continuing at the same distance C: touching D: lying near to but not touching
7. **debut**: A: duty B: first appearance in public C: first public showing of a play D: an upper-class girl
8. **effluent**: A: wealthy B: flowing out of liquid or gas C: outpouring of thought D: discharge of waste liquid matter from a factory
9. **fatal**: A: climactic B: permanent C: deadly D: too deep
10. **grandiose**: A: omniplus B: causing expense C: imposing D: full of pompous words
11. **grievance**: A: deep sorrow B: angry exchange of words C: real or imaginary ground for complaint D: legal action
12. **ingenuity**: A: frankness B: cleverness and skill C: creation D: innocence
13. **ingest**: A: to take into the body B: take in greedily C: force into something D: bury
14. **lax**: A: negligent B: irregular C: slow D: generous
15. **nocturnal**: A: dreamy B: active by night C: sleep-inducing D: sharp-edged
16. **omit**: A: to leave out B: send out C: decide D: throw up
17. **piracy**: A: unlawful killing B: sea-robbery C: kidnapping D: house-breaking
18. **scourge**: A: cause of suffering B: curse C: diseased blood D: dirt
19. **transcend**: A: to rise above B: change position C: pierce through D: encroach upon
20. **trounce**: A: to defeat B: turn round and round quickly C: submit D: roll

(Answers on page 51)

8. **tout à fait** (Fr): wholly yours; at your service; entirely.
9. **tout à l'heure** (Fr): presently; very soon; just a moment ago; just now.
10. **tout bien ou rien** (Fr): everything well (done) or nothing (attempted).
11. **tout de suite** (Fr): at once, immediately.
12. **tout ensemble** (Fr): all together; general effect; the assemblage of parts or details, as in a work of art; considered as forming a whole.
13. **tout le monde** (Fr): all the world; everybody.
14. **tovarich** (R): comrade (tovarish, tovarisch).

Note: L—Latin; Fr—French; R—Russian.

QUOTABLE QUOTES



Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.

Francis Bacon

The human species, according to the best theory I can form of it, is composed of two distinct races, *the men who borrow and the men who lend.*

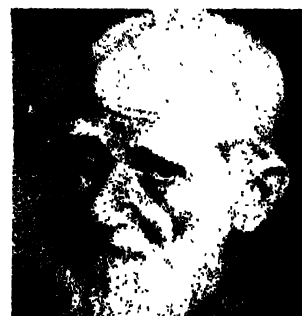
Charles Lamb

A mere copier of nature can never produce anything great.

Sir Joshua Reynolds

I am certain of nothing but the holiness of the heart's affections and the truth of the imagination.—What the imagination seizes as beauty must be truth.

John Keats



We have no more right to consume happiness without producing it than to consume wealth without producing it.

George Bernard Shaw

There is nothing so unthinkable as thought, unless it be the absence of thought.

Samuel Butler

Let us be thankful for the fools; but for them the rest of us could not succeed.

Mark Twain

The art of medicine consists of amusing the patient while nature cures the disease.

Voltaire

Unless a man feels he has a good enough memory, he should never venture to lie.

Michel De Montaigne

FOREIGN WORDS

1. **suigeneris** (L): of his, her, its, or their own kind.
2. **tableau vivant** (Fr): living picture.
3. **tant mieux** (Fr): so much the better.
4. **tant pis** (Fr): so much the worse.
5. **tempus fugit** (L): time flies.
6. **terminus ad quem** (L): the end to which; final or latest limiting point.
7. **terminus a quo** (L): the end from which; beginning; starting point; earliest limiting point.

KAPIL DEV

WHAT WICKETCRAFT!

BY V SWAMY



Picture Jesse Owens on a 22-yard pitch—and you've pictured Kapil Dev. He came like a bolt from the blue to storm the Prudential Cup—and went home with the world in his pocket. An insight into why he has been dubbed the "Haryana hurricane"

"I think Kapil Dev did a marvellous job. The fellow came here with an ordinary team but he took his chances and got them to rally around him. They turned out to be a very good one-day side." So said West Indies skipper Clive Lloyd after India's superlative performance in the third Prudential World Cup.

Being the captain of the previous two World Cup-winning squads, Lloyd knew what he was saying. It may have been Mohinder Amarnath in the semi-final and final, Roger Binny against Australia, who did yeoman service for India, but the most important contribution came from Kapil. As some scribes said, he set a "personal example" and "led from the front".

Twenty-year-old Kapil was a member of the ill-fated 1979 World Cup team which lost all its three matches. And he became captain under difficult circumstances. Sunil Gavaskar, the erstwhile skipper of the team which got mauled by Pakistan in Pakistan, was still the best choice for the captaincy in the books of many a worthy cricket watcher.

Nevertheless, Kapil was appointed the captain for the West Indies tour where he acquitted himself very well. Though India lost the series 0-2, Kapil scored 254 runs besides capturing 17 wickets in the five Tests. Then came the World Cup and rest is history.

Born in Chandigarh on January 6, 1959, Kapil started making news in his teens. A tall, well-built Haryana lad, Kapil made his first class debut in Ranji Trophy against Punjab in 1975-76, when he was barely 17. That match at Rohtak was a sensational start to his career. He took six for 39. From then, there was only one way for him, and that was up.

His first tour with the Indian team was to Pakistan in 1978. He made his debut at Faisalabad and opened the bowling after Pakistan elected to bat first. Though Kapil got no wicket in that innings, he had the misfortune of seeing wicketkeeper Sayed Kirmani floor the redoubtable Zaheer Abbas early in innings. Zaheer went on to score a masterly 176. Kapil had to wait till the second innings for his first Test scalp, and that was Sadiq Mohammed caught by Gavaskar in the slips for 16.



Kapil the skipper: Planning a crucifixion.

In the only innings he batted, he was caught by substitute Haroon Rashid off Mushtaq Mohammed for eight. With this rather sedate opening in Test cricket, Kapil went on to take seven wickets, the second highest after B.S. Chandrasekhar, but at an exorbitant cost of 60.85 apiece. He totalled 159 in five innings with 59 as his highest.

This series marked the exit of our spinning trio of B.S. Bedi, E.A.S. Prasanna and Chandra. Only S. Venkataraghavan was left. From now on a new era came into existence: the emergence of our dependency on Kapil—the medium pacer.

He then took 36 wickets in 11 Tests against West Indies and England.

In 1979, Australia, under Kim Hughes, came to India for six Tests and this was the beginning of our near-complete dependence on Kapil. He was the most successful bowler on either side, with a record haul for Indo-Australia encounters with 28 wickets at 22.35 apiece. He took five wickets in an innings two times. This was the first series in which none of the spinning trio played. Dilip Doshi made his debut and took 27 wickets. Apart from his bowling, Kapil scored 212 runs with 83 as his highest.

Pakistan came next. They lost 0-2, and Kapil established himself as the supremo in Indian cricket. Kapil captured 32 wickets at the cost of a mere 17.68 per wicket. He also scored 278 runs at an average of 30.88. His high came in the

Fifth Test at Chepauk, Madras. India dismissed the visitors for 272, Kapil claiming four for 90. In reply, India ran up 430 with 166 from Gavaskar and an attacking 84 from Kapil. In Pakistan's second innings, Kapil bowled his heart out and bagged a career-best seven for 56.

At Calcutta, Kapil completed his double. In the very same Test he reached his thousand runs and hundred wickets. He thus became the youngest to reach the double at the age of 21 years and 27 days.

In addition he created a world record of capturing 74 wickets in a calendar year. He eclipsed Australian Graham McKenzie's record of 71 wickets in 1964. Though McKenzie had taken 14 Tests, Kapil took 18.

From then on it was milestones and more milestones. He became the third Indian bowler to take 200 wickets, the first two being Bedi and Chandra. Kapil was the youngest to capture 200 wickets. He reached his 2,000 runs, too, and became the first Indian to achieve the double of 2,000 runs and 200 wickets. At present Kapil, in 53 Tests, has 206 wickets at 29.52 apiece and 2,253 runs at 32.64 an innings. He has three centuries to his credit.

In recent years there have been comparisons galore between Kapil, Ian Botham of England, Imran Khan of Pakistan and Richard Hadlee of New Zealand, as to who is the best all-rounder in the world.

In the World Cup, Kapil outshone the other three, though Imran despite being not allowed to bowl, performed exceedingly well with the bat. Hadlee, in patches in the World Cup, and then in the first Test of the current series against England, has staked claims too. Only Botham, who till before this Test had 3,266 runs and 267 wickets from 59 Tests, seems to be going through a lean patch. A contest, which may soon take place for the best all-rounder in the world, may be what every cricket lover in the world would like to see.

Kapil's first taste as a captain came against Sri Lanka in the one-day series and he did very well, leading India to a 3-0 win. Though India went down to Lloyd's team



Kapil in action: Sheer power—of muscle and will.

in the Test series, Kapil led his team to India's maiden one-day triumph at Berbice. In the 16-day, 27-match carnival that was World Cup, there was one innings which bettered all others. And that was Kapil's 175 not out at Tunbridge Wells against Zimbabwe. From 17 for five, India went on to win the match and that probably was the turning point of World Cup III. And then things happened, and how!

At the World Cup he astonished one and all by taking India to two wins in three matches—within a space of 16 days—over the mighty West Indies. And when Kapil held the magnificent Prudential World Cup aloft at Lord's on June 25, the world was in Kapil's pocket, so to say.

Truly, Kapil Dev, a hard-hitting batsman, a superb opening bowler and a tremendous fielder in the deep, is, alongwith the run-machine Sunil Gavaskar (who is going through a lean time), one of the finest cricketers India has produced. ■

IAS TOPPERS: MEDHA JAKATI

NO HALF MEASURES

BY HEMENDRA S BARTWAL

Every year, the Civil Services, particularly the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), attracts hundreds of bright youngsters from all over the country to join its coveted ranks. Some join it for making good money, others for wielding power, many for the exciting nature of the job, and a few for some noble purpose. Into this last category of 'good samaritans' comes Medha Jakati, second among the successful women candidates in the 1982 Civil Services Exam. Twenty three-year-old Medha, whose overall position is sixth, feels she must do something worthwhile in life, by serving the people, rather than "just earning a living".

She passed her I.S.C. Exam with a first division in 1976 from Carmel Convent, New Delhi. She has done B.A. (Hons) in Political Science from Lady Shri Ram College (New Delhi) and M.A. in Sociology from Delhi School of Economics, getting a second division in both. Interestingly, she has proved that one need not necessarily be a university topper or a first-divisioner to score high in the Civil Services Exam. Besides, she has done a three-year diploma course in French from Alliance Francaise and is well-versed in the language, right down

to rolling her r's perfectly. Her interests are reading books by French and English authors and writing short stories and articles.

Excerpts from an interview with her:

Is there any particular reason for which you chose to join the IAS—which is a demanding job and carries a lot of responsibility—rather than go in for some other profession which would be less taxing?

I'm afraid this will sound rather idealistic and hackneyed, but the fact is that I wanted to do something for the people—the public—instead of doing work which served only my interests and gave me a comfortable living. I was earning quite well even while I was at the university, by doing French translations for big multinational firms; but after a while it became monotonous. It was non-creative work and did not give me that satisfaction which comes out of a feeling of concrete achievement.

Another important reason is that I feel the administrative service would be an interesting career because of the great variety of experiences it offers—you are not stuck with the same kind of work day in and day out all your life. It also offers excitement in the form of new challenges which one faces every day. Last but not the least, my parents' constant encouragement—particularly my father's—was the major influence in shaping my decision to join the IAS.

How long before the exam did

Medha: In high places—at 23.

you start your preparation? In what way did you plan your studies?

I would say that in a way I had been preparing for the General Studies paper loosely throughout the year. As for my optional paper in the preliminary exam, i.e., Sociology, I had been studying it in my M.A. classes all throughout.

For the Mains, I started preparing immediately after the preliminary, without waiting for my result. Roughly, I studied about four-and-a-half months for it. Of these I devoted slightly more than two months to Political Science and International Relations—one month for each of the two papers—and the other two to Sociology. For General Studies, which I found to be rather tough, I studied along with the two optional subjects. In fact, I used to read two newspapers thoroughly each morning which proved to be a great help for this subject.

How did you plan your daily schedule and for how many hours did you work each day?

On an average, I studied about eight hours a day. I divided my day into three sessions—morning, afternoon and evening—with periods of rest in between. In the evenings, I would go out for a walk to relax.

For the benefit of those who might be opting for the same subjects as you did, in the forthcoming Civil Services exams, can you list the names of some of the authors whose books you found useful?

Let's start with General Studies which is common to all candidates: *Indian Economy* by Dutt and Sundharam, NCERT publications on History and Geography and the *Constitution Of India* by D.D. Basu. Besides, I regularly read magazines like *Newsweek*, *India Today*, *Economic And Political Weekly*, *Yojana*, *Indian & Foreign Review* and two newspapers—*The Times Of India* and the *Indian Express*.

For Political Science I read

Marksheet (Main exam)

| Subject | Total marks | Marks obtained |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| General Studies | 800 | 333 |
| Sociology | 600 | 415 |
| Political Science & International Relations | 600 | 311 |
| Interview | 250 | 160 |
| Grand total | 2,050 | 1,219 |



books by Wayker, Sabine, Carw, Hunt and Morris Jones. I also consulted the *Encyclopaedia Of Social Sciences*. For the paper in International Relations, I found the following authors useful: Palmer and Perkins, Morgenthau, Robert Hertman and Schumar.

For the second optional paper, Sociology, I read books by the following authors: (Paper I) Bottomore, Johnson, Coser, Raymond Avon and Nisbet; (Paper II) Andre Beteille, A.M. Shah, M.S.A. Rao, M.N. Srinivas, Yogendra Singh, Wiseman, Sylvia Vateek and David Mandelbaum. The *Encyclopaedia Of Social Sciences* is also useful for this paper.

Is there anything which you want to say for the benefit of the future Civil Service aspirants?

All I can say is that if one wishes to get through this exam there is only one way: hard work and more hard work. There can be no half-measures. However, from my experience I feel that for the Prelims one needs to have a very clear understanding of the fundamentals of the subject. So one should opt for one's B.A. (Hons) or M.A. subjects. For the Mains, I'd say that one must try to understand questions properly before beginning to write the answer, thereby avoiding irrelevancies. The answers must be very clear and analytical. For this, one should avoid 'mugging' which is both time-consuming and non-productive. Lastly, the technique of doing well at the interview is to remain calm and collected throughout.

home state, Maharashtra. Some of them are: What is the exact geographical location of Maharashtra? Which rivers of India flow from east to west and why? Which are the main crops grown in the state? While I was able to answer these questions, I was unable to discuss some questions on oil exploration like: What is the exact oil output of India and of Bombay High? Where exactly in India is oil found?

The third member discussed the social changes taking place in the country and wanted to know if they could be called reactionary. I was able to answer this question to the satisfaction of the member. Since I had stated that I was interested in journalism he asked me about one of my articles on request programmes on the radio. Following this I was asked in what way the role of radio and TV could be improved. I opined that it ought to be more educational.

The next member of the Board turned to my interest in French and asked me to name one part of India where there were remnants of French culture, viz, Pondicherry. I was then asked about the Auroville problem which I explained at some length. This was followed by a question on the Security Council. I talked about the veto problem which was hampering its functioning. He also asked me about some institutions for reforming criminals. To this I admitted my ignorance.

The last member again asked a few more questions on the Dalai Lama. I was able to answer some of the questions and was careful not to contradict my earlier views. I was then asked some detailed questions on oil exploration viz: What are the instruments used? What is a seismograph and how is it used in oil exploration? He also asked me to name the industries around Pune (my birth place).

From my experience I can say that the interview is not a question-answer session but a test of one's views and attitudes as well as one's ability to tackle certain situations. The interviewers also wish to see if one can maintain one's poise in difficult situations. If one cannot answer a few questions, there is absolutely no need to panic. However, one must frankly admit one's ignorance and not attempt to bluff. It is necessary to remain polite and respectful throughout.

MEDHA JAKATI

AT THE INTERVIEW CIVIL SERVICES

The interview does not require as much preparation as the Prelims or the Mains. Yet, it is important to keep abreast of the latest developments in national and international affairs. The best way is to read at least two newspapers every day in addition to the usual magazines like *India Today*, *Newsweek*, *Illustrated Weekly*, *Yojana*, etc. One should also brush up one's optionals and collect comprehensive information on the various aspects of one's own state,

hobbies and interests.

As I was the fourth candidate to be called in on the day I had my interview, I was a little nervous when I entered the room. However, the members of the board soon put me at ease. After a few general questions the Chairman turned to the subject of the Dalai Lama. I could answer only about half the questions satisfactorily. I frankly admitted my ignorance of the rest.

The next member asked me a number of questions about my

ASSESSMENT

The interview board tests a candidate on the following points: Is he a well-informed person or is he just trying to bluff his way in? Is he consistent in his views? Can he convince others about them? Medha showed positive results on all these points and, therefore, scored high in the personality test.

She is well-informed about the various aspects of her state, Maharashtra. She has fair knowledge about its geography and agriculture. She can talk knowledgeably about the former French possessions in India and their contemporary problems. She has fairly good knowledge about

the Security Council and can hold discussions on the mass media. All this shows she is well-read.

We do not expect the candidate to be a master of all. So if one cannot answer a few questions and is frank in admitting his ignorance, the selection committee does not penalise him. Medha did not try to cover her ignorance. She admitted that she didn't know certain details about the Dalai Lama, oil exploration and reformation of criminals.

Medha was consistent in her views and was careful not to contradict the views she had expressed earlier.

SARC MEET A MODEST BEGINNING

New Delhi's Vigyan Bhawan once again hummed with activity as the foreign ministers of the seven member countries of the South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) met for the first time.

The meeting, which was held in the Vigyan Bhawan, was the first of its kind. The SARC countries are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Indian foreign minister, Mr. I. K. Gujral. The meeting was held in the Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, on September 1, 1983.

The joint declaration and the IPA was finalised in Delhi after three years of planning at the foreign secretaries level. Foreign secretaries held five meetings in Colombo, Kathmandu and Dhaka to chalk out the draft of the joint declaration. Earlier the foreign secretaries had proposed a summit level meeting in the near future.

The SARC seven expressed a sincere wish to promote collective self reliance and cooperate for the welfare of their people. They agreed that countries can assist each other in fighting their economic problems provided they show the desired political will.

The declaration emphasised that the cooperation should be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non interference in each others internal affairs and mutual benefit.

In her inaugural address, PM Indira Gandhi reiterated that India did not wish to dominate the region and only wanted its neighbours welfare.

While it would be a bit too early to compare the SARC to the European Economic Community (EEC) or the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), it is certainly a step in that direction. The seven nations of the region share a common colonial background. Their problems of poverty, economic backwardness and excess dependence on agriculture are also similar. With this background, the goal of SARC should not be too difficult to achieve.

However despite the similarities the countries are involved in a number of



SARC foreign ministers with Mrs Gandhi. A single platform at last

controversies and disagreements. Owning to its borders with all of them, India is at the centre of most of them. But differences have to be avoided if the SARC is to be a success.

The aims and targets of the IPA are modest with financial contributions for joint ventures depending on the ability of the country. The declaration is a definite if modest step in the right direction and a lot depends on India.

SMALL ARMS NEW MARKETS FOR INDIA

The next step after self reliance is export. Having achieved self sufficiency in the manufacture of small arms and ammunition, India is now exporting arms worth almost Rs 50 crores. By the end of the decade the exports are expected to reach Rs 100 crores.

The developing Asian and African countries can provide a good market to India because India can supply arms at a lower price than the developed nations. Reason: India's cheap labour. Among the arms India supplies are rifles and grenades.

India's efforts in arms export are directed to end the hegemony of a few nations in the areas where India can compete.

Meanwhile, India continues to be dependent on the industrialised countries for its requirement of sophisticated weapons and aircraft. Recently, India signed a deal to purchase 20 Sea King helicopters (for the navy) at the cost of Rs 360 crores from Britain.

The Sea Kings are fitted with the latest anti ship sea-skimming missiles—Sea

Eagle—for anti submarine warfare. The Sea Eagle has a range of 94 km, about 34 km more than the French Exocet missiles. It is equipped with ripple fire capability for automatically firing a second shot if the first misses the target.

The Sea Kings, which were preferred to the French Super Puma (fitted with Exocets) have four homing torpedoes and the latest radars, avionics and electronic countermeasures.

The Soviet Union has supplied an improved version of the T 72 tank fitted with sophisticated laser range finder. T 72 is operable in nuclear, chemical and biological warfare. Equipped with a 125 mm smooth bore gun, a machine gun coaxial with the main gun and an anti aircraft gun, the tank is almost invincible. It has a greater road speed—80 kmph—than the previous version and a range of 500 km. Rollers are fitted below the tank to clear anti personnel and anti tank mines.

The 'required fire power and manoeuvrability' of the tank, as laid down by the Indian Army, is well ahead of this century.

India is also considering the purchase of the Soviet version of MIGs, superior to the Pak F-16s and Ilyushin-76, a transport aircraft.

INDO BANGLA TALKS PARTIAL AGREEMENT

In the recent meeting of the Indo Bangla Joint Rivers Commission (JRC), in Dacca, an agreement was signed to share Teesta waters during the dry season. According to the agreement—valid till 1985—India will get 39 per cent of the Teesta waters and Bangladesh 36 per cent. The remaining amount will be shared after scientific studies have been made.

The two countries have also agreed to complete pre-feasibility studies of each others' proposals on the Ganga waters issue. Bangladesh's proposal to augment Ganga waters during dry seasons is to construct dams in Nepal (in the Himalayas) and bring water along a distance of 2 400 km and deliver it at Farakka. Throughout the various talks with India, Bangladesh has proposed the intervention of Nepal to settle the issue.

India's proposal to resolve the issue is to construct a 200-mile canal to link the Ganga and Brahmaputra waters. Only one-third of this canal would lie in Bangla territory. In talks last year, India had also suggested building dams to save Bangladesh from floods, and also supplying electricity to it. Earlier, Bangladesh had rejected the whole idea.

The next meeting of JRC in October, will cover all the aspects of the Ganga waters issue and discuss prospects of a long term accord. The JRC has been asked to report on the use of five small rivers also. The recent breakthrough in talks point to an amicable settlement on the issue in the near future.

However, the West Bengal Government has expressed displeasure at the Teesta accord, saying that it would affect its irrigation potential and agricultural targets.

MAPS

NUCLEAR SELF-RELIANCE

The Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) at Kalpakkam, 60 km south of Madras, is a landmark in the achievement of self-reliance in nuclear power generation. The late Dr Homi Bhabha's vision of self-sufficiency was realised when Mrs Gandhi dedicated MAPS to the nation on July 23.

MAPS is the first nuclear power station which was designed, engineered, built and commissioned as an Indian effort. It is the first to rely on completely indigenous sources for nuclear material such as natural uranium and heavy water used as moderator and coolant in the pressurised heavy-water reactor. The Station is also unique in that it is not subject to any external safeguards. The two other nuclear plants at Tarapur, Maharashtra, and in Rajasthan were built with assistance from the US and Canada respectively, and are subject to safeguards by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The power generated by MAPS will be fed into the whole southern grid when it begins to operate in its full capacity. The nuclear plant is of special significance to the area with no coal reserves and frequent droughts.

The long gestation period of the plant

(15 years)—in which the costs have almost tripled—is the price India had to pay for self-reliance. However, the Atomic Energy Commission claims that Indian scientists and engineers have learned a lot in the process. It is hoped the mistakes made would not be repeated in the construction of the nuclear-power station at Narora.

With this milestone in power generation, India has joined a select band of nations capable of designing, constructing and operating nuclear plants. Other members of the club: France, UK, the US, the USSR, Canada, Sweden and Japan.

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS FOR GREATER AUTONOMY

The anxiety of state governments to get a larger share in the Union-controlled finances and to neutralise governors is not new. Long back, in the early '50s, Dr B C Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, was unhappy with the recommendations of the First Finance Commission. Later, other Congress Chief Ministers (B G Kher, Havi Shankar Shukla and Srikrishna Sinha) made serious efforts to preserve the legitimate powers of the states. They, however, amicably resolved their differences with the Centre through personal discussions. The situation changed in 1967 when states were largely controlled by non-Congress governments. Once again, the re-emergence of non-Congress (I) governments in several states since 1980 has opened the issue of distribution of power between the Central and state governments. The demand for more power to the states and specifically for a greater share of financial resources in the present context was first made sometime ago by the CPM-led Left Front Government of West Bengal and taken up later by other non-Congress (I) governments. The Government of India thought it fit to appoint the Sarkaria Commission. However, many states continued to put pressure on the Union Government. A seminar on the subject was held in Bangalore in August and was attended by 65 eminent planners, bureaucrats, scholars, jurists and journalists. B Sivaraman, Member and K A Ramasubramanyam, Secretary of the Sarkaria Commission, attended it as observers. The seminar was in tune with the March meeting of chief ministers of the southern states.

The major recommendations of the Bangalore seminar are: (1) An inter-state council consisting of the Prime Minister and chief ministers should be set up to deal with the problems concerning Centre-state relations. Though

Art 263 of the Constitution empowers the President to appoint such a council, it has never been appointed so far. (2) A national expenditure commission be established. It should undertake a review of the expenditure of the Union and state governments so that effective use of resources is ensured. It should provide a basis for the division of resources between the Union and states. This division should remain stable for 10 years. (3) Administrative tribunals under Art 323A should be established. (4) The governor should not act as an agent of the Central government. The seminar asked for the abridgment of the powers of the governor to reserve a Bill passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President (under Arts 200 and 201). It also wanted Art 365 to be dropped. This article, which had been invoked on 64 occasions in the past, intails the President to take over the administration of the state if the governor feels that the state administration cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution.

SIXTH PLAN

MID-TERM APPRAISAL

In its meeting held recently in New Delhi, the Planning Commission (PC) approved the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under the Chairmanship of Indira Gandhi, the PC decided to enlarge the Plan outlay for the last two years of the Plan period.

Though the actual increase in investment is not known, the overall size of the Plan may exceed the original outlay of Rs 9 75 000 crores. The decision was taken to augment the annual growth rate, which had slumped to 2 per cent in the last three years.

With the increased Plan outlay, the Commission hopes to achieve a growth rate of 6 to 6.5 per cent in the last year to reach the Plan target of 5.2 per cent on an average.

The appraisal of the Sixth Plan shows a fall in food production by 15 million tons and major slippages in energy, generation of electricity, coal and steel industries. Exports stagnated in the previous year and the foreign-exchange reserves continue to remain under pressure. The only areas of growth were offshore oil production and industrial production (3.7 per cent). At its meeting, the PC also decided to consolidate the key infrastructural sectors of the country. It was felt this would give a tremendous boost to the economy.

One of the reasons behind this slow growth rate is the inability of the states to mobilise resources. Among the states, West Bengal's performance in

mobilising resources has been the worst. There is a shortfall of Rs 1310 crores against the expected target of Rs 2819.74 crores. Assam, belonging to the special category, achieved negative mobilisation of Rs 97.81 crores.

Karnataka and Gujarat have done rather well with Karnataka exceeding its target by Rs 15 crores. It is the only state to do so. However, the PC is considering sympathetically the problems of the states to mobilise resources.

The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan, along with the suggestions of the Commission, are to be tabled in Parliament shortly.

AKALIS

STOCK-TAKING

At the end of the first year of the Akali agitation, the Akali Dal seems unsure of its future course of action. On the one hand, there is a wish to take drastic action to revitalise the agitation, and on the other, the growing extremist activity is causing considerable concern.

Furthermore, dissension within the Akali ranks has added to the anxieties of the party. The simmering discord within the party came to the surface when Jagdev Singh Talwandi, the President of a faction of Akali Dal (which had since merged with the Longowal group), called a meeting of his supporters. Talwandi issued the invitation for the meeting scheduled for August 28 as the President of Akali Dal. The move was considered a direct challenge to the authority of the party President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal. However, a possible split in the party was avoided when Talwandi cancelled the meeting after summons from the Akal Takht to explain his action.

Meanwhile, the Akalis, in no mood to resolve the Punjab tangle, have raised the demand for a separate personal law for the Sikhs. They have sought the amendment of Art 25 of the Constitution which brings Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs within the ambit of Hindu law. The government is studying the issue and might eventually concede the demand. In fact, Mr. Gandhi has already asked the Law Ministry to examine the matter and prepare a note on it.

The Punjab issue was also discussed in Parliament during its monsoon session. In his statement to the House, Home Minister P.C. Sethi said Chandigarh could be given to Punjab in lieu of certain villages, provided Haryana agreed to it. Both the states could also be given financial assistance to make new capitals, retaining Chandigarh as a Union territory.

IMF BORROWINGS LIBERAL FUNDING

Despite the criticism continuously levelled at the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the agency has been fairly liberal in its allocation of funds to India. Nor are the conditions laid down for borrowings (for 1983-84) adverse to India's interests.

IMF has raised the limit on domestic credit during the current fiscal year. The proposed credit expansion is 17.8 per cent—Rs 101,321 crores against the previous year's Rs 86,021 crores. The IMF has also approved 1.2 million Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) for the third year of the 5,000 million SDRs loans.

The Indian Government, however, proposes to limit commercial borrowings with maturity periods of 12 years and less, and to SDRs 1.5 billion to keep repayment of foreign-debt obligation within limits. Rather belatedly, the government has realised the heavy burden on its balance-of-payments situation. It would also be wiser not to let the domestic credit expansion grow more than 15 per cent because of the galloping inflation.

The credit for the current year is to be used for augmenting economic growth.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT FAMINE

The public financial institutions are alarmed at the sudden fall in investment activity in the private sector. Recent reports reveal a drop in the projects proposed by companies for which financial assistance is sought. The corporate sector had enjoyed an investment boom during the last two years. It is experiencing a virtual investment famine now. In 1981, the sector raised Rs 400 crores from the market and the performance was repeated in 1982. No doubt, the financial institutions were running short of funds in those two years. Currently, they have large funds and only a few major projects to finance.

The major reason for the sharp decline is that the average increase in the prices of manufactured goods has been lower than the increase in the general price level. On the other hand, the cost of capital, especially the rates of interest charged by banks and other financial institutions, have been higher than the inflation rate. The poor performance of state electricity boards has caused a fall in the demand for power equipment, affecting their production. These factors have reduced the profitability rates and, therefore, a fall in expansion plans. Since expansion in the face of falling

demand is useless, the companies should try other forms of investment like conserving energy, reducing wastage and upgrading technology.

For the time being, the financial institutions have liberalised the financing rules to invite new projects. The soft-loan scheme has been extended further to cover more than the five industries it catered to earlier. Another scheme encourages investment in the zero-industry districts (areas where there are no industries). The scheme will finance the development of infrastructure for the sanctioned projects as these areas lack such facilities as transportation, power supply, etc. However, our best bet is a good monsoon which always improves the investment situation.

SWRAJ PAUL

BATTLELINES ARE DRAWN

The controversy over investments from abroad seems to be reaching its climactic phase. In an obvious effort to stave off take-over bids by the non-resident Indian investor Swraj Paul, Indian companies DCM and Escorts refused to register the shares he had purchased.

The Company Law allows refusal to register shares without assigning any reason. However, the move is going to cause a lot of financial difficulty even to the Indian shareholders who had bought DCM and Escorts shares along with Paul. While the companies have a right to protect their interest, the move does not resolve the controversy but only adds to it.

The issue was given a new turn when Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee expressed doubts about the eligibility of non-residents to invest in Indian companies. The statement comes as a surprise because it was the government which had initially encouraged this.

The government will now have to take some stringent measures to resolve the impasse created by the companies' refusal to register the shares. The present situation does no credit to it and would undermine the foreign-investment scheme so eagerly launched. Meanwhile, RBI has been directed not to release Rs 107 crores—remitted by Paul's Caparo group of companies—for purchase of shares till legal opinion on the matter is given. Earlier, RBI had imposed a 5-per cent ceiling on the shares purchase of non-residents.

Options before the Indian companies are only two: either to register the transfer of shares in the name of new shareholders or arrive at an agreement with the purchasers to resell. The chances of

(Continued on page 22)

CENTRAL AMERICA "BIG-STICK" DIPLOMACY

The "big stick" has been raised again and "threatened" nations in Central America are all crying wolf. First came the leak that President Reagan was preparing to persuade Congress to approve \$400 million more in military and economic aid for the region next year, much of it for El Salvador's army. Then, the Pentagon let it out that it had recommended that the maximum number of American military advisers in El Salvador be raised from 55 to 125, and that they should be allowed to accompany Salvadorean forces into countryside, although not into actual battle. Next, a squadron of six warships is being sent to Nicaragua's Caribbean coast and eight ships are already standing off Nicaragua's Pacific seaboard. These ships will soon be reinforced by seven more. All this is aimed at quarantining Nicaragua from Cuban arms supplies. Furthermore, about 4,000 American soldiers are due to take part in joint exercises with the Honduran army along the Honduras-Nicaragua border. The exercise is codenamed Operation Big Pine II and will include infantry manoeuvres, marine landings and the construction of airstrips capable of taking large air force transports. The White House is also said to have given general approval to separate CIA plans for stepping up operations against Nicaragua. And last but not the least, former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been brought back to centrefield as the head of Reagan's new National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. The Commission has been given December 1 as the deadline for a report on Central America. Reagan has apparently mustered the Kissinger Commission primarily to lend a higher profile to his own escalating offensive against Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Nicaragua and Cuba, the two leftist countries in the region, obviously do not like this kind of "big-stick" diplomacy. Although Reagan insisted at a TV press conference that the ships heading for Central America would perform standard military exercises and denied that he was looking for a fight in the region, the concerned countries were not reassured, especially because American military involvement in Central America and the Caribbean is nothing new.

The Contadora group—Colombia,

Mexico, Panama and Venezuela—increased their efforts to promote regional peace negotiations, but Cuba's reply to the American moves was bellicose. President Fidel Castro announced that he would arm a further million Cubans to meet "The insolent Yankee threat".

MADRID CONFERENCE MINOR BREAKTHROUGH

The Vienna talks on troops reduction are still dragging on after ten years of parleys. But Europe's second longest talks, the Madrid Conference to review the 1975 Helsinki agreement on "security and cooperation in Europe", appeared to be drawing to a close in late July after much dilly-dallying. The talks, which had begun in November 1980, almost broke up when martial law was declared in Poland in 1981. By March this year, however, a draft document was put forward by eight neutral and non-aligned states which identified only five main areas of disagreement between the East and the West: Soviet jamming of Western radio broadcasts; the persecution of Helsinki monitoring groups in the East; the defence of trade-union rights; "human contacts" between the East and the West; and the arrangement of a follow-up conference on disarmament and "confidence-building measures".

The final deadlock was broken in June by a compromise formula put forward by Spain. Although it does not meet all the Western demands, the Western diplomats appear to have achieved some minor advances over the Helsinki accord. According to the Madrid deal, all states will promise "genuinely" to implement the Helsinki agreement's promises on human rights, and the right to form and join trade unions will be acknowledged. A special experts conference has been agreed upon (to be held in Switzerland in 1986) to discuss family reunification and emigration; a follow-up conference will open in Stockholm in January 1984 to discuss disarmament and confidence-building measures; a meeting of experts on human rights will be held in Ottawa in 1985; and a further review conference in Vienna in November 1986; and, finally, foreign journalists have been promised more protection from official harassment. However, Russia still continues to jam Western radio broadcasts.

The foreign ministers of the respec-

tive countries are expected to meet again in Madrid in early September to sign the accord. There is no guarantee, however, that the East bloc nations will honour the Madrid compromise. The wording of the new agreement is vague enough to allow different interpretations of human rights. In fact, although Russia released some religious dissidents in late July, a *Pravda* editorial severely criticised what it claimed to be "false" rights in the West, on July 18. The other cog in the wheel is Malta, which is trying to hold up the signing of the final text by proposing a special conference on Mediterranean security problems.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS STRAINED

President Reagan is due to visit Tokyo in November, at a time when Russo-Japanese relations are becoming chillier than ever. While Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone appears to be drawing closer to Japan's Western allies, especially after the Williamsburg Summit, Japan's relations with the Soviet Union are none too cordial. In January, Nakasone spoke of turning Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier in support of the West, a remark particularly appalling to the Russians. The tense atmosphere was not cleared by the visit of a Japanese Foreign Ministry delegation to Moscow in mid-July.

The main points at issue between the Japanese and the Russians are three: Soviet SS-20 missiles, Russia's occupation of the Kuril Islands since after World War II and Russian interest in Japanese technology. Japan is uneasy about the SS-20s, 110 of which have already been deployed east of Lake Baikal and have the capability of hitting targets anywhere in Japan. Nakasone is also worried that the Russians may shift some of the missiles from the west to the east if there is a deal with the West in the Geneva Euromissiles talks. The Russians clearly told the Japanese in Moscow that they have no intention of removing the SS-20s from the eastern sector. In fact, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko reportedly remarked that "the gigantic nuclear base in Okinawa" is reason enough for adding to the number of SS-20s in eastern Siberia.

The Russians also have no intention of returning a group of islands at the end

of the Kurile chain north east of Hokkaido. There are only four channels by which Russian ships could get out of their Pacific ports in the event of a war, three of these can be easily blockaded and the fourth is guarded by the Kurile Islands.

The Russians therefore have equipped the territory with a formidable arsenal and have turned a deaf ear to the Japanese proposal that it would sign a peace treaty with Moscow in exchange for the Kurile Islands.

The Japanese on their part have become tough in other fields. So far Japan has leaked Western high tech secrets to the East but this spring a Russian diplomat was expelled from Japan on the grounds that he had stolen industrial secrets. Nakasone's Government has also decided to discontinue export licenses for sensitive items like the floating dry dock sold to the Soviet Union in 1982.

GEMAYEL

TROUBLED TIMES AHEAD

There was the visit that took place and the visit that failed to materialise. While Lebanese President Amin Gemayel was in Washington in late July to persuade the US to rebuild his shattered country, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin cancelled a trip to the US which was planned for the beginning of August for ostensibly personal reasons. But less than 24 hours after the cancellation, the Israeli Cabinet voted unanimously in favour of a partial withdrawal of the nation's troops in Lebanon. There is a feeling in American and other circles that Begin does not wish to discuss Israel's plans face to face with Reagan and hence the cancellation.

Neither Reagan nor Gemayel approved of the Israeli Cabinet's decision. Last May Secretary of State George Shultz had negotiated a Lebanese-Israeli accord providing for the withdrawal of Israel's 36,000 troops from Lebanon on the condition that Syria also pulled out its 60,000 men. Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, however, declined to go along with the arrangement. The recent Israeli decision would lead to the de facto partitioning of Lebanon between Israel and Syria, leaving Gemayel's Government in control of only the area around Beirut. The new Israeli military line will probably run eastward from the mouth of the Awali river, 17 miles south of Beirut, and then turn upwards and meet the present line at the Bekaa Valley. No withdrawal is expected on the eastern front. The pullout would shorten the supply lines and



US Joint Chief of Staff Gen John W. Vessey Jr to Gemayel in Lebanon. We're behind you.

make the Israeli forces less vulnerable to attack. Although Reagan is not in favour of partial withdrawal, he is ready to go along with Israel for the time being, and US officials assured Gemayel that they would tell the Israelis that any redeployment should be the first stage of a complete pullout.

The Reagan Administration also tried to win over Gemayel by transforming \$150 million in loans to the Lebanese into outright grants. The President also announced that the US special envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib, who had outlived his usefulness, would be replaced by the Deputy National Security Adviser Robert C. McFarlane.

The problem in Lebanon, however, is far from over. In late July, the feud between the rival Christian Phalangists and Druze militiamen flared up again, and about 20 people were killed and 65 injured as Beirut airport and the capital's suburbs were bombed by them. Later, Walid Jumblatt, the leader of the Druze sect, announced that he and two other Lebanese opposition leaders had formed a Syrian-backed National Salvation Front to challenge Gemayel's leadership.

POLAND

COSMETIC CHANGES

Martial law, which had been in effect in Poland since 1981, was lifted on July 22. Poland staggered back to civilian rule after 586 days when President Henryk Jablonski made the announcement before Sejm, Poland's rubber stamp Parliament. But the tone of the era to come was set by Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who declared that although "there will

be a better tomorrow than today" at attempts to engage in anti-state activity will be dealt with no less firmly than they were under martial law.

Shortly before the lifting of martial law, Sejm approved a constitutional amendment that added to the powers of the government. The definition of anti-state activities was broadened, and the Prime Minister was given the authority to declare a state of emergency whenever necessary. Parliament also set the official work week at 48 hours and eliminated the holiday on Saturday won by Solidarity. The new laws also restrict the right of assembly, and all groups except trade unions, church bodies and political parties must now get government permission before holding a meeting.

The Polish Government, however, is eager to make a working compromise. It also passed an amnesty law which is expected to apply to 190 political prisoners and 465 persons awaiting trial. But this law does not cover 60 former leaders of Solidarity and a dissident group called the Committee for Social Self-Defence. However, the government is making some efforts to win over Solidarity as well. It has promised not to prosecute any activist who turns himself in before October 31, and it is hoped that this will lure out the 81-odd Solidarity activists who went into hiding when martial law was declared. Solidarity's reactions to these measures were guarded. According to its leader Lech Walesa, "We have a new situation. We have to adopt new methods to this situation. The reactions of the US, too, were not very enthusiastic, although Washington had made ending martial law a precondition for lifting economic sanctions against Poland. Remarkably, US President Ronald Reagan said: 'What we

went to be on guard for a further cosmetic change in which they replace martial law with equally onerous regulations."

FRG-USSR RELATIONS

CHILLIER THAN EVER

West Germany's first Christian Democratic Chancellor after 13 years of Social Democratic rule, Helmut Kohl, visited Moscow in mid-July. His trip, the first by a conservative West German Chancellor in 28 years, was not in the least fruitful. In fact, his talks with Soviet President Yuri Andropov took on the air of a full-scale fight at certain times. In the first instance, Andropov failed to receive Kohl on the day of his arrival. Although the excuse given was ill health, the absence could also be taken as a rebuff. In their talks, neither Andropov nor Kohl gave an inch. While Kohl reaffirmed his support for the stationing of 108 Pershing II and 464 cruise missiles in West Europe unless a compromise is reached at the Geneva arms talks, Andropov warned that if the NATO missiles were deployed, the people of East and West Germany would have to "look at each other through a thick pallisade of missiles", an obvious reference to Kohl's desire to see Germany reunified.

However, after his return to West Germany, Kohl tried to play down the significance of these statements. Some West German officials even suggested that there was still "a margin of flexibility" in Moscow's stance at the Geneva negotiations.

TERRORISM

INNOCENTS SUFFER

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) struck at Orly Airport (Paris) in mid-July, setting off a bomb at the Turkish Airlines ticket counter, killing seven persons and injuring about 60 holiday travellers. ASALA is not interested in France; their target is Turkey. Since 1915, they have been revenging themselves upon the Turks, who killed an estimated 1.5 million Armenians living in Turkey in that year. The aim of current-day Armenian terrorists is to get the Ankara Government to admit that the massacres took place.

The French, who incidentally sympathise with the Armenian cause, were, however, not slow to round up the ASALA culprits. A large number of suspected ASALA members were arrested, among them Varadjan Garibidjian, who confessed to planting the bomb. In the course of police investigations, a large number of safe houses and

materials have been uncovered and these may lead to the exposure of other terrorist groups of Kurdish rebels, Palestinian extremists, etc., who have close ties with ASALA.

In another dramatic development around the same time, Turkish terrorist, Mehmet Ali Agca, the man convicted of shooting Pope John Paul II, declared at an impromptu press conference that the Bulgarian Secret Service and the KGB were involved in the attempt to assassinate the Pope. He has been saying this for some time during private investigations, but this was the first time that he has fingered the KGB publicly. He also accused Sergei Antonov, a Bulgarian airline official now facing complicity charges in Rome, and former Bulgarian Embassy officials Todor Ayvazov and Zhelya Kolev as his accomplices. In true spy-story style, the daughter of a Vatican employee was kidnapped on June 22 by unknown men who demanded Agca's release in return for the girl. But during his press conference, Agca told reporters that he was happy to remain in jail and called on the kidnappers to free the girl. The kidnappers dismissed Agca's statement as "irrelevant" and continued to demand his release. Some feel that the kidnappers may be Bulgarian or Soviet agents who want to stop Agca from talking further.

US-CHINA RELATIONS

IMPROVING

Sino-American relations, which have been in the pits for some time, appear to be improving again by leaps and bounds. President Reagan decided to liberalise sale of technology to China in May and talks were held between American and Chinese officials between July 12 and 14 on the possibilities of reaching an accord on nuclear cooperation. The US has decided to treat China as a nuclear weapons state; this means that Washington can now drop its previous demands for full-scope safeguards which it imposes on non-nuclear weapons states like India. Although China has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, US law only requires a prior bilateral agreement on inspection, reprocessing and transfer of nuclear materials to third countries before American manufacturers can sell equipment to a foreign country. In the US, the Reagan Administration has been working closely with the Democratic Party leadership of Congress to make progress on furthering an agreement with Beijing. On its part, China has shown interest in joining the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

much that China reacted very mildly to the American announcement (July 15) of its biggest single arms sale to Taiwan to date—a \$530-million deal for missiles and tank and aircraft parts. US Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger is due to visit China in late September and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian is scheduled to visit Washington in October.

Talks are also going on to settle the trade dispute that led the Reagan Administration to ban import of Chinese textiles in early 1983. The American Congress is favourable towards China and the winds are blowing hot again.

WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT

BAD NEWS FOR THE POOR

The *World Development Report*, 1983, sixth in the series of annual reports published by the World Bank, has been released. Its message is that while the recession afflicting the world economy was slowing down, the economies of many developing countries have deteriorated. Though the industrial nations experienced better economic conditions, they also observed negative growth, unemployment averaging eight per cent and moderate inflation in 1982. Among the less-developed nations, the African and Latin American nations registered fall in the growth rate, but as a whole, they managed a two-per cent growth.

The *Report* also noted that despite the promises in every international conference that they would relax trade barriers, the advanced countries imposed new import controls which directly affected the exports of less-developed countries. Textile exports were particularly hard hit. Falling exports caused deterioration in their terms of trade.

The *Report* has pointed out huge current account deficits of \$118 billion in 1982 (\$58 billion in 1980), which were about five per cent of the GNP of the less-developed countries and 25 per cent of exports of goods and services. The deficit was only 3.3 per cent of the GNP and 17.5 per cent of their exports in 1975.

The World Bank advocated cuts in public spending, monetary discipline and revision of prices. Its policy guidelines emphasise on agriculture, meeting the basic needs, holding down population growth, urban slum improvement, export-orientation and open trading, "realistic" administered prices and holding down fiscal deficits. It also recommends that governments (even socialist ones) should make more use of the market mechanism and that the

public sector should confine itself to activities for which market solutions are inappropriate

LATIN AMERICA

BURDENED BY DEBTS

"Foreign debt pushed Latin America into a depression and that debt will keep it there as the rest of the world recovers. So said C. Fred Bergsten, Director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington. And his prediction appears to be based on solid facts. Almost every Latin American country is burdened with an overload of foreign debt. By the end of 1982, Ecuador had borrowed \$6.6 billion, (b) Colombia \$10.2b, Venezuela \$33.2b, Argentina \$38.8b, Mexico \$84.6b and Brazil \$86.3b. In Argentina, inflation is expected to hit 450 per cent this year. In Mexico, the economic growth rate in 1982 was zero per cent. In every country, the economic and, consequently, the political situation appears to be bleak. Widespread demonstrations, walkouts, strikes and other forms of protest have added to the social unrest in the region.

This was hardly the position about ten years back, when many Latin American countries were well off. The export prices of their commodity products were at record highs and the countries began to borrow heavily to finance am-

bitious development projects and help their economic expansion. Although some of the money was wasted and went into the pockets of corrupt officials, international bankers, who were aiding the OPEC petrodollar boom of the 1970s, were eager to lend heavily to these nations. But when revenues fell, interest rates went up and creditors, worried about repayment, offered mostly short term loans. As a result, the debt crisis in Latin America has boiled over. The whole area is sinking deeper and deeper into poverty, malnutrition has increased and socio-economic chaos has set in.

DEBATEGATE

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

First came a book by *Time's* White House correspondent Lawrence Barrett in which he mentioned in passing that campaign advisers had prepared candidate (later President) Reagan for his October-28, 1980, debate with President Jimmy Carter by using position books assembled for Carter's use. Then a collector of campaign memorabilia took some papers which he had collected from the garbage can of Reagan's headquarters in Arlington, Virginia, after his election to the Washington post. Among these papers were economic memos prepared by Carter aides for the Cabinet.

marked, "Not for public distribution." Still worse, they were attached to a covering note addressed to Reagan campaign officials "Bob Gray, Bill Casey, Ed Meese", and signed by a low-level Reagan volunteer, Daniel Jones, who had written on one of the papers "Bob—Report from White House mole."

The press immediately took up the scent and the affair ballooned into a criminal investigation by the Justice Department and a Congressional probe under House Sub-committee Chairman Donald Albosta. President Reagan told reporters that he had not known that the Carter briefing book had been in the hands of his advisers and added that any adviser found guilty of wrong-doing in the affair could be fired.

There are two issues involved in "debategate": one is ethics, since Reagan's margin of victory rules out the question of the Carter briefing book being a decisive factor in the election, the other is the question of a mole in the Carter White House. There is a suspicion that a political espionage operation may have been conducted by Reagan aides. However, by the end of July, the scandal appeared to be dying out as no fresh discoveries of the 1980 Carter campaign material were made in Reagan's files and the White House mole remained undetected. S.B.

CURRENT EVENTS National

(Continued from page 18)

the latter course are minimal because Paul has threatened to fight till the end. Besides, DCM and Escorts will require huge amounts of money (more than one crore) to buy them back, which they do not have. Also, with non-residents' support of the shares in the market gone, the prices are bound to crash. In both cases, the two companies will have to face heavy losses.

To facilitate the transfer of shares from non-resident Indians to resident Indians, the RBI has removed certain technical hurdles in the way. The government has also exempted the sale and transfer of shares from the operation of Section 10(5) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS A TEMPORARY PHASE?

India's exports of agricultural and allied commodities has risen to over Rs 2,400 crores in 1982-83, which is Rs 200 crores more than the previous year. As a proportion of the overall non-oil exports, this is a little less than one third.

However, Indian agriculture being so dependent on the monsoons, this is not likely to be a consistent performance. India has been lucky in that despite the reduction in the commodity prices of non-oil goods in the world market, it has not been seriously affected.

Also, the export of agricultural commodities is feasible only if there is a surplus after meeting domestic requirements. The Indian population of about 720 million needs at least 160 million tonnes of foodgrains and at present there is a shortfall of 30 million tonnes.

India can afford to export certain foodgrains only if they finance the import of scarce foodstuff.

NGO'S STRIKE VICTORY FOR THE WORKERS

The 19-day strike of the Andhra Pradesh Non-gazetted officers (NGOs) was called off after a settlement between the Andhra Pradesh Government and the leaders of the Action Committee of Employees and Workers (ACEW). The NGOs had struck work to protest against the Ordinance (Number 5 of 1983) amending service rules of workers, and the reduction of

the retirement age from 58 to 55 years.

The strike, which started on July 16, stopped all work in the state government offices and hospitals. Many other unions and organisations had threatened to go on strike from August 5 in support of the NGOs' demands. The massive show of strength forced CM N.T. Rama Rao to accept the major demands of the NGOs.

According to the settlement reached, the government will delete all the provisions of the Ordinance except those related to retirement age. The provision to Fundamental Rules 2, restraining the government from taking any action to the disadvantage of the employees, has also been accepted, but would not apply to retirement age. At least 15 other demands of the employees have also been accepted.

Meanwhile, the question of retirement age is still with the Supreme Court. If the Court upholds the government decision to reduce retirement age, then the whole Ordinance would be scrapped. The government has also agreed to consider the strike period as a special holiday.

A.S.

Everyday Science

Everyday Science just cannot be found in everyday books. Ever known what's the principle of a pressure cooker you use every day? Or why does steam cause more severe burns than boiling water? You cannot claim ignorance as a commerce/arts graduate when asked in the Civil Services interview about the major Indian cropping seasons. To prepare you for this and other exams like the Clerks' Grade, NDA, CDSE, PO and Assistants' Grade, our special feature on Everyday Science puts together in one place and one time—in notes and Q-A form—all that is not easily available.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SCIENCES

Agriculture. Rearing bees on commercial lines

Cropping seasons Major cropping seasons in India are rabi, kharif and summer. **Rabi crops**—wheat, barley, gram, linseed, masur, mustard, peas, potatoes—are sown around October-November and harvested around April-May. **Kharif crops**—Bajra, jowar, rice, maize, ragi, tur, moong, urad, groundnut, sesamum, cotton, jute, tobacco, sugarcane, rapeseed, oilseeds—are sown around June-July and harvested around October. Rabi and kharif are the most popular crops in India. **Summer crops**, sown around February and harvested around June/July, are not grown extensively and usually include items like green vegetables, maize, etc.

Cash crops are those grown mainly for sale and cash money. Examples: cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, etc. These are usually non-food crops.

Contour farming Cultivation done on hilly slopes (contours) to make best use of available moisture and reduce soil erosion.

Cereals are foodgrains: rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, millets, etc. The term is coined from the word 'Ceres', which in Greek mythology is the God of Food.

Pulses Black gram, horse gram, green gram, urad, cow pea, beans, kidney beans, arhar, etc. Pulses are a very rich source of proteins. A pulse crop is a short-duration crop and is usually sown between two major crops not only to increase farm income but also because it enriches the soil.

Oilseeds: Castor seed, groundnut, mustard, rapeseed, safflower, sesamum, soyabeans, etc. It may be noted that

weight for weight, soyabeans contain more proteins than meat. It is for this reason that wheat flour mixed with soyabean flour is being served to school children by some of the state governments in their mid-day lunch programme.

Fibre crop Cotton, jute, mesta, hemp, sannhemp, etc. Fibrous crops are used not only in textiles but also in paper making for their cellulose content. The best cellulose is obtained from cotton.

Plantations are farms run on commercial lines. Cash crops are generally grown on them. Examples of plantation crops: coconut, arecanut, banana, cocoa, coffee, pineapple, rubber, etc.

Cross breed Progeny produced by crossing pure breed with local breeds to evolve new strains which are better in quality and productive in quantity. Examples: Jersey, Holstein and Brown Swiss varieties of cows.

Cusec Quantity of water flowing at the rate of one cubic foot per second. 35 cusecs would mean a flow rate of 35 cubic feet per second.

Crop rotation Succession of crops in a field in a given agricultural year. Examples: maize, wheat and summer vegetables grown in succession in a year. Crop rotation is a useful technique for maximising usage of nutrients available in a given soil. Care has to be exercised that successive crops draw soil nutrients different from the previous one. Thus, sufficient time is made available for restoration of soil nutrients till the same crop is repeated, while not allowing land resources to remain idle.

Compost Vegetable and animal waste converted into plant food, which could easily be available to plants for its production phase. These are organic, i.e., provided by nature. Natural fertilisers, like compost, are considered better than artificial fertilisers because they assist the process of nutrient fixation in the soil. Continuous doses of artificial fertilisers are sometimes harmful to the soil.

Dry farming Raising crops in an

area without irrigation facilities and having annual rainfall no more than 60 cm.

Artificial fertilisers Inorganic form of plant nutrient in concentrated form. These are generally soluble in water and are easily available to plants for their vegetative growth, flowering and grain/fruit formation. The more important artificial fertilisers are:

(i) **Nitrogenous** Ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, urea, calcium ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate nitrate, ammonium chloride, sodium nitrate or Chilean nitrate, etc. (ii) **Phosphatic** Super phosphate, double phosphate, rock phosphate, ammonium phosphate, triple superphosphate, diammonium phosphate, monoammonium sulphate, nitro phosphate, ammonium phosphate sulphate. (iii) **Potassic** Muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, etc.

Floriculture Branch of horticulture which deals with cultivation of economic flowers and ornamental flowering plants.

Bonsai is the Japanese art of growing trees and plants in miniature form in flower pots.

Ikebana is the Japanese art of arranging flowers to make abstract or other forms.

Jhoom cultivation is a sweeping type of cultivation practised in some of the north-eastern states of India. Forest lands are cleared, a crop grown and the cultivation then shifted to another area. This causes a lot of damage to forest areas as not only does deforestation take place but best use is not made of scarce land resources.

Horticulture Branch of agriculture dealing with cultivation of fruit and garden crops.

Sericulture is the science of rearing silkworms.

Pisciculture Rearing fish both inland and marine for business.

Green manure Quick-maturing leguminous leafy crops which are tender and can easily mix in the soil and add organic matter to it. Examples: sannhemp,

cow pea, dhancha etc

Grafting is the process by which one branch of a tree is joined to another branch of another tree. Better varieties of roots are grown by this process. A tomato plant can have tomatoes growing on one branch and brinjals on another by means of grafting.

Hybridisation is the process by which better varieties of seeds, plants and animals are mixed with the local variety to evolve a new strain. The new strain incorporates the best of the two varieties and dispossesses the unfavourable features. Examples: dwarf or Mexican varieties of wheat which are highly disease resistant and have high productivity and growth rate; cows with high milking power which have been obtained by cross breeding with imported varieties like Jersey.

Harrowing is light stirring of soil—manually by animal or by tractor drawn implements of wood or iron—to break mulch or prevent clodding of soil. This serves two purposes: aeration of soil and retention of moisture.

Hectare is an area measuring 2.47 acres.

Intercultivating is working with implements like harrow, hoe and plough in standing crops for weeding and harrowing.

Monoculture is taking out the same crop on the same land year after year.

Inter crop is growing crops of short duration in a field which already has some other crop with a view to getting higher income without disturbing the main crop. Sometimes inter crops also add plant nutrients for use by main crop. Examples: raising vegetables or pulses in cereal crops or short duration crops and banana or papaya in coconut or arecanut gardens.

Multiple cropping is taking of more than one crop on the same land in the same year or season.

Insecticides are chemicals used for controlling insects. Insects attack plants at all stages of growth. They damage wood and the stored agricultural produce too. Insects also spread diseases. The various types of insecticides are: (i) **Inorganic insecticides**—calcium arsenate, calcium cyanide, lead arsenate, sodium fluoride, Paris green and DDT (dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane); (ii) **Plant based or organic insecticides**—nicotine, pyrethrum and rotenone.

Pesticides are chemicals used for controlling pests.

Weedicides are chemicals used for controlling weeds.

Mixed farming is a combination of crop enterprise with allied enterprise which may be complementary or supplementary.

Example: rearing sheep or goats, or running dairy or poultry farm, etc., along with agricultural farming.

Manures are animal and plant wastes like cattle dung and green manure used for improving soil fertility.

Olericulture is the cultivation of vegetable crops.

Pedigree is a record of lineage/ancestry of a plant or animal.

Poultry is raising domestic fowls for egg/meat. **Broilers** are varieties of poultry birds raised solely for meat (table) purposes like Cornish, Plymouth Rocks, etc. **Brooders** are equipment used for breeding baby chicks. **Growers** are chicken between the age of 2 to 4 months. **Hatchery** is a breeding farm for producing chicks. **Layers** are varieties of poultry birds raised for egg production like White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, etc.

Note: It takes three weeks (21 days) for chicks to hatch out of eggs.

Pruning is cutting of stems and leaves which are outgrown. Pruning is done to give strength to stem and the direction it should grow for obtaining direct sunlight. It is generally done for fruit crops like oranges, vine grapes, apples, etc. and for ornamental gardens and flowers as in bonsai.

Soils in India are of various types. Common among them are black, red and alluvial. **Black soil** is fertile and useful for fibrous crops like cotton and found in Maharashtra/Gujarat. It is also called **regur**. **Red soil** is not as fertile but is considered better than black because it contains very fine soil particles which are best for water holding. Red soil is found in Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. **Alluvial soil** is extremely fertile and is brought as silt by rivers. Commonly found in the Indo Gangetic Plain.

Soils could also be classified as sandy, clayey, loam or clayey loam. **Sandy soils** are poorest in fertility and found along the coastal belt, desert areas and river beds. **Clayey** has best water retention ability but is difficult for carrying out operations like ploughing and harrowing because of clodding. **Loams** give properties midway between sandy and clayey and are about the best.

Trees

(a) **Cinchona**—Quinine, used for curing malaria, is obtained from it. The tree is found in India, Sri Lanka and Java.

(b) **Eucalyptus**—Its oil is used in disinfectants, soaps and medicines. It is the fastest growing tree and originated in Australia.

(c) **Serpentina Resperina**—The juice obtained from the bark of this tree is used for curing high blood pressure.

VINOD GUPTA

PHYSIOLOGY & BIOLOGY

DISEASES. They may be classified as communicable, infectious, contagious, epidemic, endemic, pandemic, chronic or acute.

Communicable diseases are those which are carried from one person to another through infection or contact. These are further classified as infectious or contagious. **Infectious diseases** are those that are caused by germs, bacteria or virus which spreads from one person to another through air, water, etc. Examples: common cold, flu, plague, smallpox, cholera, etc. These are diseases caused by organisms that destroy living cells. Infectious diseases can be contagious.

Contagious diseases are those that spread from one person to another through direct or indirect contact. Examples: eczema, tuberculosis, venereal diseases like syphilis, etc.

Epidemics are when communicable diseases like diphtheria, typhoid, etc. spread widely through a community at the same time; they are called epidemics. These diseases spread quickly from place to place.

Pandemics are epidemics that occur at the same time in many countries throughout the world as did the influenza epidemic of 1957 or the Hong Kong flu recently.

Endemic diseases are those that are always present in certain countries. Example: bubonic plague in India and China or malaria in Assam.

Chronic disease is a long continued disease.

Acute illness is a short and severe illness.

Deficiency diseases are those caused by lack of balanced diet. These are caused due to the deficiency of any nutritive ingredients, especially vitamins. Examples: beri-beri due to lack of Vitamin B, rickets due to lack of Vitamin D and scurvy due to lack of Vitamin C.

Allergy is an abnormal sensitivity to any substance by which normal persons are not affected. Cure is possible when the particular substance to which a patient is over sensitive is discovered. Allergic diseases could be due to fear, anxiety, grief, etc. Allergic disorders include asthma, hay fever, skin rashes, etc.

Appendicitis is the inflammation of the appendix, a small appendage at the junction of the large and small intestines. An apparently useless organ, it

can be a source of serious illness. The appendix is in the lower-right abdomen. **Symptoms** nausea, abdominal pain, fever vomiting, etc. **Cure:** surgery. **Precaution** It is dangerous to take laxative or apply hot water bottle under such conditions

Anaemia: It is a condition of bloodlessness due to a reduction in number of red blood corpuscles or haemoglobin content. It causes unhealthy skin paleness, loss of energy and palpitation. The disease is common in growing children, convalescents and pregnant women. In India, most children suffer from anaemia due to lack of iron and proteins in their diet.

Arthritis (or gout) is the inflammation of joints and is more common among elderly people.

Asthma is a condition in which air passages (bronchi) in the respiratory system become constricted. **Symptoms** laboured breathing with wheezing sound and/or cough. **Cause** allergy, respiratory infection, emotional stress, change in weather etc.

Beri-beri is a deficiency disease caused by deficiency of Vitamin B₁ in the diet. Consumption of polished rice, overcooked foods, etc. is the chief cause. There is disturbance in the area of the stomach and intestines, which attacks the nervous system resulting in numbness and a tingling sensation in parts of body reached by the affected nerves. It could even cause heart disorders. **Symptoms** the disease causes numbness of arms and legs and swelling of feet and hands. **Prevention** by giving a mixed diet rich in Vitamin B especially foods like fresh vegetables, whole milk, eggs and meat. Vitamin B₁ is found in most grains, particularly in their embryos and outer covering.

High or low blood pressure is a malady caused by increased pressure of blood on the walls of blood vessels, especially the arteries. It is due to contraction of arteries, their coagulation due to fats accelerated by the presence of salts, kidney disorders or internal poisoning. **Cure** juice of *resperina serpentina*. Low blood pressure could be due to lack of exercise, mental depression etc.

Cancer is the malignant growth of tumour of unknown cause, invading the surrounding tissues and spreading through blood vessels and nerves. It is a fatal disease. **Cause:** excessive smoking, chewing tobacco, contact with certain complex organic compounds, exposure to abnormal heat, radiation and chemical fumes. **Symptoms.** a wound or sore that does not heal, particularly in the mouth, lump in any part of the body,

particularly the breast in women; unusual and repeated bleeding in women especially after menopause, persistent hoarseness or cough continuing indigestion, difficulty in swallowing, change in bowel habits, change in size or colour of a mole or wart. **Cure** there is no certain remedy at present, except exposing the cancerous cell to radioactive rays.

Caries is a dental disease associated with the decay of teeth. It is caused by acids generated by decomposed particles of food sticking between the teeth. Common in children. **Prevention** brushing teeth twice daily—once in the morning and another just before sleeping.

Chicken pox is a highly infectious disease of children characterised by feverishness followed by skin eruptions all over the body. The rash normally appears after a few days. One attack of the disease is said to give an immunity for life.

Chilblain is a localised painful erythema (congestive or exudative redness of the skin) on fingers, toes or ears produced by excessive exposure to cold.

Coma Complete loss of consciousness occasioned by ailments such as brain tumours, diabetes, or accidents.

Concussion is shock injury to brain caused by a heavy blow.

Cholera is an ailment in which very severe diarrhoea and intense vomiting is accompanied by pain in legs and back. **Cause** housefly, it is caused by swallowing Koch's "coma bacillus" through infected water, food, fruits and vegetables. **Cure** Tomb's cholera mixture. **Prevention** anti-cholera vaccine, isolate the patient, prevent contamination of drink and food supply.

Convulsion. Any kind of fits.

Diabetes is the inability of the body to make use of sugar in food. It is, therefore, called a disease of the metabolism. **Symptoms** It is marked by excessive and frequent secretion of urine, presence of sugar in the urine as well as blood, increased thirst and appetite, loss of weight in spite of all that is taken, appearance of boils and itching of the skin. The body weight reduces because body tissues are starved resulting in rapid consumption of proteins and fats of the body. **Cause** still unclear. It is generally believed that failure in varying degrees of the endocrine glands called pancreas to produce sufficient insulin results in diabetes. **Cure** incurable, regular injections of insulin, control of diet, check on intake of sugar and regular exercise are helpful. Control in diet reduces stress on the pancreas. Insulin injection controls blood and urine-sugar level. Anti-diabetic drugs

are also sometimes administered to stimulate the pancreas to secrete sufficient insulin.

Debility. General feebleness and weakness resulting from various disorders within the body.

Dehydration is the elimination or loss of water. In this state, there is excessive loss of water from the body in the form of body fluids. It is infectious and is caused by shock, fever, diarrhoea, etc. **Symptoms:** intense thirst. **Cure** drink water. **Prevention:** drink fluids with salts.

Diarrhoea Excessive looseness of bowels. **Cause** irritation or nervous stimulation of intestines due to contaminated food and drinks. **Cure** a large dose of castor oil.

Diphtheria It is an infectious disease among children causing inflammation of throat which interferes with breathing. **Cause** growth of mucous membrane in the throat. **Cure** diphtheria vaccine.

Dysentery Severe diarrhoea condition accompanied by blood and mucus.

Dyspepsia Indigestion.

Eczema The term covers a wide range of skin troubles causing inflammation of the skin. It is characterised by itching, swelling, blistering, oozing and scaling of the skin caused by allergic sensitivity to food like milk, fish, eggs or dust, etc. Most varieties of eczema are infectious. It is cured like any other allergic disorder.

Elephantiasis is a disease in which some part of the body, commonly a leg, swells to gigantic proportions because of an infectious roundworm. Mosquitoes are believed to spread this disease.

Encephalitis is an infectious and contagious disease caused by a virus and showing unusual cerebral (i.e., brain,) symptoms like drowsiness, lethargy, languor, etc. The muscular system becomes weak.

Enteric fever is typhoid fever caused by contaminated water, milk food or insanitary conditions.

Epilepsy: Nervous disorder accompanied by attacks of sudden insensibility and froth in the mouth.

Eye diseases are astigmatism, cataract, colour blindness, conjunctivitis, hypermetropia and myopia.

Astigmatism is due to structural defects in the eye or lens. Here, the patient is able to see clearly only images in one plane either the horizontal or the vertical. The defect is usually corrected by wearing cylindrical glasses.

Colour blindness is the inability to distinguish between different colours, though sight is normal. To a patient suffering from colour blindness, the whole world is more or less like a black-and-white motion picture. It is a congenital

THE VITAL VITAMINS

| Name | Function | Vegetable Source | Animal | Deficiency Disease |
|---|--|---|---|--------------------|
| Vitamin A
(Carotene) | For normal vision, healthy skin and body growth | Carrots, fresh vegetables particularly tomatoes and fruits | Fish liver oil (cod and shark), whole milk, butter, egg yolk, liver | Night blindness |
| Vitamin B
Vitamin B ₁ (Thiamine) | For normal appetite and healthy nervous system | See below
Whole grains, green leafy vegetables, yeast, cabbages, carrots, onions, nuts, pulses | Eggs, liver, milk and milk-products | Beri-beri |
| Vitamin B ₂ Complex
i) Riboflavin | For oxidation inside the cells metabolism of amino acids and fatty acids | Millet, pulses and green leafy vegetables | Meat, liver, poultry, fish | |
| ii) Niacine
(Nicotinic acid) | For glucose utilisation and synthesis of fats | Outer covering of grains, groundnuts, yeast | Meat, liver, poultry, fish | |
| iii) Pantotheinic acid | For breakdown of fatty acids, cholesterol and phospholipids | All vegetables | Nil | |
| Vitamin B ₆
(Pyridoxin) | Removes carbon dioxide from amino acids | Whole grains, leafy vegetables | Meat, liver, etc | |
| Folic acid
(Folacin) | For building red blood cells | Fresh green vegetables | Liver | |
| Vitamin B ₁₂
(Cobalamin) | For proper functioning of the nervous system | Nil | Milk, liver, meat | |
| Vitamin C | Essential for resistance, build up and quick healing of wounds | Citrus fruits like grapes, oranges, lemons, pineapples, amla, cabbage | Nil | Scurvy |
| Vitamin D | For absorption and utilisation of calcium and proper bone formation | Vegetable oils | Liver, egg, cold milk, butter, ghee, etc | Rickets |
| Vitamin E | For preventing harmful oxidation | Lettuce, peas, vegetables, vegetable oils | Liver, egg yolk, milk | Skin wrinkles |
| Vitamin K | For proper clotting of blood | Green leaves, tomatoes, etc | Liver, egg yolk | |

disease Persons suffering from colour blindness are, therefore, advised not to drive as they would not be able to distinguish between different traffic lights at road crossings.

Cataract is clouding of the eye lens reducing visual clarity leading to blindness. **Cure** replacement of the natural lens by an artificial one through surgery.

Conjunctivitis is a communicable disease of the eye marked by acute swelling and watering of the eyes. It is an infection of the conjunctiva—the delicate membrane lining the eyelids and covering the eyeball—which gets inflamed and appears red.

Myopia is short sightedness. The patient can see nearby objects clearly but not far off ones. The eyeball elongates, leading to distortion of the eye lens. The disease normally affects young people. **Cure** use of concave lens.

Hypermetropia is long sightedness. The patient can see far-off objects clearly but not the ones nearby. The eyeball is shortened, distorting the eye lens. The

focal length lengthens. Thus, rays from nearby objects do not focus on the retina. The disease normally affects older people. **Cure** use of convex lens.

Trachoma is a chronic communicable viral disease which could lead to blindness and is characterised by inflammation of the conjunctiva. Granules start forming in the interior or face of eyelids. **Treatment** sulphur drugs. Later stage requires caustics like silver nitrate to remove the granules.

Curiosity Questions

- 1 In total darkness who would be able to see clearly—a man, a cat or an owl?
None, as any visibility requires some light. However, in partial darkness, as at night, the owl would be able to see most clearly. This is because it has large eyes with orbs directed forward, giving it binocular sight.
- 2 What is the stimulant found in tobacco?
Nicotine.
- 3 And in coffee?
Caffeine.
- 4 Why does milk turn sour?
Because of bacteria present in it, which putrefy it.
- 5 Why do hair grow grey?

Because blood stops circulating in the hair-roots.

- 6 Why is blood red?

Because of the presence of haemoglobin. This is the colouring matter of red blood cells, rich in iron content, and combines with oxygen in the lungs.

- 7 What are the constituents of blood?

Blood plasma, blood platelets, red corpuscles and white corpuscles.

- 8 What is the shape and size of kidneys? How many are they in number? Where are they located? What is their function?
Bean-shaped. They are the size of pigeon eggs. They are two in number, located one on each

side of vertebra at the back. They help purify blood by filtering waste and poisonous matter, throwing it out in the form of urine, which is rich in nitrogen

9 Why are proteins essential in our diet?

Proteins are composed of elements essential to human growth like carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, phosphorous and sulphur. They are the source of all nitrogen our food contains. Nitrogenous matter is absolutely essential for replacement of nitrogen eliminated by persons of all ages and for building up new fresh tissues in a growing child

10 A dentist uses a concave mirror to examine teeth. Why?

A concave mirror gives a magnified view which helps him in locating the trouble spots

11 We perspire on a hot day. Why?

Sweat glands are stimulated to secrete more perspiration because of the rise in outside temperature

12 Human breath is visible in winter but not in summer. Why?

In winter, air is cold and so water vapour present in the human breath condenses, making it visible

13 Steam causes more severe burns than boiling water. Why?

Because steam at the same temperature has latent heat (=540 calories/gram), which causes more severe burns than boiling water at the same temperature

14 A clinical thermometer has a constriction near the bulb. Why?

The constriction prevents the expanded mercury column from going back to the bulb, thus facilitating the reading of human temperature even after some delay

15 It is not advisable to wash a clinical thermometer with boiling water. Why?

Because the boiling point of water is much above the maximum provided in the clinical thermometer. As a result, pressure from undue expansion of mercury may break it.

16. By putting on a shirt, a person feels warm. Why?

The layer of air entrapped between the shirt and the human body is a poor conductor of heat. Thus, body heat is entrapped and not

allowed to radiate to the atmosphere.

17. White and not dark clothes are more comfortable in summer. Why?

Because white is a good reflector of heat, and a bad absorber

18 Why is kerosene oil poured on stagnant pools to eradicate malaria?

The mosquito and its larvae can float on water but would sink in kerosene and die

19 What is pasteurisation?

A process invented by world renowned French scientist Louis Pasteur and named after him. Pasteurisation prevents milk from going bad and becoming unfit for human consumption. In this process, milk is heated to a pre determined temperature to destroy harmful bacteria, and allowed to cool suddenly thereafter. Pasteurisation is of two types: hot, cold. In the hot type, milk is heated to 161°F and kept at that temperature for 15 minutes. In the cold type, it is heated upto 145°F and kept at that temperature for 45 minutes

20 Why does it not hurt when we cut our nails or hair?

Because there is no blood there

21 Why is it dangerous to have a charcoal fire burning in a badly ventilated room?

Because charcoal fire depletes oxygen and produces carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, which can even prove fatal while definitely being harmful

22 What vitamins are present in the yolk of an egg?

Vitamins A, B and D

23 Name the eight systems of human body

(i) The digestive system (ii) circulatory system (iii) respiratory system, (iv) excretory system, (v) nervous system (vi) muscular system, (vii) reproductive system and (viii) skeleton or the body system

24 What is the vital organ of the respiratory system?

Lungs

25 Name the different systems for treatment of diseases prevalent in India

Allopathy, Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani.

26 What is first-aid?

It is the first medical aid provided to any wounded or sick person before the doctor's arrival

V.G

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

The solar system consists of the sun, the nine planets revolving around it in elliptical orbits along with their moons (satellites), a large number of minor planets called asteroids and a large number of comets. Some important characteristics of the sun and planets

The sun is a star whose gravitational attraction keeps planets of the solar system revolving in their orbits. Vital statistics: diameter 8,64,000 miles, distance from earth 92,900,000 miles, density 1.41 times that of water, average solar surface temperature 6,000°K or about 10,000°F, solar interior temperature about 35,000,000°F. The light of the sun reaches earth in 499.012 sec or slightly more than 8 minutes. A series of thermo-nuclear reactions involving the atoms of the elements of which it is composed—mainly nuclear-fusion reactions involving fusion of hydrogen to form helium—produces the heat and light that makes life possible on earth. More than 60 of the natural terrestrial elements have been identified in the sun, all in gaseous form because of the intense heat of the sun.

The radiating surface of the sun is called the *photosphere*, and just above it is the *chromosphere*. Above the chromosphere is the *corona*.

The sun is 4,00,000 times as bright as the full moon and gives the earth 6 million times as much light as do all the other stars put together. Actually most of the stars that can be easily seen on any clear night are brighter than the sun.

Planets are opaque bodies revolving around the sun in a counter-clockwise direction and shining, mostly, by reflected sunlight. The order of the orbits of planets outward from the sun is Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Both Uranus and Neptune are visible through good field glasses, but Pluto is so distant and so small that only large telescopes or long-exposure photographs can make it visible.

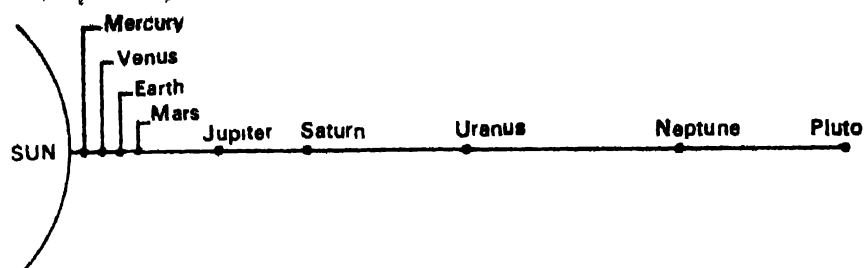
Mercury is the second smallest of the nine known planets of the solar system. Its diameter is 3,100 miles and its mean distance from the sun 36,000,000 miles. Day temperature on Mercury is about 800°F while night temperature has been described by Soviet astronomers as "room temperature"—possibly about 70°F. Surprisingly, Mercury has a weak but permanent magnetic field.

Venus, closest to the earth of all

planets, is the third brightest object in the sky, exceeded only by the sun and moon. This is because it is covered with a dense, white, cloudy atmosphere that reflects sunlight efficiently and also conceals whatever is below it. American and Russian space probes have sent startling results. Venus' atmosphere is nearly all carbon dioxide and must exert a pressure at the planet's surface of up to 100 times the earth's normal sea level pressure of one atmosphere. Since the size and age of earth and Venus are nearly the same, these inherent contradictions have led astronomers to ask which is the freak planet - earth or Venus? Russian probes detected more glow on Venus' surface than expected solely from sunlight. Since sulphur seems to play a large role in the chemistry of Venus, reactions involving sulphur may be responsible for the glow. Its surface temperature is estimated to be nearly 462°C and is associated with the solid body of Venus. There's another curious thing about Venus: its rotation period. It is 243 days clockwise—contrary to the spin of most of the other planets and to its own motion around the sun.

The earth is the fifth largest planet and third from the sun. Vital statistics: mass nearly 6.585×10^{21} tons; average density highest among all planets, 5.5 gm/cc; length of the equator 24,901.55 miles; length of a meridian 24,859.82 miles; equatorial diameter 7,926.41 miles. The earth is not a true sphere but is flattened at the poles and, hence, is an oblate spheroid; its polar diameter is nearly 42 km less than its equatorial diameter. It revolves around the sun with a period of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days while the mean period of its axial rotation is 23 hours, 56 min, 4.095 seconds.

The earth's atmosphere is a blanket composed of nitrogen, oxygen and argon, in amounts of 78, 21, and 1 per cent by volume and extending up to nearly 950 km above the earth's surface. Also present in minute quantities are carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, helium, krypton and xenon. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is the *troposphere*, extending in height from approximately 8 km at the poles to nearly 15 km at the equator. The limiting boundary of the troposphere which separates it from the next layer is called the *tropopause*. Within troposphere the temperature decreases with height at the rate of nearly 1°C for 500 ft increase, and the pressure too decreases. The layer above the troposphere is called the *stratosphere*, which extends to a height of nearly 30 km. The temperature is nearly constant in this layer. This layer also contains ozone formed by the action or oxygen of short wavelength ultraviolet



The planets in order of their distances from the sun

light. This light is thus prevented from reaching the earth's surface, where it would be harmful. This is precisely the reason why high-flying jets like Concorde were banned from overflying India: supersonic jets disturb the highly unstable ozone, exposing earth to the harmful ultraviolet light. *Ionosphere* extends up to nearly 950 km above the surface of earth and consists of a series of concentric ionised layers called D-layer, E-layer, F1 layer, F2-layer in the upper atmosphere. It makes long-distance wireless communication possible by reflecting radiowaves back to earth. *Exosphere* is the outermost region of the atmosphere where gas molecules travelling at high speed may escape into outer space.

Mars is the first planet beyond earth, away from the sun. Its diameter is about 4,200 miles. Mars takes about the same time as earth to rotate upon its axis. Temperature on Mars is lower than earth's while atmospheric pressure is as low as 1 percent to 2 percent of that on earth. The thin atmosphere appears to be largely carbon dioxide. Mars apparently has no magnetic field. It has seasons like earth's, only they are longer because the Martian year is longer. Mars has two satellites.

Jupiter is the largest of the planets (Diameter 88,000 miles, 11 times that of earth, and mass nearly 318 times that of earth, and more than twice the mass of all the other planets put together.) It has 16 known satellites. The clearly observable chemical constituents of Jupiter's atmosphere are methane and ammonia, while scientists reckon it also has a large fraction of hydrogen and helium, as also water.

Saturn, last of the planets visible to the unaided eye, is second in size to Jupiter (equatorial diameter about 71,000 miles) but its mass is much smaller. Saturn's specific gravity is less than that of water. There is confusion as to the number of satellites it has, though it has 21 for sure. Saturn has a ring system lying above its equator and extending about 35,000 miles into space. The rings are estimated to be no thicker than 10 miles.

Uranus, the seventh major planet in the order of distance from the sun, has

the following vital statistics: distance from sun 1,782,800,000 miles; diameter 30,900 miles; mass: 14.6 times that of earth; density 0.25 that of earth and 1.36 times that of water.

Neptune is so far from earth that it is invisible to the unaided eye, but is easily visible in a telescope no bigger than a spy glass. Vital statistics: mass 17.2 times that of earth; distance from sun 2,796,700,000 miles or 30.07 times that of earth; diameter 27,600 miles; mean density 2.47 times that of water or 0.45 times the density of earth; atmosphere cloud-covered surface of high reflecting power; most abundant gases hydrogen and helium; temperature on Neptune's visible surface = 337°F.

Pluto is the outermost known planet of the solar system. Vital statistics: distance from sun 39.5 times that of earth; mass 0.9 that of earth. Pluto's orbit is so eccentric that in 1989, it will be closer than Neptune to the sun.

Asteroids are minor planets which are comparatively very small and which have been found in the belt between Mars and Jupiter. The largest of these asteroids, called 'Ceres', has a diameter of nearly 1,020 km.

Satellites (natural) are smaller celestial bodies revolving around a planet and shining by reflected light. All the planets, except Venus and Mercury, have known natural satellites.

Artificial satellites are bodies hurled into an orbit around earth. Such bodies need to be given a velocity of nearly 28,000 kmph to enable them to move around the earth in an orbit. They are used to collect valuable information about the distribution of landmass, water, vegetation, etc., on the surface of earth and use it for human welfare. The first artificial satellite (Sputnik I) was launched by the USSR on October 4, 1957. The first manned space flight was performed by Yuri Gagarin (USSR) in 1961. Moon landing by man took place on July 21, 1969. The first man to land on the surface of the moon was Neil Armstrong, the pilot of the US Apollo XI mission.

Comet is a heavenly body consisting of a hazy, gaseous cloud containing a

brighter nucleus and a fainter tail, supposed to be made up of gaseous particles. *Halley's Comet* is in the news these days. It is seen after a period of nearly 76 years. It was last seen on April 19, 1910, and is expected to be visible again at 9.30 p.m. (GMT) on February, 9, 1986.

Scientists associated with India's space programme:

Satish Dhawan—Director, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Bangalore.

Vasant Gowarikar—Director, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum.

Ved Prakash Sandlas—Director, SLV Mission.

U.R. Rao—Director, ISRO Satellite Centre.

India's four major space centres
Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Trivandrum, Indian Space Research Organisation, Bangalore, Sriharikota High Altitude Range (SHAR), Nellore

which light or radio emission from one celestial body is cut off when another celestial body is interposed between it and an observer on earth. Such a rare phenomenon occurred recently when Jupiter was occulted by the moon on April 29, 1983. The duration of occultation was nearly two minutes.

Sound is a physiological sensation caused by a vibrating source and transmitted as longitudinal pressure wave motions. A material medium, such as air, is essential for the propagation of sound. Sound produced by a vibrating body is audible only when the frequency of the body, i.e., the number of vibrations made by the body in one second, lies between approximately 20 and 20,000. Frequencies beyond this audible range are called *ultrasonic frequencies*.

Velocity of sound in air is nearly 330m per sec at 0°C. Its value is more in liquids and maximum in solids. Its value increases as the temperature is increased.

at a distance less than its focal length. In this position, it can be used as a shaving mirror.

A *convex lens* converges a beam of light to a point when it passes through it. It normally gives a real, inverted image. It is used as a magnifying glass when held close to the object. It is used in microscopes, telescopes and in spectacles for persons who cannot see near objects clearly. A *concave lens* always forms a virtual and erect image. Persons suffering from myopia (inability to see distant objects clearly) use concave lens to correct their vision.

Conductors are substances through which an electric current flows easily. Usually, metals are good electrical conductors, whereas non-metals are not. Silver is the best electrical conductor. Copper, aluminium and mercury are other examples. Wood, plastic, etc. are examples of non-conductors or insulators. The current flowing through a conductor is given by *Ohm's Law*, i.e., $E = IR$, where E is the potential difference across the ends of the conductor, I is the current and R is called the resistance of the conductor. The resistance of a conductor increases with increase of temperature. **Energy consumed by a resistance R** in one second, when current I passes through it, is given by $I^2 R = \frac{E^2}{R}$, where E is the voltage across the resistance.

Semi-conductors are substances whose resistance decreases with increase in temperature and with the presence of impurities. Examples, germanium, silicon, selenium and lead telluride.

Accumulator is a storage battery. Those used in motor vehicles are normally lead accumulators, in which electrodes are of lead peroxide and spongy lead and the electrolyte is sulphuric acid. Another widely-used accumulator is the nickel-iron accumulator in which the positive and negative electrodes are nickel oxide and iron respectively and the solution used is potassium hydroxide. Nickel-iron batteries were kept aboard Rohini 2 satellite as a secondary source of power.

Rectifier changes alternating current (A.C.) to direct current (D.C.).

Transformer is used to increase or decrease the available A.C. voltage or current.

Dry cell used in torch, radios, etc. contains ammonium chloride in the form of a paste. The outer zinc container forms the negative terminal while the central rod is the positive terminal. The potential difference between the two terminals is 1.5 v.

Dynamo is a device in which the mechanical energy (of rotation) is
(Continued on page 54)

Some important events associated with India's space research programme

| Satellite | launched on | from |
|---|-------------------|--|
| Aryabhata | April 19, 1975 | A Soviet cosmodrome using a Soviet Interkosmos rocket. |
| Bhaskara I | June 7, 1979 | |
| Bhaskara II | November 20, 1981 | |
| APPLE | June 19, 1981 | |
| INSAT-1A
(The mission was a failure) | April 10, 1982 | Kourou, French Guyana, using the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket, Cape Canaveral, USA, using the Delta rocket. |
| Satellites launched using Indian rockets | | |
| Rohini (RS-1)
(weighing 35 kg) | July 18, 1980 | SHAR, Nellore. |
| Rohini D1
(weighing 38 kg) | May 31, 1981 | —do— |
| Rohini D2
(weighing 41.5 kg) | April 17, 1983 | —do— |
| INSAT-1B is slated for launch this year | | |

Solar and lunar eclipse A solar eclipse or an eclipse of the sun occurs when the shadow of the moon falls on earth. This happens when the moon comes in between the sun and earth. Light from the sun is then blocked by the moon, on some region of the earth, and a solar eclipse is said to have occurred in that region. A lunar eclipse occurs when the sun, the earth and the moon are in line so that the shadow of earth falls on the moon.

Tides are caused by the attraction of the seas by the moon and, to some extent, by the sun. At full moon the tidal force of the sun and the moon are in the same direction giving rise to high spring tides, low tides result at half moons when the forces of the sun and moon are opposite to each other.

Occultation is a phenomenon in

Mach number is the ratio of the speed of a body to that of sound. If the mach number of a body is greater than one, the speed of the body is said to be supersonic.

Sonic boom is a loud noise produced due to a shock wave set off by supersonic aircraft moving at top speed.

Lenses and mirrors: The image formed by a *plane mirror* is virtual, erect and of the same size as the object. It is as far behind the mirror as the object is in front of it. It is used as a looking glass (mirror).

A *convex mirror* forms a virtual, erect and a diminished image of an object. It is used by motorists to get a view of the traffic coming from behind.

A *concave mirror*, normally forms a real and inverted image of an object. The image is virtual, erect and enlarged when the object is close to the mirror —

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AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SCIENCES

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- Mixed farming refers to
 - Rabi and cash crops
 - Kharif and cash crops
 - Growing more than one crop in the same field
 - None of the above
- soil best retains moisture.
 - Clayey
 - Black
 - Sandy
 - None of the above
- Cash crops are——crops.
 - Kharif
 - Rabi
 - Food
 - Non-food
- Rabi crops are sown during
 - March-April
 - June-July
 - October-November
 - January-February
- Black soil is used for——cultivation.
 - Jute
 - Wheat
 - Cotton
 - Sugarcane
- Rabi crops are harvested during
 - August-September
 - October-November
 - June-July
 - March-April
- What is the main reason for low crop yield per acre in India?
 - Poor soil
 - Less-developed technology
 - Unfavourable weather conditions
 - Natural calamities
- 'Green Revolution' refers to
 - Increase in milk production
 - A revolution started by Jim Green
 - Increase in crop production
 - Increase in vegetable consumption
- After independence, there was a spectacular increase in——production.
 - Sugarcane
 - Wheat
 - Rice
 - Maize
- Age of a tree can be deter-

mined by

- Counting the number of rings in its trunk
 - Counting the number of leaves
 - Its size
 - Counting the number of branches
11. Leaves are green due to the presence of
- Metallic ions contained in the soil
 - Chlorophyll
 - Haemoglobin
 - All the above

TO OUR READERS

Yet once again, "CCTimes" goes by its readers' wishes. At our request for your opinion on whether or not to change the pullout (Practice Test supplement) to full-size pages, over two-thirds of you wrote in for the change. Those of you who were against it feared that it would mean a reduction in matter or an increase in price. That is definitely not so. Accurate computation at our end showed that more matter can be accommodated in 16 full-size pages than 32 half-size pages with no change in production costs. There are yet more advantages:

- Supplement pages can be raised above the allotted 16 pages in special circumstances;
- Continuous running matter saves time: you have less pages to turn and fewer questions are carried on to the next page;
- It becomes easier to handle the magazine.

12. Food energy is measured in
(a) Kelvin
(b) Calories
(c) Erg
(d) Bushel
13. The chief constituent of gobar gas is
(a) Carbon dioxide
(b) Methane
(c) Ethane
(d) Ethylene
14. During daytime plants take in
(a) Oxygen and give out carbon dioxide
(b) Carbon dioxide and give out oxygen
(c) Nitrogen and give out oxygen
(d) Oxygen and give out nitrogen
15. Gelatin is added in ice-cream to
(a) Hasten freezing
(b) Avoid crystal formation
(c) Give flavour
(d) Act as a sweetening agent
16. ——— is not a plant product
(a) Lac
(b) Saffron
(c) Wax
(d) Silk
17. Fishes, in an aquarium with green plants, live longer even when water is not changed. Why?
(a) Green plants provide nutrition
(b) Green plants absorb the carbon dioxide released by fishes
(c) Green plants give out oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide released by fishes
(d) None of the above
18. Fertilisers do not contain
(a) Nitrogen
(b) Phosphorous
(c) Potassium
(d) Manganese
19. ——— is man-made and naturally-occurring
(a) Milk
(b) Honey
(c) Ice
(d) Cotton
20. ——— is a natural fertiliser
(a) Urea
(b) Ammonium sulphate
(c) Ammonium nitrate
(d) Compost
21. ——— is/are the richest source of protein
(a) Vegetables
(b) Milk
(c) Soyabean
(d) Peas
22. Fruits remain fresh in a refrigerator for a longer period. Why?
(a) There are no dust particles in the refrigerator
(b) At low temperature, biochemical processes proceed at a slower rate
(c) There is no oxygen available
(d) There is more oxygen available
23. Silk cotton or Kapok is produced in the ——— of the Kapok tree.
(a) Leaves
(b) Stem
(c) Roots
(d) Pods
24. ——— do not contain chlorophyll.
(a) Algae
(b) Fungi
(c) Angiosperms
(d) Gymnosperms
25. Leaves fall from branches because
(a) They complete their duration
(b) Of low atmospheric pressure
(c) Of leaf abscission
(d) Of all the above
26. *Shorea Robusta* (Sal) is characterised by
(a) Absence of leaves
(b) Absence of fruits
(c) Its valuable timber
(d) None of the above
27. How do you save a tree during droughts?
(a) By clipping the tree
(b) By shedding of its leaves
(c) By covering the tree with a black screen
(d) None of the above
28. Green ear disease in bajra is caused by
(a) *Sclerospora Graminicola*
(b) *Albugo Candida*
(c) *Plasmopara Viticola*
(d) *Bremi Lactucae*
29. Ecology refers to
(a) Economic trends of different countries
(b) Study of insects
(c) Study of the relation of plants and animals to their surroundings
(d) Study of the smallest plants
30. Bullock-cart wheels have a bigger diameter to
(a) Lower centre of gravity
(b) Distribute load evenly
(c) Decrease friction between wheel and road
(d) Increase friction between wheel and road
31. Why should irrigation facilities in India be improved urgently?
(a) Irrigation yields better output
(b) Monsoon is irregular
(c) Rivers are dry for most part of the year
(d) Land under irrigation is very small
32. What is the 'flame of the forest'?
(a) A tree with very bright flowers
(b) Forest fire
(c) A lady serving tribals in forests
(d) An insect that glows like a flame in the forest
33. Milk of grass-fed animals contains more fat in
(a) Summer
(b) Winter
(c) Spring
(d) Autumn
34. Why are honey bees called social insects?
(a) They visit all flowers to collect nectar
(b) They live among men
(c) They depend for their food on other insects
(d) They move socially with other bees
35. Hydroponics is
(a) Cultivation of plants without the use of soil
(b) Detection of sound in water
(c) Animals living in water
(d) Japanese arrangement of flowers
36. Pearls are formed in
(a) Squids
(b) Snails
(c) Oysters
(d) Octopuses
37. After sowing seeds, ——— fertilisers are used.
(a) Phosphate
(b) Nitrate
(c) Green-manure
(d) All the above
38. To keep seeds in good condition, they should be kept in a ——— place.
(a) Warm and dry
(b) Warm and wet
(c) Cool and dry
(d) Cool and wet
39. Contour bunding is used to
(a) Stop winds in sandy deserts
(b) Irrigate desert areas
(c) Prevent erosion in hilly areas
(d) Increase soil fertility

(d) Conserve soil water in terrace farms in hilly areas

40. Cows and buffaloes conceive best in

- (a) Summer
- (b) Winter
- (c) Spring
- (d) All the above. There is no definite relationship between conceiving and season

41. — is most preferred as poultry feed.

- (a) Maize
- (b) Barley
- (c) Wheat
- (d) Rice husk

42. — is a stem.

- (a) Turnip
- (b) Radish
- (c) Carrot
- (d) Ginger

43. To increase milk production rapidly, India should adopt— breeding.

- (a) Cross-
- (b) Out-
- (c) Selective
- (d) In-

44. In India, — are used in inorganic fertilisers.

- (a) Carbon, nitrogen, phosphorous, sulphur
- (b) Carbon, potassium, nitrogen, sulphur
- (c) Carbon, calcium, nitrogen
- (d) Nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium

45. It is — to feed grit and small stones to birds.

- (a) Beneficial
- (b) Poisonous
- (c) Injurious
- (d) None of the above

V.G.

- (a) 35
- (b) 50
- (c) 65
- (d) 80

14. Deficiency of iron causes

- (a) Anaemia
- (b) Goitre
- (c) Rickets
- (d) Scurvy

15. Haemoglobin combines with oxygen in the

- (a) Arteries
- (b) Blood
- (c) Lungs
- (d) Tissues

16. The richest source of Vitamin A is

- (a) Banana
- (b) Egg
- (c) Apple
- (d) Orange

17. Which of the following statements regarding Vitamin C is correct?

- (a) It keeps body tissues healthy
- (b) It helps heal wounds and mend fractures
- (c) The richest source of Vitamin C is milk and its products
- (d) Regular intake of Vitamin C is not essential as it is stored in the body

18. — is present in the highest percentage in living matter.

- (a) Carbon
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Nitrogen
- (d) Hydrogen

19. A child living in a big industrial town stays indoors most of the time and develops bow legs. This is because of

- (a) Anaemia
- (b) Goitre
- (c) Polio
- (d) Rickets

20. Deficiency of — causes rickets.

- (a) Vitamin A
- (b) Vitamin D
- (c) Proteins
- (d) Fats

21. Vitamin D is found in

- (a) Sunlight
- (b) Fish
- (c) Fats
- (d) All the above

22. Loss of — causes dehydration in the human body.

- (a) Salts
- (b) Water
- (c) Vitamins
- (d) Hormones

23. The ready source of energy

EVERYDAY SCIENCE-II

PHYSIOLOGY & BIOLOGY

1. — is/are a rich source of iron.

- (a) Eggs
- (b) Green vegetables
- (c) Pulses
- (d) Milk

2. — resist diseases.

- (a) Vitamins
- (b) Carbohydrates
- (c) Red corpuscles
- (d) White corpuscles

3. Flood-hit areas are to be given medical cover immediately. Of the following, which is the most appropriate step?

- (a) BCG injection
- (b) Inoculation
- (c) Smallpox vaccination
- (d) None of the above

4. — is the universal donor blood group.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) O
- (d) AB

5. Retina in the eye acts as a — in the camera.

- (a) Lens
- (b) Shutter
- (c) Film
- (d) None of the above

6. Vitamins do not act as a/an

- (a) Energy source
- (b) Stimulant in body growth
- (c) Agent in regulating the chemical processes in the body
- (d) All the above

7. — enters the human body

through skin.

- (a) Tapeworm
- (b) Hookworm
- (c) Ringworm
- (d) Threadworm

8. It is safe to wear a — dress while cooking.

- (a) Nylon
- (b) Terylene
- (c) Silk
- (d) Cotton

9. Floods hazard health through the spread of

- (a) Cholera
- (b) Malaria
- (c) Influenza
- (d) Diarrhoea

10. During cardiac failure, what first aid will you give?

- (a) Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation
- (b) External cardiac massage
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Complete body massage

11. — is said to have been eradicated in India.

- (a) Cholera
- (b) Smallpox
- (c) Typhoid
- (d) Measles

12. — is not a water-borne disease.

- (a) Cholera
- (b) Dysentery
- (c) Typhoid
- (d) Malaria

13. The normal percentage of water in the human body is about

- for athletes is
 (a) Vitamins
 (b) Fats
 (c) Proteins
 (d) Carbohydrates
- 24 Maximum energy per gram is contained in
 (a) Fats
 (b) Sugar
 (c) Vitamins
 (d) Carbohydrates
- 25 The easiest way of finding out the nutritional status for a large number of children in a short time is by
 (a) Studying their physical behaviour
 (b) Studying their hair face and eyes
 (c) Measuring their height and weight
 (d) All the above
- 26 Carbohydrates are needed to
 (a) Build muscles
 (b) Provide energy
 (c) Strengthen bones
 (d) Increase blood supply
- 27 Which of the following statements is not true? Seasonal fruits and vegetables are often preserved by
 (a) Pasteurisation
 (b) Drying and dehydrating them

- (c) Freezing them
 (d) Keeping them in a concentrated solution of sugar and citric acid
- 28 Red corpuscles are formed in the
 (a) Bone marrow
 (b) Small intestines
 (c) Kidney
 (d) Colon
- 29 Organic matter decomposes due to
 (a) Fungi
 (b) Bacteria
 (c) Virus
 (d) Yeasts
- 30 —described protoplasm as the physical basis of life
 (a) Jan Swammerdam
 (b) Anton van Leeuwenhoek
 (c) T H Huxley
 (d) Comte Leclerc de Buffon
- 31 —is not a water-borne disease
 (a) Cholera
 (b) Influenza
 (c) Amoebiasis
 (d) Typhoid
- 32 —is the latest advancement in Genetic Engineering
 (a) Discovery of interferon
 (b) Gene splicing
 (c) Plasmids
 (d) DNA synthesis
- 33 Blood plasma is

- (a) Neutral
 (b) Acidic
 (c) Alkaline
 (d) None of the above
- 34 —carried out the world's first human-brain transplant.
 (a) South Africa
 (b) West Germany
 (c) The US
 (d) Sweden
- 35 A cockroach has—pairs of legs
 (a) Three
 (b) Two
 (c) Four
 (d) Five
- 36 —first proved that plants possess life
 (a) Birbal Sahni
 (b) J C Bose
 (c) P C Ray
 (d) C V Raman
- 37 Common cold is caused by
 (a) Virus
 (b) Protozoa
 (c) Fungi
 (d) Bacteria
- 38 Heart diseases are mainly caused by the high intake of
 (a) Cholesterol
 (b) Sugar
 (c) Proteins
 (d) Starch

V G

EVERYDAY SCIENCE III

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

- 1 The process of heat transfer in which there is movement of the particles from one place to another is
 (a) Convection
 (b) Conduction
 (c) Radiation
 (d) All the above
- 2 Neutron was discovered by
 (a) Ernest Rutherford
 (b) James Chadwick
 (c) J J Thompson
 (d) Niels Bohr
- 3 Light travels slowest through
 (a) Water
 (b) Glass
 (c) Vacuum
 (d) Air
- 4 —proposed that the sun was at the centre of the universe
 (a) Newton
 (b) Copernicus
 (c) Galileo
 (d) Kepler
- 5 —is/are in a liquid state at room temperature

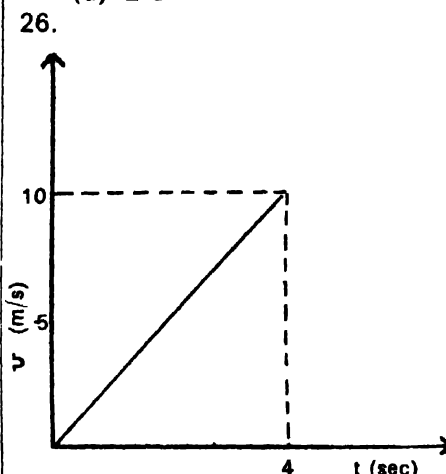
- (a) Mercury
 (b) Bromine
 (c) Fluorine
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 6 —can be used as a magnifying glass
 (a) Convex lens
 (b) Convex mirror
 (c) Concave lens
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 7 The image formed by a concave mirror is
 (a) Always virtual
 (b) Always real
 (c) Virtual, except when the object is within the focus of the mirror
 (d) Real, except when the object is within the focus of the mirror
- 8 —is the lightest element
 (a) Boron
 (b) Oxygen
 (c) Lithium
 (d) Carbon
- 9 Sriharikota High Altitude Range is situated in

- (a) Kerala
 (b) Andhra Pradesh
 (c) Tamil Nadu
 (d) Karnataka
- 10 Rohini 2 satellite takes nearly —to go once around earth
 (a) 40 min
 (b) 97 min
 (c) 24 hr
 (d) 86 hr
- 11 —is a communications satellite
 (a) Bhaskara I
 (b) Rohini 2
 (c) APPLE
 (d) All the above
- 12 Water is treated with—to kill germs or microbes harmful to man
 (a) Alum
 (b) Chlorine
 (c) Fluorides
 (d) Ammonia
- 13 Aspirin is
 (a) Acetic acid
 (b) Citric acid
 (c) Ethyl alcohol
 (d) Salicylic acid
- 14 100 gram of each of the following substances is heated

through 20°C by supplying heat at a constant rate. — will take maximum time to be heated through 20°C.

- (a) Copper
 - (b) Silver
 - (c) Mercury
 - (d) Water
15. pH of pure water is
- (a) Zero
 - (b) -7
 - (c) 7
 - (d) 4.5
16. — measures a liquid's density.
- (a) Spherometer
 - (b) Hydrometer
 - (c) Manometer
 - (d) Hygrometer
17. Persons suffering from hypermetropia cannot
- (a) Distinguish between different colours
 - (b) See clearly at night
 - (c) See distant objects clearly
 - (d) See close objects clearly
18. The naturally-occurring element with maximum atomic number is
- (a) Uranium
 - (b) Plutonium
 - (c) Fermium
 - (d) Californium
19. Quenching means
- (a) Alternate heating and cooling of a substance
 - (b) Rapid cooling by immersion into a cold liquid
 - (c) Keeping a substance at a high temperature for a long time
 - (d) Coating the substance with a layer of zinc
20. SLV's Mission Director is
- (a) Satish Dhawan
 - (b) U.R. Rao
 - (c) Raja Ramanna
 - (d) Ved Prakash Sandlas
21. If water is kept in the freezer compartment of a refrigerator it will freeze
- (a) First at bottom and then upwards
 - (b) First at top and then downwards
 - (c) Simultaneously all over
 - (d) None of the above
22. — is farthest from the sun
- (a) Saturn
 - (b) Pluto
 - (c) Uranus
 - (d) Neptune
23. — has maximum number of satellites.
- (a) Jupiter
 - (b) Venus
 - (c) Saturn

- (d) Mercury
24. — is used to measure the intensity of earthquakes.
- (a) Sphygmomanometer
 - (b) Barometer
 - (c) Seismograph
 - (d) Hectometer
25. Ozone layers are situated above the earth's surface at a height of nearly — miles.
- (a) 100
 - (b) 15-30
 - (c) 5-8
 - (d) 2-3



The distance moved by the body in 4 seconds, as per the velocity-time graph shown in figure, is — m.

- (a) 20
 - (b) 40
 - (c) 80
 - (d) 120
27. Force acting on the body in Q. No. 26 is
- (a) Zero
 - (b) Constant
 - (c) Continuously increasing
 - (d) Cannot be determined from the given information
28. One nautical mile is nearly equal to — mile.
- (a) 0.6
 - (b) 0.86
 - (c) 1.15
 - (d) 1.63
29. Extremely high temperatures are needed for production of energy by
- (a) Nuclear fusion
 - (b) Nuclear fission
 - (c) Burning of coal
 - (d) Chemical processes
30. Aluminium is extracted from
- (a) Cryolite
 - (b) Hematite
 - (c) Magnetite
 - (d) Bauxite
31. Petrol is a mixture of
- (a) Methane and ethane

- (b) Heptane, octane and nonane
- (c) Pentane and hexane
- (d) Propane, butane and hexane
32. — is associated with the vulcanisation of rubber.
- (a) Good Year
 - (b) Mansfield
 - (c) Godrej
 - (d) Dunlop
33. — is used for making radio-valve and bulb filaments because its melting point is highest.
- (a) Germanium
 - (b) Carbon
 - (c) Tungsten
 - (d) Boron
34. Hailey's Comet is expected to be closest to the sun next on
- (a) July 17, 1984
 - (b) February 9, 1986
 - (c) December 23, 1983
 - (d) May 5, 1987
35. Part of the moon is never visible on earth because
- (a) Moon is not rotating
 - (b) Period of rotation of the moon is the same as the period of rotation of earth
 - (c) Period of rotation of the moon is equal to the period of its orbit
 - (d) None of the above
36. — has/have no known natural satellites.
- (a) Jupiter
 - (b) Venus
 - (c) Mercury
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
37. The first rocket was launched in
- (a) 1901
 - (b) 1914
 - (c) 1919
 - (d) 1926
38. One astronomical unit is
- (a) 10^{-10} m
 - (b) Distance travelled by light in one year
 - (c) Distance between sun and earth
 - (d) A unit of time ($365\frac{1}{4}$ days)
39. Besides India, — has a joint space programme with the USSR.
- (a) Italy
 - (b) Poland
 - (c) France
 - (d) East Germany
40. The longest-ever space-walk was performed
- (a) On July 30, 1982, by two Soviet cosmonauts
 - (b) In 1973, during the US

Skylab 4 mission

- (c) In October '57, by Yuri Gagarin
(d) In July '69, by Neil Armstrong
- 41 The gas used in a refrigerator for cooling is
(a) Fluorine
(b) Freon
(c) Nitrogen
(d) Ammonia
- 42 Bronze is an alloy of
(a) 60% copper and 40% iron
(b) 80% iron and 20% tin
(c) 90% copper and 10% tin
(d) 75% copper and 25% zinc
- 43 There are ———naturally occurring elements
(a) 92
(b) 94
(c) 107
(d) 238
- 44 Two naturally occurring elements are liquids. One is mercury, what's the other?
(a) Sodium
(b) Water
(c) Bromine
(d) Iodine
- 45 ———are added to some tooth-pastes and drinking water at some places to help prevent tooth decay
(a) Fluorides
(b) Clove oil
(c) Chlorides
(d) None of the above
- 46 ———act(s) as (a) bleaching agent (s)
(a) Hydrogen peroxide
(b) Sodium hypochlorite
(c) Silver iodide
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- 47 Washing soda is
(a) Sodium carbonate
(b) Sodium hydroxide
(c) Sodium thiosulphate
(d) None of the above
- 48 Hypo used as a fixer in photography, is
(a) Silver iodide
(b) Silver bromide
(c) Sodium thiosulphate
(d) Sodium carbonate
- 49 ———is used in fireworks
(a) Potassium nitrate (salt-peter)
(b) Ammonium chloride
(c) Potassium sulphate
(d) All the above
- 50 The most abundant metal in the earth's crust is
(a) Iron
(b) Aluminium
(c) Copper

(d) Silver

- 51 An amalgam is an alloy of ———with one or more other metals
(a) Zinc
(b) Iron
(c) Gold
(d) Mercury
- 52 Dry ice is
(a) Solid helium
(b) Solid carbon dioxide
(c) Ice at a temperature much below 0°C
(d) Solid alcohol
- 53 The Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award is associated with research in
(a) Biological sciences
(b) Engineering sciences
(c) Physical sciences
(d) All the above
- 54 UNISPACE-82 was held in
(a) Zurich
(b) Rome
(c) Paris
(d) Vienna
- 55 The longest total eclipse of the moon took place on
(a) July 6, 1982
(b) April 15, 1981
(c) August 22, 1980
(d) None of the above
- 56 The 1982 Nobel Prize for Chemistry has been awarded to
(a) George Stigler
(b) Aaron Klug
(c) K G Wilson
(d) John Vane
- 57 ———are members of the International Telecommunication Satellite Organisation which owns INTELSATs
(a) The US, UK, France and West Germany
(b) The US, USSR, UK, France, West Germany, Japan, China and India
(c) All European countries, the US and Canada
(d) 105 countries
- 58 INSAT 1-A was launched aboard a———rocket
(a) Delta
(b) Atlas-Centaur
(c) Saturn
(d) Soyuz
- 59 Energy released in an H-bomb is due to
(a) Nuclear fusion
(b) Nuclear fission
(c) Burning of hydrogen in a dense atmosphere of oxygen
(d) None of the above
- 60 Light takes nearly———to reach earth from moon.

(a) 1.2 sec

- (b) 11 sec
(c) 0.8 min
(d) 8 min
61. Nobel laureate Abdus Salam was the recipient of the———of the Indian Physics Association.
(a) S S. Bhatnagar Award
(b) R D Birla Award
(c) Aryabhata Medal
(d) H J Bhabha Award
- 62 Tincture of Iodine is a solution of iodine dissolved in
(a) Carbon tetrachloride
(b) Water
(c) Alcohol
(d) Ammonia
- 63 ———has unusual properties at low temperatures
(a) Hydrogen
(b) Helium
(c) Fluorine
(d) Nitrogen
- 64 Trees release carbon dioxide
(a) During daytime
(b) During night
(c) During day as well as night
(d) None of the above
- 65 The image formed at the retina by the eye is
(a) Real and inverted
(b) Real and erect
(c) Virtual and erect
(d) Virtual and inverted
- 66 When a man goes from equator to poles, his mass
(a) As well as weight increases
(b) As well as weight decreases
(c) Remains same but weight decreases
(d) Remains same but weight increases
- 67 The speed of a supersonic aircraft is about———m/sec.
(a) 40
(b) 160
(c) 300
(d) 350
- 68 Atomic weight to atomic number of an element is
(a) Greater than 1
(b) Less than 1
(c) Greater than or equal to 1
(d) Less than or equal to 1
- 69 Water in a pressure cooker boils at
(a) 100°C
(b) More than 100°C
(c) Less than 100°C
(d) None of the above
70. ———is the set of primary colours.
(a) Red, green and blue
(b) Red, yellow and blue

- (c) Red, green and violet
(d) Green, blue and violet
71. The lowest possible temperature is nearly
(a) Minus infinity
(b) -273°C
(c) -73°C
(d) 0°C
72. A rocket is based on the principle of conservation of
(a) Momentum
(b) Mass
(c) Energy
(d) None of the above
73. Density of ice to that of water is nearly
(a) 0.9
(b) 1.1
(c) 990
(d) 1100
74. — measures electric current
(a) Wattmeter
(b) Voltmeter
(c) Electrometer
(d) Ammeter
75. The image formed by a convex mirror is
(a) Enlarged and erect
(b) Diminished in size and erect
(c) Erect and of the same size as the object
(d) Erect or inverted depending on the distance between the mirror and object
76. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre's Director is
(a) Satish Dhawan
(b) U.R. Rao
(c) Ved Prakash Sandlas
(d) Vasant Gowarikar
77. Sky appears—to a cosmonaut in space
(a) Blue
(b) White
(c) Black
(d) Colourless
78. Kilowatt hour is used for measuring
(a) Power
(b) Energy
(c) Current
(d) Voltage
79. Rear-view mirror used by motorists is
(a) Convex
(b) Concave
(c) Plane
(d) None of the above
80. — is associated with photography.
(a) Sodium thiosulphate
(b) Silver bromide
(c) Sodium carbonate
(d) Both (a) and (b)
81. — is a space shuttle.

- (a) Columbia
(b) Apollo
(c) Challenger
(d) Delta
82. What causes ocean tides?
(a) Pressure fluctuations in the atmosphere
(b) Gravitational effect of moon
(c) Temperature variations in the atmosphere
(d) Temperature variations in the ocean
83. A thicker fuse wire can withstand—electric current as (than) a thinner fuse wire.
(a) The same
(b) More
(c) Less
(d) Depends on the wire
84. US spacecraft— is associated with Saturn.
(a) Pioneer
(b) Mariner
(c) Challenger
(d) Voyager
85. Rohini 2's major power source is
(a) Nickel-cadmium storage batteries
(b) Solar panels
(c) Acid storage cells
(d) An assembly of dry cells
86. What's the process in which a solid vapourises on heating?
(a) There's no such process
(b) Sublimation
(c) Vaporisation
(d) Evaporation
87. Two isotopes of a substance have equal number of
(a) Protons
(b) Neutrons
(c) Neutrons and protons
(d) Neutrons, protons and electrons
88. The earth is a/an
(a) Perfect sphere
(b) Ellipsoid
(c) Oblate spheroid
(d) Pear-shaped figure
89. The earth's outer shell is known as
(a) Exosphere
(b) Lithosphere
(c) Ionosphere
(d) Troposphere
90. The equatorial diameter of earth is nearly — km.
(a) 4,000
(b) 6,400
(c) 7,800
(d) 12,800
91. From the nearest star, light will reach earth in nearly
(a) 8 min

- (b) 42 min
(c) 42 days
(d) 4.2 years
92. Ice floats in a beaker of water. If the ice melts the level of water in the beaker will
(a) Remain the same
(b) Increase
(c) Decrease
(d) Increase and then decrease
93. — is(are) a common constituent of all acids.
(a) Oxygen and hydrogen
(b) Oxygen
(c) Hydrogen
(d) Nitrogen
94. The Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is
(a) Hans Blix
(b) H.S. Hans
(c) S.K. Singh
(d) George Shultz
95. Headquarters of IAEA are in
(a) Zurich
(b) Vienna
(c) Paris
(d) New York
96. A person wears a lens of power -2.5 dioptries. Without glasses, he will
(a) Not be able to see distant objects clearly
(b) Not be able to see near objects clearly
(c) See curved images of objects
(d) Not be able to distinguish one colour from another
97. The earth's crust contains maximum amount of
(a) Aluminium
(b) Oxygen
(c) Silicon
(d) Iron
98. A gas turbine converts chemical energy of a liquid fuel to — energy.
(a) Electrical
(b) Mechanical
(c) Heat
(d) Nuclear
99. Substances which can be easily drawn into wires are called
(a) Malleable
(b) Elastic
(c) Ductile
(d) Plastic
100. — went out of our solar system.
(a) Soyuz VI
(b) Challenger
(c) Columbia
(d) Pioneer 10

B.L.A.

Central Excise, I-T Inspectors' Exam, Oct '82

GENERAL STUDIES

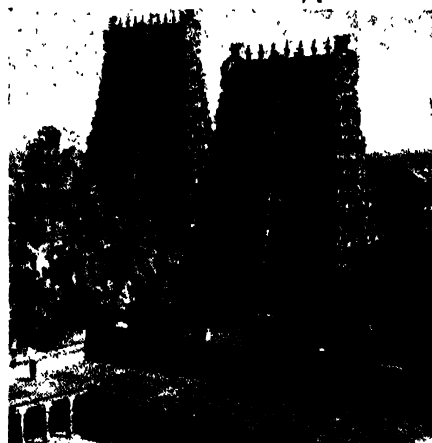
Questions published in this section appeared in the GENERAL STUDIES paper of the Central Excise/Income-tax Inspectors' Exam held in October 1982. These are based on the candidates' memory as they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall. Though we have compiled these questions as close to the original as possible, we take no responsibility for any discrepancies.

DIRECTIONS For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 Aswan Dam is situated in
(a) Syria
(b) Egypt
(c) Argentina
(d) Sudan | (b) Zaire
(c) South Africa
(d) The US | (b) Other name for lightning
(c) Phenomenon whereby earth, moon and sun are in the same line
(d) Newly-discovered star |
| 2 is the President of Burma
(a) Ne Win
(b) Maung Maung Kha
(c) Li Dong
(d) Kai Sin | 10 Which famous mathematician lived during the reign of Chandra Gupta II?
(a) Aryabhatta
(b) Varahamihira
(c) Bhaskar
(d) Banbhattacha | 18 When left out on a cold night a metal rod becomes colder than a wooden one because
(a) Density of metal is higher
(b) Metal is a good conductor of heat
(c) Metal is heavier than wood
(d) None of the above |
| 3 is the President of Egypt
(a) Gamel Abdul Nasser
(b) Hosni Mubarak
(c) Hafez Al Assad
(d) Amin Gemayel | 11 is the nearest planet to earth
(a) Venus
(b) Jupiter
(c) Saturn
(d) None of the above | 19 Most of the Gupta kings followed
(a) Buddhism
(b) Jainism
(c) Shaivism
(d) Vaishnavism |
| 4 is a member of the United Nations
(a) Taiwan
(b) Bhutan
(c) North Korea
(d) Switzerland | 12 Saturn has—satellites
(a) 1
(b) 6
(c) 14
(d) 21 | 20 The—is the most important body of the UN
(a) UNICEF
(b) IMF
(c) Security Council
(d) General Assembly |
| 5 The Silent Valley Project is in
(a) UP
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala
(d) Karnataka | 13 The first Indian observational satellite was launched in
(a) 1962
(b) 1975
(c) 1979
(d) 1981 | 21 The General Secretary of the UN is elected for—years
(a) 3
(b) 4
(c) 5
(d) 6 |
| 6 The term duck is related to
(a) Football
(b) Duck hunting
(c) Cricket
(d) Hockey | 14 APPLE was launched into orbit from
(a) Sriharikota
(b) Cape Canaveral
(c) Moscow
(d) Thumba | 22 —general elections have taken place in India so far
(a) 4
(b) 5
(c) 6
(d) 7 |
| 7 Dr P K Sethi got the 1981 Magsaysay Award for
(a) New finds in cancer cure
(b) Designing a new artificial limb for the handicapped
(c) Discovering a vaccine to cure leprosy
(d) Research in microbiology | 15 —got the 'Swaran Kamal' for 1981
(a) <i>Dakhal</i>
(b) <i>Pathar Panchali</i>
(c) <i>Chokh</i>
(d) None of the above | 23 —is a Union territory.
(a) Tripura
(b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Manipur
(d) Sikkim |
| 8 —won the 1982 Wimbledon Tennis Championships
(a) Andrea Jaeger
(b) Billie Jean King
(c) Chris Evert Lloyd
(d) Martina Navratilova | 16 The World Bank agreed to give India \$—billion in 1982-83
(a) 6
(b) 12
(c) 21
(d) 3.4 | 24 The minimum number of members for a state Assembly is
(a) 60
(b) 200
(c) 345
(d) 500 |
| 9 The largest producer of diamonds is
(a) Ghana | 17 Aurora Borealis is the
(a) Meteoric phenomenon causing streamers of light in the North Pole | 25 The first Anglo-Afghan war was fought by the British under Lord
(a) William Bentinck
(b) Auckland
(c) Hardinge
(d) Dalhousie |
| | | 26 Madura was the capital of —dynasty.
(a) Chola
(b) Pandya
(c) Chera |

- (d) Pallava
27. The Sixth Five Year Plan has allocated the maximum amount to
- Industry and minerals
 - Irrigation
 - Power
 - Transport
28. The—administers the oath to the President during the swearing-in ceremony.
- Prime Minister
 - Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - Chief Justice
 - Vice-President
29. The Hunter Commission (1882) was appointed to
- Implement local self-government
 - Introduce social reforms
 - Review the progress of education in India
 - None of the above
30. Which of the following countries is not a member of the UN?
- Turkey
 - Uganda
 - Mauritius
 - Switzerland
31. —is not a member of NATO.
- Canada
 - Denmark
 - Italy
 - Sri Lanka
32. There are—major nuclear powers in the world.
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
33. —is the minimum age for membership of Rajya Sabha.
- 25
 - 30
 - 35
 - 40
34. —had influenced Mahatma Gandhi's ideas.
- Vladimir Lenin
 - Karl Marx
 - Leo Tolstoy
 - Maxim Gorky
35. The Battle of Plassey took place in
- 1757
 - 1772
 - 1864
 - 1870
36. The—are the oldest mountain ranges in India.
- Aravalli
 - Vindhyas
 - Satpuras
 - Himalayas
37. Epsom salt is
- Magnesium sulphate

- (b) Calcium sulphide
- (c) Sodium chloride
- (d) Calcium carbonate
38. The Meenakshi Temple is in



- Tiruchirapalli
 - Mahabalipuram
 - Trivandrum
 - Madurai
39. —spent his last days at Sravana Belgola.
- Bindusara
 - Ashoka
 - Chandragupta Maurya
 - Vikramaditya
40. —believe that "that government is the best which governs the least".
- Individualists
 - Anarchists
 - Socialists
 - Communists
41. Port Stanley is in
- Mauritius
 - Seychelles
 - Falklands
 - Georgian Islands
42. —was the Commander of the British forces at the Battle of Plassey.
- Robert Clive
 - Gen Nell
 - John Lawrence
 - Warren Hastings
43. The retirement age of a Supreme Court judge is—years.
- 55
 - 58
 - 60
 - 65
44. Kalidas has not written
- Abhigyan Shakuntalam
 - Raghu Vansa
 - Meghdoot
 - Kadambari
45. —is the most industrialised and developed state.
- Maharashtra
 - Kerala
 - West Bengal
 - Haryana

46. —is the Governor of RBI.
- Manmohan Singh
 - I. G. Patel
 - L. K. Puri
 - M. Jaggannath
47. —is the largest producer of manganese.
- USSR
 - India
 - Brazil
 - Malaysia
48. The Prime Meridian crosses the globe at
- 0° longitude
 - 10° longitude
 - 23° longitude
 - 66½° longitude
49. —was known as the 'Grand Old Man' of India.
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
50. —has two heads of state.
- Canada
 - The US
 - The UK
 - Ireland
51. —has monarchy.
- Thailand
 - Philippines
 - Pakistan
 - South Korea
52. —Sea is an inland sea.
- Arabian
 - Kara
 - Caspian
 - Barents
53. Graphite is made of
- Iron
 - Coal
 - Lead
 - Carbon
54. A fuse is used to prevent—of current in an electric circuit.
- Leakage
 - High flow
 - Low flow
 - None of the above
55. Aspirin is a
- Medicine
 - Drug
 - Mathematical symbol
 - Protein
56. —measures the strength and direction of electric current.
- Ammeter
 - Multimeter
 - Galvanometer
 - Barometer
57. Muhammad Nadir was a painter in—'s court.
- Shah Jahan
 - Jahangir
 - Akbar
 - Aurangzeb

58. Bharatiya Jnanpith Award for 1981 went to
 (a) Ashapurna Devi
 (b) Naushad
 (c) S H Vatsyayan
 (d) Amrita Pritam
59. Tuberculosis affects the
 (a) Spleen
 (b) Liver
 (c) Lungs
 (d) Trachea
60. — is associated with the Peacock Throne
 (a) Shah Jahan
 (b) Humayun
 (c) Jahangir
 (d) Babar
61. The Ellora Caves date back to the reign of
 (a) Rashtrakutas
 (b) Satvahanas
 (c) Guptas
 (d) Mauryas
62. Anaemia causes
 (a) Deficiency of red blood corpuscles
 (b) Swelling in the intestines
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above
63. — was not founded by Mahatma Gandhi
 (a) Phoenix Settlement
 (b) Tolstoy Farm
 (c) Sabarmati Ashram
 (d) Vishwa Bharti
64. — was the first to discover

the sea route to India from Europe.

- (a) Christopher Columbus
 (b) Marco Polo
 (c) Vasco da Gama
 (d) Robert Magellan
65. Purna Swarajya resolution was adopted in 1929 at
 (a) Bombay
 (b) Lahore
 (c) Surat
 (d) Delhi
66. Rh is associated with
 (a) Blood cells
 (b) Skin colour
 (c) Respiration
 (d) Sight
67. The Davis Cup was started in
 (a) 1894
 (b) 1896
 (c) 1900
 (d) 1920
68. The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1922 was suspended because of
 (a) A resolution passed by the Congress
 (b) Chauri Chaura violence
 (c) British oppression
 (d) None of the above
69. The Indian Constitution recognises — languages.
 (a) 13
 (b) 14
 (c) 15
 (d) 17

4. "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal" is attributed to
 (a) Winston Churchill
 (b) George Bernard Shaw
 (c) George Orwell
 (d) William Shakespeare
5. — was a member of the jury for the IX International Film Festival of India (IFFI) held in January 1983.
 (a) Sunil Dutt
 (b) Satyajit Ray
 (c) Ben Kingsley
 (d) None of the above
6. Baharul Islam, before entering Assam politics recently, was
 (a) The Governor of Assam
 (b) The Chief Minister of Karnataka
 (c) A professor in JNU
 (d) A judge in the Supreme Court
7. Who among the following is an English writer?
 (a) Amrita Pritam
 (b) Mahadevi Varma
 (c) Premchand
 (d) None of the above
8. Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor of West Germany, belongs to the
 (a) Christian Democratic Union
 (b) Social Democratic Party
 (c) Free Democratic Party
 (d) Labour Party
9. At the IX IFFI, which film won the Golden Peacock?
 (a) *Open Heart*
 (b) *Bus Driver*
 (c) *Chokh*
 (d) None of the above
10. Who performed the title role in the film *Gandhi*?
 (a) Naseerudin Shah
 (b) Ben Kingsley
 (c) Richard Attenborough
 (d) Roger Moore
11. Prakash Padukone of India did not play in the IX Asian Games because
 (a) He did not like to participate
 (b) He was ill at the time of the Games
 (c) Asian Games management committee did not let him play
 (d) He was not eligible to enter the Games
12. The controversial Khunjerab Pass runs between
 (a) India and China
 (b) Pakistan and Afghanistan
 (c) India and Pakistan
 (d) Pakistan and China

SBI (PO) Exam, June '83

COMPILED BY ABDUL RAHMAN & RAJAN R

GENERAL AWARENESS

Questions published in this section appeared in the GENERAL AWARENESS paper of the SBI (Associate Banks) PO Exam held in June 1983. These are based on the candidates' memory as they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall. Though we have compiled these questions as close to the original as possible, we take no responsibility for any discrepancies.

DIRECTIONS For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Do this before looking at the answers given at the end of this supplement.

1. A Soviet nuclear-powered satellite recently crashed into the — Ocean
 (a) Pacific
 (b) Atlantic
 (c) Indian
 (d) Arctic
2. Yuri Andropov, before being elected General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was
 (a) Member of the Party

- Politburo
 (b) Head of the KGB
 (c) President of the USSR
 (d) Ambassador of the USSR in Hungary
3. Palekar Award in the newspaper industry relates to
 (a) Freedom of the press
 (b) Investigative journalism
 (c) Printing quality of the newspapers
 (d) Wages of journalists



13. Tamil Nadu CM M.G. Ramachandran undertook a seven-hour fast to protest against the Central Government for
 - (a) Not giving autonomy to his state
 - (b) Not supplying adequate food aid to the state
 - (c) Not reaching an accord regarding Krishna waters
 - (d) Not solving the dispute on the boundary of the state
14. Which country could not bag even one gold in the IXth Asian Games?
 - (a) Syria
 - (b) Iraq
 - (c) Afghanistan
 - (d) Singapore
15. Australia won the recently-held Australia-England cricket series
 - (a) 2-0
 - (b) 2-1
 - (c) 3-2
 - (d) 3-1
16. — won the last Essanda World Cup
 - (a) India
 - (b) Australia
 - (c) Pakistan
 - (d) China
17. The last Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement was
 - (a) Fidel Castro
 - (b) Indira Gandhi
 - (c) Saddam Hussain
 - (d) King Fahd
18. The Sixth Five Year Plan aims at a — per cent yearly increase in overall growth.
 - (a) 5.2
 - (b) 6.0
 - (c) 7.2
 - (d) 8.5
19. Regarding the Legislative Council, which of the following is not correct?
 - (a) Its tenure is normally for five years

- (b) Its members are citizens of India
 - (c) Its members should not be less than 30 years of age
 - (d) One-sixth of the strength is nominated by the governor from among persons distinguished in literature, science or social service
20. MX refers to
 - (a) An oil well in Bombay High
 - (b) Submarines developed by India
 - (c) ICBM missiles built by the US
 - (d) The artificial heart implanted in Barney Clark
21. An alleged secret report was published in the American press regarding Pakistan's nuclear programme. It stated that
 - (a) Pakistan will become self-sufficient by the end of the century
 - (b) Pakistan has already made an atom bomb
 - (c) Pakistan intends to modernise its armed forces
 - (d) The US will supply more F-16s to Pakistan
22. KLM is the national airline of
 - (a) The USSR
 - (b) Holland
 - (c) Saudi Arabia
 - (d) Thailand
23. — is the latest US fighter aircraft.
 - (a) Harrier
 - (b) Jaguar
 - (c) Mirage
 - (d) Tiger Shark
24. The resolution for complete independence of India was passed in the — Congress session.
 - (a) Lahore
 - (b) Madras
 - (c) Karachi
 - (d) Calcutta
25. To cultivate soil for growing crops is known as
 - (a) Sericulture
 - (b) Ecology
 - (c) Agriculture
 - (d) Horticulture
26. National Peoples' Congress is the name of the — Parliament.
 - (a) Indonesian
 - (b) Iranian
 - (c) Japanese
 - (d) Chinese
27. A multinational is
 - (a) A company operating in

- several countries
 - (b) A person touring various countries
 - (c) A ship going from one country to another
 - (d) The name of a satellite launched by India
28. Which of the following blood-group holders is the universal donor?
 - (a) A
 - (b) B
 - (c) O
 - (d) AB
29. Which of the following Indian universities first started a full-fledged course in computers?
 - (a) Madras
 - (b) Delhi
 - (c) Calcutta
 - (d) Bangalore
30. Ajanta Caves are situated in
 - (a) Maharashtra
 - (b) Madhya Pradesh
 - (c) Orissa
 - (d) UP
31. Helpage India aims at
 - (a) Giving help to the aged
 - (b) Rendering help to the orphaned children
 - (c) Giving lunch to children in their schools
 - (d) Giving monetary assistance to needy persons
32. The study of diseases is
 - (a) Pathology
 - (b) Osteology
 - (c) Conchology
 - (d) Ecology
33. Eugenics is the science of
 - (a) Production of better offsprings
 - (b) Environment
 - (c) Mental disorders
 - (d) Growing crops
34. Poll-rigging means
 - (a) Rigging oilwells
 - (b) Campaigning for elections beyond the time-limit
 - (c) Use of unauthorised means in the polling
 - (d) Slogan-shouting by the parties contesting the election
35. Linotype is associated with
 - (a) Oil painting
 - (b) Sculpture
 - (c) Music
 - (d) Printing
36. The first Non-aligned Summit was held in 1961 in
 - (a) Belgrade
 - (b) Lusaka
 - (c) New Delhi
 - (d) Havana

Test Of Reasoning

BY LT COL I R MANCHANDA, former Dy President, S S.B.

FOR BSRB (PO) EXAM

This section is designed to help those appearing in the BSRB (PO) Exam (Southern, Western and Central Groups) to be held this month.

Time: 15 minutes

Scores 1 Give yourself one mark for each correct answer.

2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate your score as under

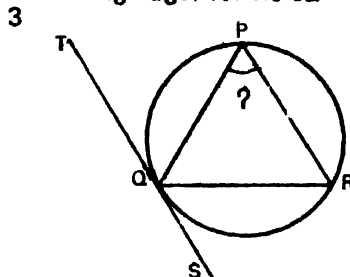
Excellent 27-31 Very Good 24-26 Good 19-23 Fair.. 14-18 Poor Below 14

DIRECTIONS For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers are given at the end of this supplement

Directions Questions 1 to 15 consist of problems commonly known as 'Data Sufficiency Test Items'. Each question is followed by two numbered facts. You are required to decide whether the data is sufficient for answering the question. Read each question and the two numbered facts that follow it and then mark your answer as explained below

- (A) If statement 1 alone is sufficient to answer the question, but statement 2 alone is not sufficient
 - (B) If statement 2 alone is sufficient to answer the question, but statement 1 alone is not sufficient
 - (C) If both statements together are required to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient
 - (D) If either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
 - (E) If enough facts are not available to answer the question
- 1 How much did a person pay for the TV set which was being sold at a discount?
 - (1) 25% off the marked price of the TV set saved him Rs 1,500
 - (2) The marked price of the TV set was Rs 6,000
 - 2 What is the original price of sugar per kg?
 - (1) A reduction of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ in the original price enabled a housewife to purchase 10 kg more sugar for Rs 123
 - (2) At the reduced price, a

housewife could get 20 kg sugar for Rs 82



In the diagram, triangle PQR is inscribed in a circle and TQS is a tangent to the circle. What is the measure of angle QPR?

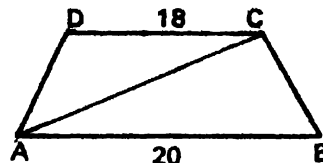
- (1) Angle PQT measures 70°
- (2) Angle PQR measures 60°
- 4 What was the temperature at noon?
 - (1) From 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., the temperature rose from 34°C to 41°C
 - (2) The temperature rose at a constant rate from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.
- 5 How many students in Delhi University study Physics?
 - (1) All Delhi University students who study Physics study Chemistry also
 - (2) In Delhi University, there are exactly 3,970 students who study Chemistry
6. What does $3A + 5B$ equal?
 - (1) $A = \frac{3}{5}$
 - (2) $5B - 3A$ equals 192
- 7 What does $x + y$ equal?
 - (1) $x^2 = 25$ and $y^2 = 9$
 - (2) x and y are negative integers
- 8 In how much time will A be able to catch up with B?

- (1) A does 60m while B does 40
- (2) B is given a 5-min start in the race

9 In a cyclic quadrilateral ABCD, what is the measure of angle ABC?

- (1) The sum of angles ABC and BCD is equal to 170°
- (2) Angle ADC is equal to 55°

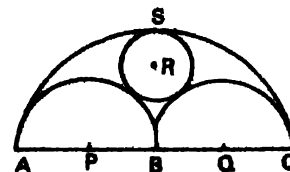
10



What is the area of the trapezoid ABCD?

- (1) The diagonal AC equals 25
- (2) The trapezoid is isosceles
11. What is the speed of the current in stream 'Badli'?
 - (1) Ram's speed of rowing in Badli is 8 kmph when he goes upstream
 - (2) Ram is able to row in Badli a distance of 2 km in 10 min when he goes downstream
- 12 A sum of money deposited in a bank becomes Rs 64,000 in 3 years at compound interest. What is the rate of interest?
 - (1) The same sum of money becomes 1,25,000 in 6 years
 - (2) The sum of money deposited is Rs 32,768
- 13 How many members are there in Lal Desh's Parliament?
 - (1) There are 320 women members in Lal Desh's Parliament
 - (2) 20% of the members of Parliament of Lal Desh are men

14



What is the radius of a circle with centre R?

- (1) ASC is the semi-circle drawn on AC
- (2) $AP = PB = BQ = QC = 4$ cm
- 15 How much water can a bucket hold?
 - (1) The radii of the ends of the bucket are 35 cm and 7 cm
 - (2) The height of the bucket

is one-fourth the circumference of the larger end

Directions In questions 16 to 20, select the lettered pair wherein the words are related in the same way as the two capitalised words are related to each other.

- 16 DIPSOMANIAC LIQUOR
 (a) monomaniac cigarettes
 (b) kleptomaniac goods
 (c) pyromaniac fire
 (d) hydrophobe water
- 17 COMESTIBLE : FOOD
 (a) manageable : social
 (b) detestable : juice
 (c) pliable adult
 (d) potable water
- 18 ASCETIC AUSTERITY
 (a) martinet regulations
 (b) parsimonious luxury
 (c) tactician battle
 (d) snake poisonous
- 19 LUCENT LUMINOUS
 (a) limpid loath
 (b) loquacious talkative
 (c) mandatory optional
 (d) exceptionable : praise-worthy
- 20 ROUGH MELLIFLUOUS
 (a) melee fight
 (b) lugubrious profitable
 (c) magnanimous generous
 (d) magniloquent modest

Directions Questions 21 to 24 are based on the following. About 20 years ago, three friends—Bhatia, Malhotra and Kapoor—started a small-scale industry with equal investment. The three friends worked so hard that today they have three large-scale units—one producing cloth, the second manufacturing scooters, and the third manufacturing jewels for the watch industry. During the last three years, each partner tried to induct as many of his relatives as possible into various managerial posts in the group resulting in the fact that there have been family feuds which have adversely affected the business. In order to ensure stability and profitability, an agreement is reached.

- (a) Each partner will head one industrial unit at one time with the designation of a managing director. Every two years they will shift to another unit.
 (b) Each managing director will have two chief executives—one from each of the other families.
 (c) Each chief executive will

have a staff composed equally of members of his managing director's family and members of the third family. Each chief executive will have the same number of members on his staff.

- 21 When Bhatia is the managing director of the cloth unit, which of the following cannot be true?
 (a) Some of the staff members in the cloth unit are from Bhatia's family
 (b) Some of the staff members in the cloth unit are from Kapoor's family
 (c) Two of the chief executives in the other units are from Malhotra's family
 (d) Two of the chief executives in the other units are from Bhatia's family
- 22 When Kapoor heads the scooter manufacturing unit, which of the following will be true about the composition of the staff of the chief executives of the jewel manufacturing unit?
 I One-fourth from Kapoor's family
 II One-half from Bhatia's family, one-fourth from Malhotra's family
 III One-half from Malhotra's family, one-fourth from Bhatia's family
 (a) I only
 (b) I and II only
 (c) I and III only
 (d) I and II or I and III
- 23 If the office of the managing director of the jewel manufacturing unit passes from Bhatia to Kapoor, which of the following must be replaced?
 (a) The chief executive from Malhotra's family and all staff members from Kapoor's family
 (b) The chief executive from Kapoor's family and all of his staff members
 (c) The chief executive from Kapoor's family and his staff members from Bhatia's family
 (d) The chief executive from Bhatia's family and all his staff members belonging to Bhatia's family
- 24 Which of the following is permissible according to the agreement?
 (a) Half of the staff members

in one particular unit belonging to one family

- (b) More than half of the staff in one particular unit belonging to one family
 (c) Any person having a member of the same family as his immediate superior
 (d) Half the total number of staff in all three units combined belonging to one particular family

Directions Questions 25 to 31 consist of very common words, but the letters have been scrambled. Also, the letters have been allotted numbers according to the sequence in which these appear in the alphabet. You are required to find the correct word and state which of the alternatives gives the meaningful word so formed. Note that of the two similar letters, only one has been numbered.

- 25 H C W T W D A O R
 4 2 8 7 3 1 5 6
 (a) 7 1 8 2 4 8 3 5 6
 (b) 8 1 7 2 4 8 5 6 3
 (c) 8 1 7 2 4 3 5 8 6
 (d) 8 6 5 1 2 3 4 7 8
- 26 O I I O C T N G N
 3 5 1 6 4 2
 (a) 1 5 2 4 3 6 3 5 4
 (b) 3 4 1 5 4 3 2 6 5
 (c) 6 4 1 5 2 4 3 3 5
 (d) 1 5 2 4 3 6 3 5 3
- 27 H C L C I E
 3 1 5 4 2
 (a) 1 5 4 2 1 3
 (b) 3 1 5 4 2 1
 (c) 1 5 4 1 3 2
 (d) 1 3 4 5 2 1
- 28 P R D O S A C I
 6 7 3 5 8 1 2 4
 (a) 3 7 5 6 8 1 4 2
 (b) 8 5 7 6 1 3 4 2
 (c) 8 6 5 7 1 3 4 2
 (d) 2 1 6 3 7 5 8 4
- 29 R F E P O A N
 7 3 2 6 5 1 4
 (a) 6 2 5 4 7 1 3
 (b) 4 1 6 5 7 2 3
 (c) 6 7 5 3 1 2 4
 (d) 6 7 5 3 1 4 2
- 30 Y P C M O I
 6 5 1 3 4 2
 (a) 1 4 3 5 6 2
 (b) 3 2 6 4 5 1
 (c) 3 6 4 5 2 1
 (d) 5 2 1 3 4 6
- 31 N R I T E T C D I
 5 6 3 7 1 2 4
 (a) 2 3 7 6 1 7 4 7 4
 (b) 4 5 7 3 2 6 4 1 7
 (c) 7 3 4 5 2 6 4 1 7
 (d) 4 5 7 3 6 2 4 1 7

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SCIENCES

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (b) | 28. (a) | 29. (c) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (a) | 33. (a) | 34. (d) | 35. (a) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (d) | 38. (c) | 39. (d) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (d) | 43. (a) | 44. (d) | 45. (a) |

HYGIENE & BIOLOGY

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (b) | 23. (b) | 24. (b) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (a) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (b) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (a) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (a) | 38. (a) | | |

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (a) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (a) | 33. (c) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (d) | 37. (d) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (c) | 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (a) |
| 46. (d) | 47. (a) | 48. (c) | 49. (a) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (b) | 53. (d) | 54. (d) | 55. (a) |
| 56. (b) | 57. (d) | 58. (a) | 59. (a) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (b) | 63. (b) | 64. (a) | 65. (d) |
| 66. (d) | 67. (d) | 68. (c) | 69. (b) | 70. (a) |
| 71. (b) | 72. (a) | 73. (a) | 74. (d) | 75. (b) |
| 76. (d) | 77. (c) | 78. (b) | 79. (a) | 80. (d) |
| 81. (a) & (c) | 82. (b) | 83. (b) | 84. (d) | 85. (b) |
| 86. (b) | 87. (a) | 88. (c) | 89. (b) | 90. (d) |
| 91. (d) | 92. (a) | 93. (c) | 94. (a) | 95. (b) |
| 96. (a) | 97. (b) | 98. (b) | 99. (c) | 100. (d) |

CENTRAL EXCISE, INCOME-TAX INSPECTORS' EXAM, OCT '82 (G.K.)

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (d) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) | 29. (c) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (d) | 33. (b) | 34. (d) | 35. (a) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (a) | 38. (d) | 39. (c) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (a) | 43. (d) | 44. (d) | 45. (a) |
| 46. (a) | 47. (c) | 48. (a) | 49. (b) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (a) | 52. (c) | 53. (d) | 54. (b) | 55. (a) |
| 56. (c) | 57. (b) | 58. (d) | 59. (c) | 60. (a) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (a) | 63. (d) | 64. (c) | 65. (b) |
| 66. (a) | 67. (c) | 68. (b) | 69. (c) | |

SBI (PO) EXAM, JUNE '83 (G.A.)

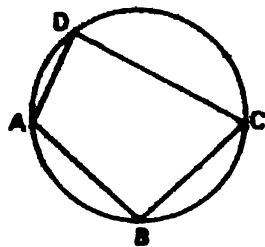
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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) |

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (a) | 33. (a) | 34. (c) | 35. (d) |
| 36. (a) | | | | |

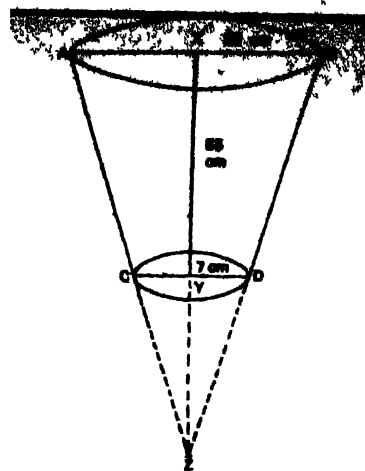
TEST OF REASONING

- (A), i.e., statement 1 alone is sufficient to answer the question, but statement 2 alone is not sufficient. The first statement implies that the marked price of the TV set must have been four times Rs 1,500, since Rs 1,500 is one-fourth of it. A person would, therefore, have paid Rs (6,000 - 1,500), i.e., Rs 4,500. Statement 2 alone does not solve the problem since it gives only the marked price and mentions nothing about the discount.
- (A), i.e., statement 1 alone is sufficient to answer the question, but statement 2 alone is not sufficient. Since a reduction of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, i.e., $\frac{1}{3}$ of 123, which is Rs 41, enabled a housewife to purchase 10 kg more sugar, the reduced price per kg of sugar works out to Rs 4.10 per kg. Since this price per kg represents $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the original price, the original price of sugar per kg must have been $\frac{3 \times 4.10}{2}$, i.e., Rs 6.15.
- (C), i.e., both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient. From the two statements together, we get angle RQS equal to 50° . It is an established fact that the angle which a chord of a circle makes with the tangent to it at the point of contact in one of its segments is always equal to the angle subtended by the chord in the corresponding alternate segment. Angle QPR must, therefore, equal 50° .
- (E), i.e., not enough facts are available to answer the question. We cannot work out temperature at noon unless we know the rate of increase in temperature from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. or, alternatively, the temperature at 11 a.m., besides other facts already given.
- (E), i.e., impossible to get the answer. "All Physics students study Chemistry" does NOT mean that all Chemistry students study Physics also.
- (C), i.e., both statements are required to answer the question. The first statement implies that $3B-5A$ is equal to 0. Using this equation and the one given in statement 2, we can work out the values of A and B, which are 36 and 60 respectively. The value of $3A+5B$ can then be found.
- (C) i.e., both statements are required to answer the question. If $x^2=25$, then x can be equal to both plus and minus 5; likewise, if $y^2=9$, y can be equal to both plus and minus 3. Without knowing whether x and y are positive or negative, we cannot arrive at any definite value for the expression $x+y$.
- (C), i.e., both statements are required to answer the question. The first statement gives their relative speeds while the second statement gives the lead that B is given at the start of the race. Assume that 5-min start given to B is equivalent

distance) in terms of minutes. If that be so, we are assuming the speed of B to be 8 m per min. In that case, the speed of A will be 12 m per min. The relative speed of A being 4 m per min, A will be able to catch up with B in 4 min.

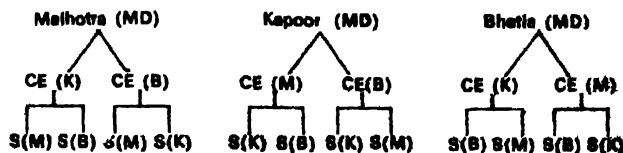


9. (B), i.e., statement 2 alone is sufficient to answer the question, and statement 1 alone is not sufficient. A rough diagram will help. The opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral are supplementary. If angle $ADC = 55^\circ$, angle ABC will equal 125° . Statement 1 cannot give us the answer unless we know the measure of angle BCD also.
10. (C), i.e., both statements are needed to answer the question. The area of a trapezoid is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ (sum of parallel sides) \times altitude. We cannot deduce the altitude from statement 1 alone. But when it is read in conjunction with statement 2, we can find the altitude from C on AB. It will be equal to $\sqrt{25^2 - 19^2}$.
11. (C), i.e., both statements are required to answer the question, since the speed of current is equal to *speed downstream*—*speed upstream*. Ram's speed downstream is 12 kmph, while that upstream is 8 kmph. Speed of current will, therefore, equal 2 kmph.
12. (D), i.e., either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question. Using the given information in the opening statements and statement 1, we have $\frac{P(1+r)^4}{P(1+r)^3} = \frac{1,25,000}{64,000}$. This means $(1+r)^2 = (\frac{5}{4})^2$ or $1+r = \frac{5}{4}$ or $r = \frac{1}{4}$, i.e., 25 per cent. Since statement 2 gives us the money deposited, we can find out the rate, since everything else is given in the opening sentence. $32,768(1+r)^3 = 64,000$. $(1+r)^3$ is equal to $\frac{64,000}{32,768} = \frac{125}{64}$. $1+r = \frac{5}{4}$ or $r = \frac{1}{4}$, i.e., 25 per cent.
13. (C), i.e., both statements are needed to answer the question. Since 20 per cent of the MPs are men, women, whose number is 320, must represent 80 per cent of the total MPs. Total members in Lal Dosh's Parliament must, therefore, equal $\frac{320}{80} \times 100$, i.e., 400.
14. (C), i.e., both statements are required to answer the question. A perpendicular drawn at B touching the bigger semi-circle will equal 8 cm and shall pass through R. Assuming the radius of the circle with centre R to be equal to x , RB will be equal to $8-x$, while RP will equal $4+x$. Since $PB = 4$ cm, $(4+x)^2$ must equal $(8-x)^2 + 4^2$. $16 + x^2 + 8x = 64 + x^2 - 16x + 16$; this gives us x equal to $\frac{8}{3}$, i.e., $2\frac{2}{3}$ cm.



15. (C), i.e., both statements are needed to answer the question. A rough diagram of the bucket shall help. Thick lines represent the bucket with AB and CD as its two ends. X and Y are the centres of the two ends. Height of the bucket is $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 35$, i.e., 55 cm. Extend lines XY, AC and BD to meet at point Z directly below X and Y. Since triangles ZXB and ZYD are similar, distance YZ (the height of the smaller cone) can be worked out. Now, if you subtract the volume of the smaller cone with height YZ from the volume of the bigger cone with height XZ, you will get the volume of the bucket, and thereby the quantity of water it can hold.
16. (c), i.e., pyromaniac is to fire. A pyromaniac loves fires in the same way as a dipsomaniac loves liquor.
17. (d), i.e., potable is to water. Water which is fit to drink is called potable in the same way as food which is fit to eat is called comestible.
18. (a), i.e., martinet is to regulations. Martinet means a strict disciplinarian. A strict disciplinarian observes rules and regulations in the same manner as an ascetic practises austerity.
19. (b), i.e., loquacious is to talkative. The relationship is that of synonyms.
20. (d), i.e., magniloquent is to modest. The relationship is that of antonyms.

Note: The diagram shown below will be of great help in answering questions 21 to 24 speedily. Note that the relationships in the diagram are true irrespective of the unit each of the three partners heads.



- Legend:** (i) MD—managing director (ii) CE—chief executive (iii) (K)—Kapoor's family. Likewise, (B) and (M) stand for Bhatia's and Malhotra's families respectively. (iv) S—staff.
21. (c), i.e., "two of the chief executives in the other units are from Malhotra's family" cannot be true. If you check the diagram, you will find the answer self-explanatory.

- 22 (d) If I and II or I and III If Kapoor heads the scooter manufacturing unit, the jewel manufacturing unit can be headed by either Bhatia or Malhotra. Irrespective of which of these two gentlemen heads the jewel manufacturing unit, one fourth of the staff of its chief executives will be from Kapoor's family. However, if Bhatia heads the jewel manufacturing unit, one half of the staff of its chief executives shall be from Bhatia's family and one fourth from Malhotra's family. Further, if Malhotra heads the jewel manufacturing unit one half of the staff of its chief executives shall be from Malhotra's family and one fourth from Bhatia's family.
- 23 (c) If the chief executive from Kapoor's family and his staff members from Bhatia's family must be replaced. When the jewel manufacturing unit passes from Bhatia to Kapoor the chief executive from Malhotra's family and his staff stay put

since their presence does not violate the terms of the agreement. However, the chief executive from Kapoor's family will have to be replaced by the chief executive from Bhatia's family. Further, since the chief executive from Bhatia's family should have one-half of his staff from Kapoor's family, staff members from Bhatia's family will have to be removed and replaced by staff members from Kapoor's family after the change is effected.

- 24 (a), i.e., half the staff members in one particular unit belonging to one family. The diagram makes this answer self-explanatory.
- 25 (b), i.e., 817248563—WATCHWORD
- 26 (a), i.e., 152436354—COGNITION
- 27 (c), i.e., 154132—CLICHE
- 28 (c), i.e., 86571342—SPORADIC
- 29 (d), i.e., 6753142—PROFANE
- 30 (c), i.e., 364521—MYOPIC
- 31 (d), i.e., 457362417—INTERDICT

ECONOMIC TERMS

Economic growth Rate of increase in an economy's real output or income over time. That is, the rise in its full employment output in constant prices. Economic growth may be expressed in terms of either real GNP or real NNP on either a total or per capita basis over a period of time. The total measure is employed to describe the expansion of a nation's economic output or potential, whereas the per capita measure is used to express its material standard of living and to compare it with other countries.

Eurodollars Dollar deposits in banks outside the United States, mostly in Europe. They are held by American and foreign banks, corporations and individuals and represent dollar obligations which are constantly being shifted from one country to another in search of the highest return. Hence they may affect balances of payments and may even turn pressure on a currency into an international monetary crisis.

General price level Expression representing the average level of prices in the economy. It is often represented by the Implicit Price Index although no index can accurately reflect all prices.

Hyperinflation Situation in which prices are rising with little or no increases in output, hence it is also sometimes called 'runaway' or galloping inflation.

Index numbers Figures which disclose the relative changes in a

series of numbers, such as prices or production, from a base period. The base period is usually defined as being equal to an index number of 100, and all other numbers in the series both before or after that period are expressed as percentages of that period. Index numbers are widely used in reporting business and economic data.

Less developed (underdeveloped) country A nation which in comparison with the more advanced countries tends to exhibit such characteristics as (1) poverty level of income and hence little or no saving, (2) high rate of population growth, (3) substantial majority of its labour force employed in agriculture, (4) low proportion of adult literacy, (5) extensive disguised unemployment and (6) heavy reliance on a few items for export.

Market economy Economic system in which the questions of what to produce, how much to produce and for whom to produce are decided in an open market through the free operation of supply and demand. There are no pure market economies, but several specialised markets (such as the organised commodity exchanges) closely approximate some of the properties of a pure market system.

Money Anything which has at least these four functions: (1) a medium of exchange for conducting transactions, (2) a measure of

value for expressing the prices of current and future transactions, (3) a standard of deferred payments which permits borrowing or lending for future repayment with interest, and (4) a store of value which permits saving for future as well as current spending.

Money income Amount of money received for work done (Contrast with real income).

Real income Purchasing power of money income or the quantity of goods and services that can be bought with money income.

Terms of trade Number of units of goods that must be given up for one unit of goods received by each party (e.g. nation) to a transaction. In general, the terms of trade are said to move in favour of the party that gives up fewer units of goods for one unit of goods received, and against the party that gives up more units of goods for one unit of goods received. In international economics the concept of 'terms of trade' plays an important role in evaluating exchange relationships between nations.

Union Organisation of workers which seeks to gain a degree of monopoly power in the sale of its services so that it may be able to secure higher wages, better working conditions and other economic improvements for its members.

From CONTEMPORARY ECONOMICS
by Milton H. Spencer

THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

BY RAJU MANSUKHANI

Our fifth instalment traces events leading to the growth of trade unionism and the onset of communalism.

Socialist ideas and the growth of terrorism

In the '20s and 30s, the activities of labour organisations and revolutionary terrorists gained momentum. While the Congress itself had a left wing, Socialist and Communist groups, too, came into existence. M N Roy was the first Indian to be elected to the leadership of the Communist International and the Communist Party of India came into existence in 1925. During the Great Depression which shook the world from 1929 onwards, the Communist Party grew in strength under the leadership of P C Joshi. The Congress Socialist Party, which was the left wing of the Congress, was founded by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan.

The poor condition of the peasants and workers also led to the growth of trade unionism under the leadership of the All-India Trade Union Congress. A number of strikes occurred during 1928, including a railway workshop strike at Kharagpur, a South Indian railway workers strike and a strike by textile-mill workers at Bombay. In the 1930s, peasants from all over the country began to demand land reforms, abolition of zamindari, reduction of land revenue and rent, etc., while workers in factories and plantations demanded better working conditions and recognition of their trade-union rights. The first all-India peasant organisation, the All-India Kisan Sabha, was formed in 1936 and peasants became more actively involved in the national movement.

Revolutionary terrorist activity, too, grew in this period. The Hindustan Republican Association was founded in 1924 to organise an armed rebellion; later, under the influence of socialist ideas, the title was changed to Hindustan Social-

ist Republican Association. Among noted revolutionaries, the names of Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla, Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, B K Dutt, Jatin Das, Surya Sen and Sukhdev are prominent. Their strategy involved attacking and assassinating unpopular government officials, organising raids on government armouries and throwing bombs at the Central Legislative Assembly. The government struck hard at revolutionary terrorism and many leaders were arrested and hanged.

The Government of India Act, 1935

While the Civil Disobedience Movement was at its height, the Third Round Table Conference met at London in November 1932. The Congress again boycotted it. However, the deliberations at this Conference resulted in the Government of India Act, 1935. It proposed a federal government at the Centre and provincial governments with greater autonomy. The federation was to be based on a union of the provinces of British India and the princely states. This was to be a bicameral legislature in which the states were given disproportionate weightage, and the states representatives were to be appointed directly by the British. The control over defence and foreign relations was under the governor general. In the provinces, the governors had special powers to enact and promulgate their laws. They also retained full control over the civil services and police. The Congress was bitterly disappointed because political and economic power continued to be concentrated in the hands of the British Government. However, it decided to take part in the elections, which were held in 1937.

The Congress swept the polls in seven of the 11 provinces. In July 1937, Congress ministries took office. Later, the Congress formed coalitions in two other states and only Bengal and Punjab had non-Congress ministries thereafter. The Congress ministries worked for

moderation. The administration of law and order, the demands of the Kisan Sabha or labour unions were considered praiseworthy by the British themselves.

The Congress and the world

While the Congress was getting its first experience of administrative politics at home, it was also expanding its influence abroad. In February 1927, Nehru attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities at Brussels on behalf of the National Congress, and became a member of the League Against Imperialism that grew out of this Congress. The Madras session of the National Congress in 1927 warned the government that India would not support Britain in any war undertaken to further its imperialistic aims. In the 1930s, it became active in its condemnation of fascism in Germany, Italy and Japan. The Congress fully realised that India's future depended not only on its struggle at home but on international forces. In fact, at his presidential address to the Lucknow Conference in 1936, Nehru said, 'Our struggle was but part of a far wider struggle for freedom.'

Communalism

The one gloomy aspect in our struggle for freedom was the growth of communalist sentiment, which ultimately led to the partition of the country in 1947. The election to the legislative assemblies, organised on the basis of restricted franchise and separate electorates, created separatist tendencies. While the Muslim League secured barely 109 out of 480 seats, the Congress, too, failed to win many seats reserved for the minorities. The Muslim League, which was now under the leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, began to create a fear psychosis among the Muslims that they would be swamped by the Hindu majority. The League propagated the two-nation theory that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations and could not live as one. By 1938, it began an

(Continued on page 49)

THE JUDICIARY IN INDIA

BY GAUTAM BANERJEE

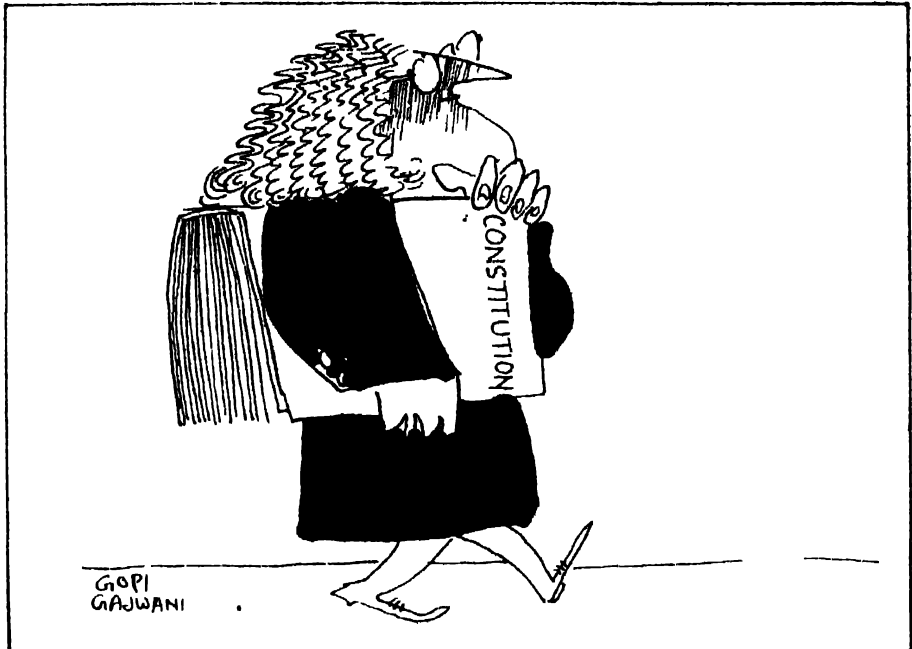
The Indian judiciary is a massive machinery which guards a citizen's rights. Here, we take a look at what constitutes this machinery and how it functions

The judiciary an organisation of courts of law represents the third wing of any democratic government, the first two being the legislature and the executive. The Indian Constitution too provides for a systematic judiciary to safeguard the rights of its citizens and to ensure them justice.

While drafting the judicial provisions, the framers of our Constitution wanted the judiciary to be an extension of the fundamental rights granted to citizens. The idea of the judiciary was to uphold the equality that Indians had longed for during the British rule but had been denied. It was also to act as the guardian of the Constitution. To ensure that the courts would do so, independence of the judiciary was considered its cornerstone.

To other closely related issues, namely the judiciary's power to review and uphold the Constitution and the establishment of the Supreme Court as the final authority on the interpretation of the Constitution with special responsibility to safeguard the fundamental rights are the foundations of our judiciary. Besides, the judicial system was centralised by having a single hierarchy of courts unlike the dual system of courts in the US that is, state courts for enforcing state laws and federal courts for enforcing federal laws.

The Indian Constitution provides for an integrated system of courts for the Union Government as well as for the states. Nyaya Panchayats, which try small civil and petty criminal matters, are at the lowest level of the judicial hierarchy. Above them are the munsifs' courts which can try claims of amounts upto Rs 5,000. Above munsifs are the sub judges who hear civil suits and appeals



from munsifs. Appeals from sub-judges go to the district judges who also have original jurisdiction. The provincial small causes courts deal with small matters and summary suits of small amounts. Subordinate judges also preside over special courts under special statutes like the motor vehicles accidents claims tribunals, the labour courts, slum clearance authorities, insolvency courts, etc. The district judge represents the highest judicial authority for the district in civil and criminal matters from whose decisions appeals go to the high court. The procedures in civil courts are regulated by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Criminal cases in the districts are dealt with by judicial magistrates who are headed by the chief judicial magistrate (except in Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir). Magistrates for the metropolitan areas and cities are called metropolitan magistrates. The system of magistracy has been provided under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, which regulates the functioning and procedure of criminal courts. For each state, the high court represents the highest judicial authority in the

state and has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from the high courts go to the Supreme Court, the highest court in India. It has original as well as advisory jurisdiction.

The Constitution provides a high court for each state. The Parliament has the power to set up a common high court for two or more states. Accordingly, there is a common high court in Assam for Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, and at Chandigarh for Punjab and Haryana.

Every high court has a chief justice and other judges appointed by the President of India. The judges are appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice of India (the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the Chief Justice of India), the governor of the state and the chief justice of the state high court. Judges are appointed from persons who may be lawyers or judicial officers of eminence. A high court judge retires at the age of 62 years. He may vacate his office earlier by written resignation addressed to the President, by being appointed a judge of the

Supreme Court or being transferred to any other high court. Alternatively, he can be removed from office on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after an address by both houses of Parliament supported by the vote of two-thirds of the members present. This procedure is called impeachment and is the same for the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court. The chief justice of a high court draws a monthly salary of Rs 4,000 and the judges Rs 3,500. They are also entitled to allowances, leave and pensionary rights as provided by the Parliament. A high court judge must be a citizen of India, less than 62 years of age and must have held a judicial office in India or have been a high court advocate.

The territorial jurisdiction of a high court extends to the limits of the state or states for which it has been constituted. The Union territory of Delhi has a separate high court. The Union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are served by the Calcutta High Court and that of Lakshadweep Islands by the Kerala High Court. The high courts have original jurisdiction to try suits of a high value, their appellate jurisdiction extends to both civil and criminal matters and have power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals in the state except military tribunals. This power grants the high courts revisional jurisdiction to intervene in cases of gross injustice or abuse of jurisdiction even where no appeal to the high court is made. Besides the high courts have the extraordinary power of issuing writs under Article 226 of the Constitution against the state or an inferior tribunal where the fundamental rights of a citizen have been violated. The high courts also

exercise administrative control over the subordinate judiciary and appoint district and subordinate judges who function under their direct control.

Prior to the Constitution, appeals from the Federal Court constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935 were made to the Privy Council in England. With the establishment of the Supreme Court, no further appeal can be made against the latter's decisions. Parliament has the power to make laws to regulate the organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court. There are 17 judges in the Supreme Court headed by the Chief Justice. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice and on the advice of the Council of Ministers. For the appointment of the Chief Justice, the President may consult the judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts. A Supreme Court judge must be a citizen of India, and should have been either a judge of a high court for at least five years or an advocate of a high court for at least 10 years. He retires at the age of 65 years but may vacate his office earlier by sending his written resignation to the President. Alternatively, he may be impeached by Parliament on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. The Chief Justice gets a salary of Rs 5,000 p.m. and the other judges a salary of Rs 4,000 p.m. and are provided rent free residence.

The Supreme Court is a federal court, a court of appeal and a guardian of the Constitution and its rulings are binding on all courts in India. It has the authority to decide disputes between the Union and the states, and the states *inter se*. It thus maintains the distribution of power between the Union and the states. Appeals from the high

courts in civil cases are heard in the Supreme Court only if the high court certifies that substantial questions of law of general importance are involved. The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction under Article 32 to issue writs where there has been a breach of fundamental rights. Appeals also lie by special leave of the court from any matter decided by any other court or tribunal. The opinion of the Supreme Court may be sought by the President under its advisory jurisdiction on any question of law or fact of public importance.

The independence of the judiciary has been ensured by providing for consultation with the Chief Justice about appointments of judges, by providing for removal of judges by the process of impeachment, by forbidding discussion about the conduct of judges except on a motion for impeachment before Parliament, by providing that after retirement a Supreme Court judge shall not plead or act in any court in India and a high court judge shall not plead or act in the same high court which he served, by providing that the salaries and allowances of judges shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the Union and the state respectively in the case of Supreme Court and high court judges and by providing that the allowances and terms of appointment of judges are not to be altered to their disadvantage after appointment.

Though there has been frequent criticism against some of its archaic features and dilatory procedures, the judiciary in India has stood the test of time. Judicial reforms down the years, amendments to the Constitution and the law together have strengthened the judiciary in this largest democracy of the world. □

THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 47)

active programme of political expansion. New branches were established in UP and Punjab and vast numbers of members enlisted.

Nehru wanted to reach out to the Muslim masses and organised a mass contact in March 1937. Men like K.M. Ashraf were involved in that secular and radical programme

But such radicalism remained only contractual, for the Congress once in government ceased to be so. On the other hand, such radicalism went a long way in alienating the Muslim landed classes.

Meanwhile, Hindu communal forces, too, gained ground. The Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh had disciplined, trained volunteers in Maharashtra and the Hindu-speaking belt. Men like Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai had been

members of the RSS and the Congress simultaneously.

The Muslim League became even more popular as a result of the Hindu communalist propaganda. Its demands for separate electorates and provincial autonomy had already been met. In 1940, it passed a resolution demanding the partition of the country and the creation of a separate state—Pakistan.

(To be continued)

HOW TO MAKE NOTES-5

BY YASMEEN LUKMANI

The lengthy narrative works in your syllabus can pose a major problem come exam time if you don't know how to draw out the important ideas from a narrative. Here are some ways that make it a simple job

In the last four issues we have been considering how we can analyse ideas in a given text and state them in point form indicating clearly which the important ideas are and which the subsidiary. Sometimes in running text important ideas are stated in a separate sentence from the minor ideas. Sometimes they are even underlined. But quite often this is not the case. The main idea of a passage may be spread out over a whole paragraph or more, or what is even more difficult, it may never be actually stated as such at all. What is presented in the passage may be just a narrative of various events, from which we have to draw out the main idea. In this issue we shall look at ways of drawing out generalisations or ideas from narrative style writing as we write notes on these passages.

Exercise 11

Read the following passage.

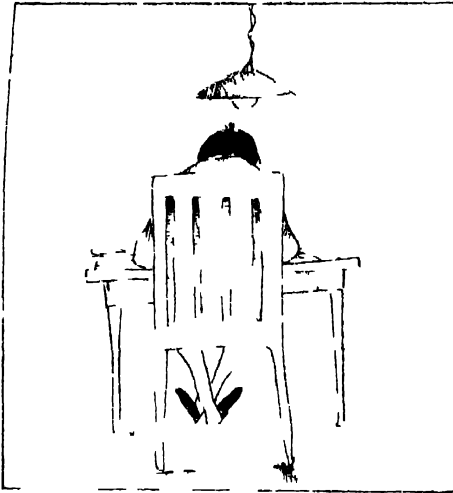
One Sunday in 1914 when the prevailing minimum wage for U. S. factory workers was a little over \$2 a day, news came from Detroit that rocked industry to its heels and created a sensation round the world. Henry Ford had announced a minimum wage of \$5 a day and cut the working day from nine hours to eight.

Immediately it was prophesied that Detroit would be ruined by an exodus of employers that those who remained and tried to meet the new Ford wage scale would go bankrupt, that the Ford company would fail, that Ford employees would be demoralised by this sudden affluence. They wouldn't know how to spend the money.

We can read about Ford and all the other weepers he set in the job he can save us \$5 a day by picking up small tools instead of working the most.

Later he wrote: 'The real progress of our company dates from the time we raised the minimum wage to \$5 a day then we increased the buying power of our own people and so on. Behind the prosperity of America is the enlargement of buying power by paying high wages and selling at low prices.'

Five years later when he increased the minimum wage to \$6 a day he said: 'Paying \$5 for an eight hour day was one of the finest cost cutting moves we ever made and the



\$6 a day is cheaper than the five

He defined proper wage and price this way: 'The right price is not what the traffic will bear, and the right wage is not the lowest sum a man will work for. The right price is the lowest an article can steadily be sold for. The right wage is the highest an employer can steadily pay.'

If we try to draw out the major ideas of the passage we could write the following notes on it. Remember that we are trying to write in point form and not in complete sentences.

Notes

1 Ford (1914) creates sensation by announcing

- 1 minimum wage of \$5 a day
- 2 reduction of working day to eight hours (prevailing conditions minimum wage \$2, working day nine hours)

2 Unfavourable reaction of others

- 1 Detroit would be ruined by
 - a) exodus of employers
 - b) bankruptcy of employers
- 2 The Ford Company would be ruined because
 - the employees would be demoralised by sudden wealth

3 The Ford Company makes great progress

4 Ford's analysis of his success

- 1 Importance of labour being interested in their work saved the company a great deal of money
- 2 Increase in buying power of employees in its turn increased buying power of other people (by purchasing their commodities) and so on leading to the prosperity of the Ford Co. and of US

5 Ford's definition of the proper wage and the proper price

'The right price is not what the traffic will bear, and the right wage is not the lowest sum a man will work for. The right price is the lowest an article can steadily be sold for. The right wage is the highest an employer can steadily pay.'

Point 1 cuts out details ('one Sunday') also the repetition of ideas in different words ('news came from Detroit that rocked industry to its heels'). It isolates the major idea, namely that Ford creates a sensation and states the two reasons for this.

The other points also cut out details and repetition of ideas. At this stage I suggest you stop reading further and instead compare the text with the notes and write down on your own, exactly what is left out from the text in each point as stated in the notes.

Going back to our analysis of the notes we find that in addition in point 2 a generalisation has to be drawn which is not explicitly stated namely 'Unfavourable reaction of others'. This emerges from the general sense of paragraph 2. Point 3 again is not stated as such in the text. Paragraph 4 takes it for granted in the line 'The real progress of our company'. Point 4 covers paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 under the general heading of 'Ford's analysis of his success'. This includes what he said in 1914 and what he wrote and said later. Only by putting together similar items can we make sense of the text.

Notice also that point 1 could be stated as 'The event Ford creates sensation by announcing' and point 3 as 'The result the Ford Co. makes great progress'. Point 2 is the evaluation of the event by others and point 4 the analysis of his success by Ford himself (which contains favourable evaluation of the event). The author's intention is to talk about the phenomenal success of Ford, so the reactions of others are not given much importance. If he had expanded that part it would have acquired more of the comparison-contrast structure we discussed last time. As it stands, it is about Ford's success story and the moral that can be drawn from it (point 5).

Exercise 12

Now read the following passage and write notes on it yourself.

The phenomenon of sleep walking has until recently confounded the medical

creature can walk, move, and behave normally and still be clinically in a state of sleep. Physically somnambulists are acting and moving in the real world. But their consciousness remains in the shadowy realm of sleep.

Until recently most doctors, psychologists and psychiatrists accepted that a person who walked in his sleep was acting out his dreams. A deeper understanding began in 1952 when researchers discovered that a sleeper's eyes invariably move rapidly beneath his closed lids during dreams. Subsequent experiments proved that everyone dreams at night and that we dream during periods of light sleep and seldom or never during the alternating periods of deep sleep.

Experiments beginning in 1960 swept them to an astonishing conclusion: sleep walkers aren't acting out dreams after all. Test subjects walked in their sleep only during the deep sleep periods when there were no rapid eye movements and no dream reported.

Further studies showed that all sleep walking episodes in very young children begin with a sudden paroxysm of high voltage brain wave activity. Bursts such as these occur naturally in 95 per cent of all infants six to 11 months old, less frequently in older children. As the child grows up his brain paroxysms stop. Usually sleep

Not all questions about sleep walking, of course, have been answered. For instance, is the tendency to walk in one's sleep inherited? Researchers have no proof of this in spite of isolated case histories to this effect.

Suggestion You may find the following headings helpful in analysing the passage.

- 1 Nature of sleep walking
- 2 Previously held belief
- 3 Evidence against this

Write out notes on the above passage and compare them against the key which will be given to you in the next issue.

Key to Exercise 10

Reaffores-

tation → a) Ecological develop-

- ment can
- 1 stop further damage to ecosystem
- 2 undo some of the harm already done e.g. soil erosion, flooding
- 3 increase rainfall
- 4 raise availability of

Comment

Likely not to be introduced rapidly on a large scale because

- 1 benefit only to society, not to any individual
 - 2 benefits long term only
- (To be continued)

Answers to

TEST YOUR WORD POWER

- 1 **absorbent** C Substance capable of sucking or taking in. Cotton is used as an absorbent in surgical dressings.
- 2 **adhesive** D Substance that sticks things together. Animal glue is a strong adhesive.
- 3 **amoral** C Lacking moral responsibility. Animals are said to be amoral.
- 4 **amputate** A To cut off (limb etc) by surgery. The first operation under general anaesthesia in England was carried out by Robert Lister on December 21, 1846, when he amputated a leg at the thigh under ether.
- 5 **connotation** B An implied additional meaning of a word. The connotation of a disco in India is an antithesis to what a disco is in the West.
- 6 **contiguous** C Touching at the edge or along a boundary, neighbouring. Being geographically contiguous and culturally akin, India and Nepal have much to gain from economic interaction.
- 7 **debut** B First appearance in public. Mary Tyler Moore made her Broadway debut in 1980 with *Whose Life Is It Anyway?* in a part originally written for a man.
- 8 **effluent** D Discharge of waste liquid matter from a factory. All river life upto five kilometres downstream from Kanpur is said to have been destroyed by industrial effluents in the water.
- 9 **fatal** C Deadly, ending in death, disastrous. Scorpion stings of the poisonous variety of scorpions can be fatal for very old people and very young children.
- 10 **grandiose** C Imposing, striking, impressively grand. Sometimes history's most grandiose accomplishments have the most banal of origins.
- 11 **grievance** C Real or imaginary ground for complaint. Prisoners are perhaps the most vulnerable to injustice since

in our country there is no channel through which they can get someone to listen to their grievances.

- 12 **ingenuity** B Cleverness and skill, originality in design. Big ant cities are models of ingenuity and intelligence of these tiny creatures.
- 13 **ingest** A To take into the body. Wherever poppies grow in profusion, man is likely to ingest small amounts of the toxins through various agencies.
- 14 **lax** A Negligent, not strict, slack. Thanks to lax security, museums have become a special target of art thieves.
- 15 **nocturnal** B Active by night. Contrary to what many people believe, most snakes are timid, nocturnal creatures feeding mostly on rats, frogs, toads, lizards or birds.
- 16 **omit** A To leave out, fail to include. Richard Attenborough's script on *Gandhi* conspicuously omits some of the main events of India's freedom struggle.
- 17 **piracy** B Sea robbery, also the unauthorised use of another's production or invention. Two parts of the world still famous for piracy on the high seas are the west coast of Africa and the South China Sea.
- 18 **scourge** A Cause of suffering or trouble, grievous affliction. In 1935 the scourge of drowsy killed 1,500 people in Bengal and in 1966 an outbreak incapacitated hundreds of people in Bombay.
- 19 **transcend** A To rise above, to go beyond the range of human experience. To transcend the impossible is the mark of a courageous man.
- 20 **trounce** A To defeat, beat. In 1977 five non-communist parties came together as the Janata Party in a rare display of unity to trounce Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) in general elections.

Vocabulary Ratings

- 20-18 correct
- 17-15 correct
- 14-12 correct

exceptional
excellent
good

Changing Relations

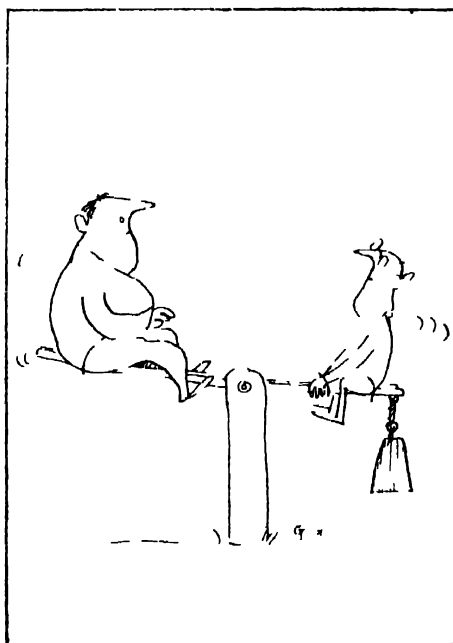
BY T V SATHYAMURTHY

Having discussed the reasons for friction between the Centre and the states in the last issue, the concluding part traces the ups and downs in Centre state relations since Independence to present day

We have so far identified the main categories of aggrieved state, the nature of their disagreements with the Centre regarding the federal set up in India as well as the precise balance to be maintained between the potentially contradictory interests of the Centre and the state. The general thrust has so far been to contrast the concept of unitarism which the Central leadership (including the Janata leadership during 1977-80) has consistently promoted against the emphasis placed by the non-Congress (I) ruled states on decentralising power. The odd differences must be seen in a historical perspective. For this purpose we shall trace the development of state power in India in the context of the development of Centre state relations.

(a) Between 1935 and 1947 the Congress Party's conception of the Constitution was based on the Government of India Act 1935 which was seen as possessing the makings of a federal polity. However as the Muslim League's demand for greater autonomy of Muslim majority areas grew in strength the Congress leadership showed itself to be more amenable to the idea of a flexible federation with considerable powers for states, or provinces, with the Centre's supremacy only in defence, communications, finance and external affairs. As the political demands of the Muslim League intensified to a point at which partition became a certainty the Congress suddenly got converted to the idea of a strong Centre with states being dependent on Central power and munificence for their development. A loose federal relationship between the Centre and states as a *modus vivendi* was given short shrift in favour of a degree of unitarism during the 1944-47 period. This was amply reflected in the discussions between the Congress leaders and the Cabinet Mission, Lord Wavell and finally Lord Mountbatten leading to the establishment of the Constituent Assembly. The Congress continued to maintain a pretence of supporting the idea of a strong Central power in combination with strong states in its public pronouncements.

(b) The arrangement envisaged in the Indian Constitution worked more or less as intended throughout Jawaharlal Nehru's prime ministership. But for a brief period of



friction in Travancore Cochin, Kerala and for a time in PEPSU during which non-Congress coalitions were able to form state governments. Congress hegemony remained unimpaired. The leadership of such veteran and powerful Congress chief ministers as Morarji Desai, Kamaraj, H K Mehta, B C Roy, C B Gupta and R S Shukla had a major hand in this. The victory of the CPI in the 1957 Kerala Assembly elections was the only development which gave the Congress and the Indian Government cause for concern. Unlike other opposition parties, the CPI had a fairly clear idea of the need to strengthen state governments and to increase their autonomy if they were to be successful even in implementing the economic programme of the Congress. Let alone a programme of a more radical and redistributive character. The Centre could not tolerate the CPI led government and arbitrarily dismissed it after political conditions had been created as a consequence of the agitational politics of the Congress under the presidentship of Indira Gandhi. Yet issues that the CPI Government raised in the arena of Centre state relations remained alive. During Nehru's leadership too, regional parties and mass movements were slowly gaining ground in a number of states though they had not as yet developed the power needed to supplant the Congress. Not so in Tamil Nadu where the DMK came close to ousting the Congress especially during the mid-60s when it demonstrated its mass following by launching successful anti-Hindi agitations and dramatic campaigns against famine and drought demanding

better distribution of food. These campaigns were a prelude to the DMK's resounding victory in the 1967 Madras Assembly elections.

(c) The new lease of life breathed into the forces of opposition in general and regional opposition parties in particular during the late 50s coincided with the erosion of the popularity of the Congress and the power of the Centre which had become evident during the last few years of Nehru's prime ministership. The efforts of his successor Lal Bahadur Shastri to achieve short term compromises and consensus on the question of Centre state relations were brought to an abrupt end with his untimely demise. What followed was a rather manipulative phase in Indian politics which represented an end to the process begun under the aegis of the so called Kamaraj Plan. As a result Mrs Gandhi emerged as the Prime Minister who at least initially was believed to be at the mercy of the syndicate. In the 1967 general elections though the Congress formed a government at the Centre it did not get a clear majority. At the same time the fragmentation of politics at the state level had reached a stage where at least eight state governments with anti-Congress coalitions of the left (Kerala and West Bengal) and the right (Orissa, UP, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) as well as the DMK (Madras) were elected to power. The period 1947-63 represented a brief epoch in which a strong Centre and strong states under Congress rule flourished side by side. But with 1963-67 began a phase in which a weakened Centre was in power with at least half the total number of state governments being weakened by the rise to power of the United Front and other kinds of coalitions. Such unions arose out of disunities within and between parties having no mutually agreed platforms. Their unity was based almost entirely on a negative anti-Congress stance. Thus a strong Centre strong states orientation of federalism characterising the first 15 years of independence gave place to a new weak Centre weak states syndrome in Indian politics.

(d) The 1967-75 epoch was remarkable for the determination with which the Centre sought to reverse this tide. In the Congress a purge was undertaken by forcing a division between the progressive or left wing of the Congress led by the Prime Minister and the reactionary bosses led by the syndicate. The conflict between the two sides arose over a variety of issues including the nationalisation of certain banks and the nomination of the Congress candidate for the 1969 presidential election. With the syndicate forced out as a result Mrs Gandhi rapidly mobilised popular support for the party and for her government on the basis of slogans such as *Ganbi Hatao*. The 1971 Bangladesh war which served the same purpose in Indian politics as did the Falklands war in Britain 12 years later was made good use of by the Congress. It rode to power with an overwhelming majority in the 1971 general elections. Between 1971 and 1975 the Centre attempted to consolidate its popular base and thrust the Congress into power in opposition ruled states such as West Bengal and Kerala. The anti-Congress coalitions were thus brought to an end in

almost all non-Congress states (only in Tamil Nadu was the DMK able to continue in power as it held undisputed sway in the Legislative Assembly). An era of strong Centre-weak states relationship was thus brought into existence during the heyday of Mrs Gandhi's electoral popularity.

(e) Yet neither the Centre nor the ruling party was satisfied with the curbs placed on state governments. The 1975-77 emergency sought to, as one of its many aims, further emasculate the political power of state governments by introducing such practices as appointing chief ministers from above. All but one state government was under Congress rule and the new method of choosing chief ministers by the ruling party in Delhi meant that the Congress ruled state governments were led by politicians who were approved by the Prime Minister. In fact, chief ministers who enjoyed wide local support were eased out in a number of cases. Example: H N Bahuguna in UP. The only state government to offer some opposition to the Centre DMK ruled Tamil Nadu— was peremptorily dismissed on its completing five years of rule. And President's rule was imposed in the state for the remainder of the emergency. The emergency thus witnessed a culmination of the conflict between an excessively strong Centre and hopelessly weak state governments.

(f) The victory of the Janata Party at the Centre, followed by the victory of a number of non-Congress coalition in a large number of states, created a situation similar to the one in 1967. Despite the overwhelming majority enjoyed by the Janata coalition in the Lok Sabha, it could not hold itself together for long. Its popularity began to wane rapidly. But in several states (notably West Bengal, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir), a few of the Janata ruled states such as Maharashtra and Assam, certain north-eastern states, and ironically even the two bastions of Congress rule in the south, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh), a mood of self-assertion vis-à-vis the Centre and a questioning of the Centre-state relations prevailed. The West Bengal and Tripura governments, for example, went to the extent of demanding extensive and far-reaching changes in the balance of Centre-state relations even if it necessitated changing the Constitution. Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir took up the same theme from a slightly different but no less important angle. The Janata Government responded to such pressures positively by taking the federal content of the Constitution seriously and attempting to meet the state governments part of the way. This is obvious from the working of the Seventh Finance Commission. The Janata Government thus sought to project an image of India as a country with strong states. But this image was short-lived as the Centre under the Janata coalition soon began to fight for its survival. Amidst the bickering of its leaders, such well-meant efforts were forgotten and the government collapsed.

(g) With the rout of the Janata Party in the 1980 elections, the Congress (I) came to power. But its victory was as much a negative vote as that in 1971 had been a positive

choice by the electorate. This meant that, despite the renewed preponderance of the Congress (I)'s power both at the Centre and in some states in a number of other states (notably West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala for a time in 1980-82 and Jammu and Kashmir), pressures continued in favour of a dominant role for the states in a federal equation. The present government at the Centre, unlike the one during 1971-77, has not been able to consolidate Centre-state relations for a number of reasons. First, controlling state power at a time of serious economic crises involves compromises which undermine the hegemony normally enjoyed by the ruling party.

Second, the Janata Government for all its defects, had done an excellent job of not only restoring but also bolstering the role of the Constitution, thus making it difficult for the Congress (I) Government to tamper with it or experiment in any way with a Presidential system as an alternative to parliamentary democracy.

Third, the existence of non-Congress (I) governments in West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir, and the re-emergence of a strong opposition to the ruling party in Assam, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (and even Maharashtra), as well as factionalism within the Congress (I) in all states, have contributed to a weakening of the Centre without necessarily leading to an increase in the power of the state governments.

The dynamic process underlying the rapid spread of disaffection against the ruling party at the Centre in a number of states has compelled the Centre to take note of the seriousness of the situation regarding Centre-state relations in a federal structure. The coming together of the chief ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the Union territory of Pondicherry, at the behest of Karnataka CM R K Hegde in March 1983, showed that chief ministers of states faced with common problems can get together without the blessings of the Centre. At the same time, regionalism is asserting itself in a fundamental manner in Assam, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The chief ministers wish to initiate a study of Centre-state relations with a view to bringing the findings of the Rajamannar Committee report of the early 70s up to date. It is a Central Government Commission with a remit which encompasses the entire gamut of questions affecting Centre-state relations in India.

The Sarkaria Commission, which is to carry out its work over the next eighteen months, is to make recommendations on Centre-state relations so that states are once again able to display their strength by electing governments opposed to the ruling party at the Centre. This is of profound significance in view of the fact that almost all political parties at both national and regional levels have become increasingly vulnerable to fragmentation.

Much would, however, depend on how concrete problems such as those prevailing in Assam and Punjab are resolved, than on the recommendations of the Commission.

(Concluded)

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EVERYDAY SCIENCE

(Continued from page 29)

converted into electric energy

Amalgam is an alloy with mercury as one of the metals

Deliquescent substances are those which absorb moisture from the air on exposure

Hydrogenation of oils The artificial hardening of vegetable oils by the action of hydrogen in the presence of finely divided nickel which acts as a catalyst

Freezing mixture is a mixture of ice with salt. It produces considerable lowering of temperature

Important Indian scientific laboratories and centres

National Physical Laboratory New Delhi
National Chemical Laboratory Pune
Physical Research Laboratory Ahmedabad
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Trombay
All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi
Indian Institute of Science Bangalore
Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi
Indian Institute of Petroleum Dehra Dun
National Institute of Oceanography Goa
National Aeronautical Laboratory Bangalore
National Environmental Engineering Research Institute Nagpur
National Dairy Research Institute Karnal
and High Altitude Research Laboratory Gulmarg

Nuclear power projects

Bombay Kalkrikkam (Tamil Nadu)
Kota (Rajasthan)
Narora (UP)
Tarapur (Maharashtra) and Kakrapar (Gujarat)

Heavy water projects

Bombay Baramulla
Kota Talcher Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)
Thal Vaidhar and Kakrapar
Atomic Mineral Division Hyderabad
Reactor Research Centre Kalpakkam and **Nuclear Fuel Complex** Hyderabad

Some important chemicals/chemical terms

Alum (potassium aluminium sulphate) occurs naturally and is used as a mordant in dyeing and for fireproofing

Aqua regia is a highly corrosive liquid which dissolves gold and affects most substances which are unaffected by other reagents. It is a mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acid in the ratio 1:4 by volume

Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) is used in medicines as an analgesic and antipyretic

Bleaching powder (calcium oxychloride)

Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) is used in soap manufacture

Chlorine is used to purify water in cities for human consumption

DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloro ethane) is a contact insecticide. It has a fruity smell

Fermentation is a chemical change brought about in organic substances by living organisms

Fluorides help prevent tooth decay

Galvanised iron is coated with a layer of zinc by dipping into molten zinc. It helps prevent corrosion of the metal

Gun powder is a mixture of potassium nitrate, powdered charcoal and sulphur

Heavy water is a compound of deuterium (heavy hydrogen) and oxygen. It occurs in minute quantities in ordinary water and is quite useful in nuclear reactors as a moderator

Hypo (sodium thiosulphate) is used as a fixer in photography

Litharge (lead monoxide) is used in the manufacture of glass, paints, varnishes and glazes

Only **mercury** and **bromine** are liquid (elements) at room temperature

Nickel steel is a kind of steel containing nearly 5 to 6 per cent of nickel

NTP (also STP) Normal (or stan-

dard) temperature and pressure. The value of normal temperature is 0°C and of normal pressure, 760 mm of mercury

Phosgene (carbonyl chloride) is a poison gas used extensively in World War I

Phosphorescence is a type of luminescence in which a substance, having absorbed some radiation, emits a less energetic radiation. The emission continues even much after the absorption

Plaster of Paris is powdered calcium sulphate. It sets and hardens with water

Potassium nitrate is a constituent of gun powder and is also used in fireworks

Potassium permanganate is a water soluble salt used as a disinfectant

Quinine is an alkaloid occurring in cinchona bark. It is used to cure malaria

Red phosphorous is non-poisonous and is used in the manufacture of matches. White phosphorous is poisonous and highly inflammable

Soda water is water containing carbon dioxide under pressure

Sodium carbonate is the chemical name of washing soda used in laundry

Sodium chloride is the chemical name of common salt

Sodium hydrogen carbonate is the chemical name of baking powder

Sulphur is used as a disinfectant for houses and for destroying bacteria, fungi, etc.

Teflon which is resistant to the action of acids, alkalis and oxidising agents is a compound (tetrafluoroethylene) of fluorine

Urea is a nitrogenous fertiliser

Water gas is a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen. It is produced by blowing steam through layers of incandescent coal

B. L. ARORA

SUBSTANCES AND THEIR SOURCES

Substance

Aluminium
Cement
Common salt
Diesel oil
Eucalyptus oil
Glass
Glycerine
Iodine
Insulin
Kerosene oil
Lac/shellac
Marble
Morphine/morphine
Nylon
Naphthalene
Nicotine
Recycled PVC

Source

Bauxite
Limestone and clay
Sea water
Petroleum
Eucalyptus tree
Silica & Limestone
Oil
Sea weeds
Pancreas
Petroleum
Saliva of lac insects
Marble stone
Opium
Adipic acid and hexamethylene
Petroleum or coal tar
Tobacco
Waste PVC materials

Substance

Paper
Paraffin wax
Petrol
Polythene
Quinine
Rayon
Rubber
Reclaimed rubber
Steel
Soap
Sugar
Turpentine oil
Beeswax
Caffeine

Source

Wood pulp from pine and other trees, bagasse, also rags
waste paper, etc.
Petroleum residue
Petroleum
Ethylene gas
Cinchona tree
Bamboo
Latex of rubber tree
Waste rubber product
Iron
Soda and glycerine
Sugarcane/sugar beet
Slash and the long leaf
Beehive
Tea/coffee

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

July 11 Surya Bahadur Thapa voted out as Nepal Prime Minister, King Birendra dissolves government

Next phase of Akali programme to be decided on July 15th says Akali Dal President Sant Harchand Singh Longowal

"Khalistan" President Jagjit Singh Chauhan announces decision to quit active politics

12 King Birendra appoints Lokendra Bahadur Chand as Nepal's fifth Prime Minister

13 Chand forms 21-member Cabinet pledges to fight corruption

14 Pakistan re-entry into Commonwealth not on Summit agenda, says Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal in India

14 Statewide police alert issued in Punjab following killing of four policemen by terrorists

Home Minister P C Sethi rejects demand by parliamentary committee for white paper on Punjab situation

Assam Government sets up panel to probe disturbances

15 Akali Dal leadership meets in Amritsar considers strategy for pressing demands

Opposition fuelling separatist demands, says PM Indira Gandhi

16 Akali Dal announces suspension of agitation till August 15

Andhra Pradesh non-gazetted employees begin indefinite strike paralysing work in all government offices

17 Irrigation Minister Ram Niwas Mirdha leads 10 member Indian delegation to Dhaka for 25th meeting of Indo Bangla joint rivers commission in fresh bid to resolve Ganga waters issue

18 Indo Bangla talks on rivers dispute begin, India places new proposals at meeting

India and Britain finalise deal on latest Sea King helicopters for Indian Navy

External Affairs Minister P V Narasimha Rao arrives in Teheran for talks on Indo Iranian cooperation

19 India and Iran set up joint commission to diversify trade relations and reduce dependence on superpowers

Mirdha expresses optimism on Indo-Bangla talks outcome

20 India and Bangladesh reach ad hoc agreement on sharing of Teesta waters and 'breakthrough' on Ganga-waters issue

Pakistan not to sign Non-Proliferation Treaty without India, Pakistan President Gen Zia-ul-Haq tells Japanese newsmen in Tokyo

Israeli Cabinet approves partial pull-back of Israeli troops in Lebanon

Polish Parliament replaces martial law in country with state-of-emergency powers

21 Bihar Press Bill withdrawn by State Assembly unanimously

Thirty six extremists held in statewide crackdown in Punjab

Andhra Pradesh Government warns striking employees of disciplinary action as NGO strike enters sixth day

22 Government effects major administrative reshuffle

Twelve people killed in shelling of Beirut

airport

Andhra NGOs express readiness for unconditional talks with government

23 Jammu and Kashmir Assembly suspends 23 of the 26 Congress (I) MLAs for the rest of the Assembly session

CBI registers case against Chauhan under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act

24 Opposition groups finalise strategy for monsoon session of Parliament Punjab situation and price-rise to figure prominently

Thirteen army men killed in Jaffna province of Sri Lanka in overnight ambush Government announces

25 Monsoon session of Parliament opens with appeal by Sethi to Akalis for renewal of talks on Punjab issue

Colombo comes under curfew as rioting leaves several civilians dead, troops move in to patrol disturbed areas

26 Hundred Tamils massacred in ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, whole country placed under curfew to stem tide of violence 35 prisoners killed in jail massacre

27 Rioting in Sri Lanka spreads to Kandy, Gampola and Trincomalee in central hills 13 hour curfew reimposed, 4 leaders killed in second jail massacre

Rao warns of strain in situation if attacks on Tamils continue

Pakistan denies involvement in Punjab situation

Entire Maharashtra Opposition suspended from state legislature

28 More bloodshed reported from Sri Lanka as 17 more prisoners die in Colombo jail, Rao leaves for Colombo to make first hand study of situation

Jammu and Kashmir Assembly revokes suspension of Congress (I) members

South Asian nations foreign secretaries begin two-day meeting in New Delhi to finalise details of regional cooperation plan

Akali Dal summons urgent meeting of high command on August 1 in Amritsar to discuss new attack of Centre on Sikh faith

29 Thirty three people killed and 300 alleged looters arrested in Colombo in fresh bout of violence in Lankan capital Rao confers with President Junius R Jayewardene

South Asian foreign secretaries conclude preparatory meeting, endorse proposal for regional summit

30 Sri Lanka bans three left-wing parties, proposes legislation to proscribe parties advocating secession

Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yakub Khan arrives in New Delhi for South Asian foreign ministers' meet, Indo-Pak discussions on bilateral matters likely he says

31 One hundred and fifty held in Lanka swoop on leftists, government admits death toll in ethnic violence more than 200

August 1 Sri Lanka appeals for pledges of military assistance from US, Pakistan, Britain and Bangladesh in event of "foreign attack" UPI reports from Colombo.

Foreign ministers of seven South Asian countries begin two-day negotiations on chalking out plans for regional cooperation,

approve programme for economic cooperation

2 India warns all powers to keep off Sri Lanka, Rao admits in Parliament India's concern on ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka denies UPI report on request to certain countries for military assistance

Foreign ministers of South Asian countries sign declaration on regional cooperation

Normal life in Tamil Nadu paralysed as state government declares 14-hour bandh to condemn atrocities on Tamils in Sri Lanka

3 Two hundred and fifty eight people killed in Sri Lanka ethnic violence, state radio reports

Nineteen day old Andhra NGO s strike ends as they reach agreement with CM

Planning Commission finalises mid-term appraisal of Sixth Plan

4 Lok Sabha debates Rao's statement on Sri Lanka visit, members see "imperialist" conspiracy in Lanka ethnic violence, PM orders suspension of all trains in Tamil Nadu on the morrow move designed to prevent DMK's proposed rail roko' agitation

5 Sri Lanka Parliament passes Sixth Amendment to Constitution banning separatism

Ex-Prime Minister Thomas Sankara seizes power in Upper Volta in coup, President Jean Baptiste Ouedrigo ousted

Honduran troops moving near Nicaragua US military sources say

6 Jayewardene sending brother on August 9 to discuss Sri Lanka situation with Mrs Gandhi, Sri Lanka imposes death penalty for possessing or using unauthorised weapons and explosives

Five ship US task force heads for the Caribbean for exercises off Nicaragua's coast

7 Section of Lanka Army turns mutinous, loyal troops save Jayewardene, riots-hit property to vest in state

Crucial reshuffle of army in Bangladesh

8 Lanka sets up 14 high courts to handle cases of 1 500 people jailed during recent ethnic violence, Jayewardene accuses India of harbouring and helping Tamil terrorists

Shooting in Guatemala as President Efraim Rios Montt is reportedly ousted

9 One killed in police firing on Opposition-sponsored Onssa bandh

Sri Lanka special emissary of President Jayewardene, H W Jayewardene, arrives in New Delhi to discuss Sri Lankan situation with Mrs Gandhi

Government directs companies not to refuse transfer of shares to non-resident Indians

US forces land in Honduras for exercises

10 Bihar CM Dr Jagannath to be replaced. PM and Sri Lankan emissary extensively review Sri Lankan situation

Beirut Airport closed, six killed in shelling. Fierce fighting in Chad as first contingent of French troops arrive in N'djamena

11 India offers help to solve Tamil issue Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) appeals for UN peace force in Sri Lanka

Soviet threat to quit arms limitation talks if US goes ahead with Euromissiles deployment

A P

NEWS CAPSULE

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS—Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
CHOGM—Commonwealth Heads Of Government Meet
IATA—International Air Travel Association
IRS—Indian Remote Sensing Satellite
UNBRO—United Nations Border Relief Operation
UNIFIL—United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon

AWARDED

The **Gold Prize** at the Moscow Film Festival, jointly, to *Amok*, a Moroccan entry based on a village teacher's confrontation with apartheid in Johannesburg. Nicaragua's *Alcino And Condor*, about the people's liberation struggle; and Soviet film *Vassa*, based on Maxim Gorky's play *Vassa Zheleznova*

Best Actress Award: Judy Davis (Australia) for her performance in *Winter Of Our Dreams*, and Britain's Jessica Lange for *Frances*.

Best Actor Award: Virgiliusz Gryn in Poland's *Pastorale Heroica*, and Yoshi Kato in Japan's *Furusato*

Best Short Film Award: El Salvador's *The Letter* India's entry, *The Seventh Man*, did not win a prize but its director, K. Hanharan, was awarded a diploma by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian people for his "vivid depiction of the life of the working people in India"

Bharatiya Jnanpith Award, for 1982, to noted poetess Mahadevi Verma for her work *Yama*, a collection of poems regarded as a landmark in the history of lyric poetry in the country. The award carries with it a cash prize of Rs 1.5 lakhs

The **Nishan-i-Quaid-i-Azam**, Pakistan's highest award, to Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad and former Prime Minister Tun Hussein Onn, in recognition of their contribution to develop better Thai-Pak relations "in the true spirit of Islamic solidarity"

1982 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service, carrying a cash prize of \$20,000 and a gold medal, to Thai public servant Hua Hanphitak, for Journalism, Literature and Creative Arts to Father Marcel-line Jayekody, a leading Sri Lankan lyricist, composer and poet

APPOINTED

S. Bashiruddin, Head of the Department of Communications and Journalism, Osmania University, as India's Ambassador in Qatar, succeeding J. Doodamani

N. S. Choudhary, Chairman and Chief Executive of the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority, New Delhi, as Minister, Economics, in the Indian High Commission in London.

Ram Lal, former Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, as the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, succeeding K.C. Abraham, who has retired.

Bishambar Nath Panda, former MP, as Governor of Orissa, succeeding C.M. Poonacha, who has retired.

K.M. Chandy, Lt-Governor of Pondicherry, as the Governor of Gujarat, succeeding Sharada Mukherjee, who retires.

S.L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu, will look after Pondicherry as its Administrator, till Chandy's successor is appointed

Lt-Gen G.S. Rawat, Corps Commander in the northern sector, as the Vice-Chief of the Army Staff, taking over from Lt-Gen S.K. Sinha

ELECTED

Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Union Minister for Commerce, to the Rajya Sabha, unopposed, in a by-election from the UP Vidhan Sabha constituency

K. Mooppanar, AICC (I) General Secretary, **Muasoli Maran** (DMK), **G. Varadaraju**, **V. Arunachalam**, **S. Khader Sha**, **Era Sambasivam** (AIADMK) in the biennial elections to the Rajya Sabha from Tamil Nadu Assembly. While Mooppanar and Maran retained their seats, P. Ramamurthy (CPI-M) lost his.

Wali Mohammad Itoo, former Minister of State for Revenue, as the Speaker of the newly-constituted Jammu and Kashmir Assembly.

Francesco Cossiga, former Christian Democrat Prime Minister, as the new President of Italy's Senate and **Nilde Jotti**, communist party member, as the President of the 615-member Chamber of Deputies

Yasser Arafat, Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman, re-elected as Chairman and head of the financial department of the "Fatah", the largest group in the PLO

RESIGNED

Yagya Dutt Sharma, Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Assembly, who had figured prominently in land-deal scandals in Indore reported in a section of the press, alleging he was encountering difficulties in the discharge of official duties.

SCIENCE

Cell Research: Dr Ivar Giaever, a Nobel laureate, and Dr Charles Keese, of General Electric Research and Development Centre, in a new technique for the mass cultivation of animal cells, have grown mammal cells on tiny droplets of oil in a watery emulsion containing protein and other nutrients. The traditional technique is to culture cells on plates flooded with protein-rich solution, which requires far too much space for large-scale production. The new technique enables the production of enormous quantities of scarce

biological substances

Of violence and hair: Scientists at the Argonne National Laboratory, in Chicago, have discovered a link between violence and imbalances in hair chemistry, which could lead to controlling violent behaviour by correcting body chemistry. A team of researchers lead by William J. Walsh studied 11 trace metals that normally exist in the body, many known to be vital for proper metabolism. Extremely small amounts of the metals, including copper, sodium and zinc, settle in hair shafts, providing a biological record of the levels of the compounds of the body.

DEFENCE

MBT to be ready by year-end: India's Main Battle Tank (MBT), fitted with the latest weapons systems and strong armour, a prototype of whose chassis rolled out of the Avadi factory near Madras in July, would be ready by the end of the year. Defence Minister R. Venkataraman told the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to his Ministry on July 20 that the furret of the MBT was now being fixed after which it would go through extensive trials. Venkataraman also disclosed that the state-owned Bharat Dynamic Ltd was engaged in setting up facilities for manufacturing second-generation missiles.

The US Senate, on July 26, approved a \$200-billion defence budget for fiscal 1984 — starting October — after earlier voting \$4.6 billion to build and deploy 27 new MX missiles. The vote gave Reagan half the 10-per cent increase in military spending he sought and voted funds for the new weapons, besides the MXs, essential to his rearmament programme— B-1 bombers and M-1 tank.

More US arms for Taiwan: The US has announced a \$530-million arms-sale package for Taiwan, including a variety of missiles, tank equipment and spare parts for fighter aircraft. The Reagan Administration had announced a total arms sale of \$800 million to Taiwan for fiscal 1983. The new package is the largest for the fiscal year starting last October.

The Canadian Government has given the US the go-ahead for testing cruise missiles on Canadian territory in the first three months of 1984. The authorisation for tests would cover five years. The missiles will not carry nuclear warheads and will be launched from B-52 bombers over the Arctic.

Israel and China have signed an agreement under which Israeli instructors and armament experts will help re-equip and reorganise the Chinese army, according to the Paris weekly, *VSD*. The agreement, reportedly, included the construction of Israeli-designed Markava tanks and Kfir jet combat planes in China under licence with the help of

Israel technicians

The US House of Representatives defeated 259-165 a move to ban the sending of US combat troops to Central America and rejected 247-120 an attempt to limit US advisers in El Salvador to 55

The Chinese navy has launched its first nuclear powered ballistic missile submarine and is building another. There are also plans to build six more such submarines according to a Japanese daily.

Harpoon missiles for Pak The US will supply to Pakistan \$50 million worth of non nuclear Harpoon missiles one of the latest weapons in its armoury under a modernisation programme for the Pakistan armed forces. The modern and versatile missile experts have said would be difficult to counter without electronic counter measures. The only remedy they have said is to match weapon for weapon.

Increase in Britain's defence spending Britain will spend £15.97 billion (\$24.53 billion) in the coming fiscal year on defence representing a 10 per cent increase in overall defence spending. Of that amount £624 million (\$958 million) will go towards maintaining the British garrison on the Falkland Islands. Britain is building three Type 42 destroyers and eight Type 22 frigates partly as a result of the five ships it lost in the Falklands last year. It will also go ahead with its Trident nuclear missile programme. The missiles are to replace Britain's ageing Polaris nuclear submarine fleet. The details were revealed by a defence white paper which was issued on July 6 by Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine.

HEALTH

Treatment of Leprosy The Health Ministry has set a target of 4,77,800 leprosy cases for treatment and detection this year against last year's 4,73,000. Leprosy prevalence rate came down from 20 per 1,000 to 14 per 1,000 in 1982 and incidence of the disease from 3 per 1,000 to 1.30 per 1,000. The two high endemic states—Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu—and moderately endemic states—Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra—exceeded their targets last year. So far 90 per cent of the endemic areas have been covered by the leprosy eradication programme. It is estimated that of the total 12 million leprosy patients in the world 3.2 million are in India.

Nutritional anaemia in India The Geneva based WHO in a survey found that India has probably one of the highest prevalence of nutritional anaemia in women with about 60 per cent to 80 per cent of pregnant women in south India suffering from it. The study estimated that 65 per cent of pregnant women and 57 per cent of non pregnant women in Asia suffer from anaemia. For Africa the figures were 63 per cent and 40 per cent and for Latin America 30 per cent and 15 per cent.

EDUCATION

Education 2000 A group of prominent British educationists and industrialists calling themselves Education 2000, has worked out proposals, including abolishing examinations and revising radically current

school curricula, which it plans to present to the British Government. At a recent conference at London University's Westfield College the group launched last year with the Duke of Edinburgh as its patron, proposed to spend the next nine months collecting supporters before a second conference is held to work out a plan for what education should be like by 2000 A.D.

Caning to stay in British schools The British Government will retain caning and other corporal punishment in state schools while allowing individual parents the option of their children being spared. The new draft law on corporal punishment will be applicable only to state schools in England and Wales. Britain's practice of continuing with corporal punishment has been condemned by the European Charter of Human Rights whose convention it signed in 1957.

ECONOMY—National

Market borrowings The Central Government on July 8 announced the second instalment of market borrowings with two loans worth Rs 750 crore in the current financial year. The loans are (i) 7.75 per cent loan 1991 to be issued at Rs 100 per cent and repayable on July 15, 1991 and (ii) 10 per cent loan 2.014 (second issue) to be issued at Rs 100 per cent and repayable at par on May 10, 2014. The first instalment of the loan was worth Rs 500 crore. The 1983-84 budget provides for total marked borrowings of Rs 4,000 crore net of repayment.

India had a trade deficit of Rs 5,409.60 crores in 1982-83, a marginal improvement over the previous year's deficit of Rs 5,793 crores. Exports during the year totalled Rs 8,637.68 crores—increased of 17.4 per cent, and imports Rs 14,047.28 crores—an increase of 7.1 per cent.

The World Bank and its affiliates approved loans and soft credits totalling \$1,950.9 million to India during 1982-83 against \$2,164.8 million the year before. In fiscal 1983 the bank loans totalled \$1,987.9 million and International Development Association (IDA) credits extended for a 50 year period \$863 million compared to \$1,264.8 million and \$900 million during 1982. Among the major projects for which the World Bank and the IDA approved assistance during 1983 are railway modernisation (\$400 million), power transmission (\$250 million), hydroelectric project in Orissa (\$326 million), gas development in south Bassein (\$222 million) and the fourth petroleum project (\$165.5 million).

India will draw only \$1,200 million from the IMF from July 1983 to June 1984 against the \$1,500 million it is entitled to because of an improvement in its foreign exchange reserves position. After drawing \$900 million from November 1981 to June 1982 the government drew \$1,800 million from July 1982 to June 1983. It can draw another \$1,500 million and still have \$800 million left to draw during the rest of the three year loan period. The foreign exchange reserves have shown a net rise by Rs 158 crores compared to a drop of Rs 185 crore in the same last year.

IDA credit The IDA has approved a \$105 million credit for an irrigation project involving a total cost of \$140.6 million. The project will

help remove two constraints to increased agricultural production—adequate water supply and uneconomical water usage practices in major irrigation areas.

Deficit J & K budget presented A Rs 52,78-crore deficit budget for 1983-84 was presented by Jammu and Kashmir Finance Minister Abdul Rahim Rather in the state Assembly on July 16. Rs 45.78 crores of the deficit amount would be covered by special Central assistance and the rest by special measures the state government proposes to take including revision of the fee structure prescribed under the Motor Vehicles Act, enhancing the licence fee prescribed under the Cinematograph Act, raising electricity tariffs for large and medium industries and reviving the state lottery.

Five million Central Government employees will get interim relief ranging from Rs 50 to 70 a month under an agreement reached at the meeting of the joint consultative committee in New Delhi on July 18. The relief effective from June 1 would be at the rates of Rs 50 upto a basic pay of Rs 299, Rs 60 for those drawing a basic pay of Rs 300 to Rs 699 and Rs 70 for those drawing between Rs 700 and Rs 1,500. The relief would involve a financial burden of Rs 325 crores.

AP withdraws hike in sales tax of 12 items The Andhra Pradesh Government on July 20 withdrew the order enhancing the rate of sales tax in respect of 12 items announced recently. State Finance Minister N. Bhaskara Rao said the enhancement had caused apprehension of possible increase in the cost of living and representations were made to the government for relief. The reduction in the sales tax rate would result in an annual revenue loss of Rs 6.10 crores.

Antulay discharged Special Judge R.B. Sule on July 25 discharged former Maharashtra Chief Minister Abdul Rehman Antulay from trial for charges under the Prevention of Corruption Act for want of sanction from the state Assembly. The judge held that Antulay being an MLA was still a public servant and the Assembly alone could grant a valid sanction for prosecution under corruption charges rejecting complaints of Ras Das Nayak (BJP) and P.B. Samant that an MLA would not be called a public servant and that the governor's sanction obtained was enough to try him. He made it clear however that he was discharging Antulay for want of jurisdiction and not merit.

ECONOMY—International

World Bank lowers interest rates The World Bank on July 6 announced lowering of interest rate on loans to developing countries for the second time since adopting a variable interest policy last year, setting the annual rate on loans made during the second half of this year at 10.47 per cent down from 10.97 per cent during the first half. The rate during the second half of last year when the new policy came into effect was 11.43 per cent.

IMF loan for South Korea The International Monetary Fund (IMF) on July 8 authorised a \$613 million loan to help the South Korean Government continue its economic and financial adjustment programme. The South Korean economy which had run into difficulties in 1980 after 15 years of steady

advance, had to be supported by an adjustment programme to slow down inflation, reduce an external current account deficit and slow down growth of foreign debt. This was IMF's third loan to support the programme.

China's exports during 1982 hit a record high while its imports declined, giving it a trade surplus of \$6,278 billion, according to a CIA report. Chinese exports totalled \$22.36 billion while imports amounted to \$16.08 billion, with almost all trade with non-communist countries. Hong Kong was China's principal export market, buying \$5.38 billion worth of goods, with Japan ranking a close second with \$5.08 billion.

US assistance to Caribbean nations: The US House of Representatives on July 14 approved a trade assistance package to help economically-distressed nations in the Caribbean and encourage friendly ties with them. The measure, first proposed by President Ronald Reagan, would mean a mix of tax and trade incentives to the 28 non-communist Caribbean nations and suspension of tariffs on some products exported by the Caribbean nations to the US.

Sales of oil and gas comprised nearly 50 per cent of the Soviet Union's exports in 1982 while the share of manufactured goods slumped to less than 13 per cent—one of the lowest levels on record, according to the annual statistical handbook, *Foreign Trade Of The USSR*. At the same time, oil deliveries accounted for 40.2 per cent of all exports and gas sales for 9.3 per cent—a record high for energy sales, underlining fears that the Soviet Union is becoming too reliant on natural resources and falling behind on export of machinery.

Western bankers have offered to reschedule Poland's foreign debts, giving it 10 years to repay the \$15 billion principal it owes them this year, against the seven years upon last year's debt. The proposal also includes return of 60 per cent of 1983 interest payments as trade credits compared with last year's 50 per cent. The initial proposal came from the "working group" of commercial bankers representing 500 credit bankers, in the middle of July.

The EEC, on July 22, approved, emergency funding but failed to curb mounting farm spending that is exhausting its funds. The group's finance ministers approved unchanged a \$2 billion plan to stop the Community budget running out of cost in October and draft 1984 budget of about \$2.5 billion. They marginally trimmed the extra farm allocations for the year but left unchanged plans to spend almost \$15 billion on subsidising the 10-nation EEC's eight-million farmers in 1984.

A World Bank report had endorsed the stand of the developing countries at UNCTAD VI at Belgrade that global recovery by itself cannot produce accelerated growth in low-income countries without a roll back of protectionism and continued increase in real capital flows of all kinds. The *World Development Report, 1983*, warned that economic recovery in the industrial countries would be undermined by recession in developing countries. The Report also emphasises the importance of international private capital and a substantial increase in IDA aid to de-

veloping countries.

China and the US, on July 30, initiated a trade agreement permitting a moderate growth and further diversification in China's textile exports to the US and bringing to an end a long-simmering dispute that soured Sino-US relations for a year. China is the fourth largest textile exporter to the US after Hong Kong, Korea and Taiwan.

Pakistan and the US, on July 30, signed their 14th major economic assistance agreement, under the renewed 6-year \$1.62-billion US economic support programme for Pakistan. The new agreement provides the first \$13 million of planned \$30 million to finance a joint project designed to help Pakistan become self-sufficient in the energy sector. In the past one-and-a-half years, the US has delivered \$360 million in economic assistance to Pakistan.

US contribution to IMF: The US House of Representatives, on August 3, by a vote of 217-211, approved President Reagan's plan to increase US contribution to the IMF by \$8.4 billion. The House also voted 242-185 in favour of a proposal requiring the US representative to the IMF to oppose loans to any country practising apartheid or to nations with "communist dictatorships." The Bill now goes to a conference committee where House and Senate negotiators will work out differences.

EVENTS—National

Plan for expanding TV network: The Centre has approved a Rs 68-crore plan for the expansion of the country's television network, under which 112 low power and 13 high power transmitters will be added to the existing network. The Sixth Plan already provides for 13 more high power transmitters meaning that by the end of 1984 there will be 47 high power and 132 low power transmitters in operation, bringing 70 per cent of the country's population within the network. There are presently 21 high and 20 low power transmitters in the TV network.

Lakshmanan withdraws resignation: Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, G. Lakshmanan, has withdrawn his resignation from the post. Lakshmanan had resigned on June 25 following the snapping of ties between DMK and the Congress (I) and the fall of the DMK-led coalition ministry in Pondicherry.

Plans to construct wall along Indo-Bangladesh border: Assam Chief Minister Hiteswar Saikia, on July 8, announced plans to construct a wall along the 270-km-long Indo-Bangladesh border, designed to prevent entry of infiltrators into the country. The boundary wall, to be built under an agreement reached between the Centre and the Assam agitation leaders during tripartite talks on the Assam crisis, would cover 186 km of land and 84 km of ravine border on the Bangladesh territory of Goalpara and Cachar districts of Assam. Construction is expected to start this year.

New legislation on dowry deaths: The Union Cabinet, on July 8, approved new legislative proposals under which offences relating to dowry deaths would be made cognisable and non-bailable and liable to deterrent punishment. New provisions include

cruelty leading to a woman's suicide being made punishable, with three years' imprisonment and fine, and an amendment to the Indian Evidence Act making circumstantial evidence on cruelty leading to suicide cognisable.

Capitation fee banned in Karnataka: The Karnataka Government, on July 11, banned capitation fees in new professional colleges while permitting the practice by existing ones solely dependent upon it.

The Punjab Government, on July 15, banned with immediate effect the driving of motorcycles of 3.5 horse power or more by civilians in the state as a measure to contain extremist activities. The decision was taken by the government a day before, following reports of culprits using motorcycles to make good their escape after committing murders in the wake of the year-old Akali agitation. The ban was, however, withdrawn on July 26 without assigning any reasons.

Punjab, HP reach accord on Shahnehar waters: Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, on July 14, reached agreement over the sharing of the waters of Shahnehar Canal, ending a five-year-long dispute between the two states. Work on the Shahnehar and Anandpur Sahib hydel projects, which was suspended a year back and on which Punjab has spent more than Rs 200 crores, will be resumed shortly. The dispute over the canal built by Punjab in Himachal was over the quantum of water to be released from the canal for irrigating fertile land adjoining the canal.

Bihar Press Bill withdrawn: The Bihar Press Bill, which had sparked off a wave of protests all over the country when it was introduced by the state legislature on July 31 last year, was finally laid to rest on July 21 with the state Vidhan Sabha unanimously adopting a resolution moved by CM Jagannath for its formal withdrawal. Jagannath reiterated his earlier explanation that his purpose behind introducing the Bill was merely to provoke a national debate on yellow journalism.

Death penalty upheld: The Supreme Court on July 20 laid down guidelines for imposition of death sentence based on the "rarest of rare cases" theory, ruling that the extreme penalty need be imposed only when life imprisonment appears to be an altogether inadequate punishment. Before opting for the death sentence, the circumstances of the offender also require to be taken into consideration along with the circumstances of the crime. Justices S. Murtaga Fazal Ali, A. Varadarajan and M. P. Thakkar said. The manner of commission of crime, motive for murder and social or socially abhorrent nature of the crime, magnitude of the crime and personality of the victim are other factors to be taken into context, they ruled.

The Bombay High Court, on August 3, rejected former Prime Minister Morarji Desai's plea for an interim injunction to restrain India Book Distributors from distributing Seymour Hersh's book *Price Of Power* in India. Mrs Justice Sujata Manohar felt an interim injunction would be futile as considerable publicity had already been given to the book which had alleged Desai was a paid CIA agent. She directed the distributors to put a

note on the title page of each book, saying, in part: "There are certain statements in the book relating to Morarji Desai. As far as the distributors are concerned, they have no reason to believe that the statements are true."

Committee to study public financial institutional investments into public-sector companies: The Centre, on July 16, appointed a high-level committee headed by N. Narasimhan, former Secretary to the Finance Ministry, to study all aspects of investments made by public financial institutions into private sector companies. The committee will also look into the existing system adopted by the financial institutions for safeguarding public interest in the invested companies and suggest measures for effecting improvements. It will submit its report by October 31.

Indian help to WHO: India has sanctioned \$45,000 to help the WHO implement its health projects. Of the amount sanctioned, \$25,000 would go towards the WHO special programme for research and training in tropical diseases and the rest to the diarrhoeal diseases control programme.

EVENTS—International

Press censorship in Sri Lanka: The Sri Lanka Government on July 5 announced the imposition of press censorship in the country, making obligatory clearance by a "competent authority" of all material meant for publication.

Operation Cobra Gold: About 6,900 US troops, along with air and sea support, on July 6, opened a joint military exercise, code-named 'Cobra Gold', with Thai forces around the Gulf of Thailand. Scheduled to last till August-end, the exercise will involve mine-laying, simulated air and sea battles, special warfare exercises and shore operations by US and Thai marines.

Reagan's request approved: The US Senate on July 13 narrowly approved by 50-49, President Ronald Reagan's request to end a moratorium on production of chemical weapons and allow the making of nerve gas shells, defeating an amendment that would have prohibited the production. The deciding vote was cast by Vice-President George Bush, the first time since 1977 that a Vice-President had broken a Senate tie, the only circumstance under which he is allowed to vote.

Emergency renewed in Zimbabwe: Zimbabwean Parliament, on July 13, renewed the country's 18-month-old state of emergency legislation by a vote of 58-8 for a further six months.

Foreign students attending school will be allowed to enter South Korea without visa according to a decision taken to exempt visa requirements for students of those countries with which South Korea has no visa exemption agreement.

Egypt's People's Assembly on July 20 passed a controversial law despite strong objections from opposition groups. The bill, unanimously approved by the deputies of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), disqualifies from parliamentary representation any party which fails to gain eight per cent of the vote. Opposition parties denounced the law which also bans independents from con-

testing elections unless they join a party, as unconstitutional.

The United Nations Special Committee on the Indian Ocean on July 22 ended its two-week third 1983 session without agreeing on the date or arrangements for a conference on that subject, the assignment given it by the General Assembly last December. A fourth session will be held tentatively between October 1 and 3. The committee before adjourning, however, agreed to revive a special group, which includes India, that had been working on a resolution for the General Assembly to hold the conference next autumn.

The 14-nation Antarctic Club on July 22 ended a two-week meeting at Bonn without agreeing to work out a new regime for exploiting oil and mineral resources on the Antarctica and protecting its environment. No date or venue for the next meeting was set.

Another coup in Upper Volta: Former Prime Minister Capt Thomas Sankara, who was dismissed as PM in May, seized power in the August-5 coup in Upper Volta, ousting Jean Baptiste Ouedraogo. Libyan-backed Sankara said he had overthrown Ouedraogo because the latter represented the interests of "enemies of the people and neo-colonialism". Early reports said 13 people died in fighting in the coup—and Ouedraogo was under house arrest.

Nepal's legislature has passed a controversial amendment to a bill, authorising military courts to try civilians charged with plotting against army personnel on duty. The bill, designed to "make the military law applicable to the individuals who kill those employed in the Royal Nepalese Army as well as those who serve under the military law", was signed by PM Lokendra Bahadur Chand in his capacity as Defence Minister. It would become law with King Birendra's approval.

Coup in Guatemala: Defense Minister Oscar Mejia Victores has replaced Gen Efraim Rios Montt as President of Guatemala, the national radio reported on August 8. But a senior official said Montt was holding out at his palace surrounded by loyal troops.

MISCELLANY

Fossils of dinosaurs discovered: The Geological Survey of India has discovered fossil remains of dinosaurs and their eggs in the lameta beds (sandy limestone) in Kheda district of Gujarat. The find included several clusters of eggs along with other skeletal remains of dinosaurs.

Ecological project declared open in Rajasthan: R. Venkataraman, on July 24, declared open a Rs 50-crore ecological project in the heart of Rajasthan desert, aimed at stabilising the shifting desert along a 150-km stretch of the Rajasthan Canal. The work, to be carried out by the Territorial Army under which an ecological task force is raised, will involve planting of trees, shrubs and grass over an area of 50,000 hectares.

World's longest pipeline completed: The Soviet Union on July 25 announced the completion of the laying of the entire 4,451-km-long gas pipeline—the world's longest—for supplying Siberian gas to Western Europe. The heavy-duty gas main was laid in less than 14 months and is to carry 32 billion

cubic metres of gas a year. The pipeline was the linchpin due to US President Ronald Reagan's attempts to impose sanctions on West European suppliers of pipeline equipment.

IA world's 10th largest domestic carrier: Indian Airlines has emerged the 10th largest domestic carrier in the world and outside the US, the third after Air Canada and Trans-Australian Airlines, according to the *World Air Transport Statistics* published by the IATA. IA, which entered the 31st year of its operation on August 1, 1983, is also the third-largest airline among all IATA member airlines in Asia. If the total number of aircraft departures for domestic operations are considered, IA will emerge the largest airline in the region.

India and the US have signed five project agreements totalling \$55.90 million for the Madhya Pradesh minor irrigation, irrigation management and training and social forestry, Rajasthan medium irrigation and development and management training projects. The Madhya Pradesh minor irrigation project would get \$46 million. For the irrigation management and training project, the agreement provides for \$51 million.

DIED

Gopi Nath Aman, 85, veteran freedom fighter, well-known Urdu poet and a minister in the erstwhile Delhi State in the 1950s, on July 7 in New Delhi.

Herman Kahn, 61, an optimistic visionary known for his studies of the Pentagon, Japan and Arizona, who predicted a golden age in which technology would free man from the drudgery of work, on July 7 in New York.

Ross Macdonald, 67, mystery writer and author of 24 novels, on July 11 after a year-long illness.

J.S. Anand, 50, Deputy Inspector-General of the Border Security Force and uncle of Maneka Gandhi, whose body was found floating in Chandigarh's Sukhna Lake, on July 13.

Philip Zec, 73, a radical British political cartoonist and tabloid newspaper editor whose work enraged Winston Churchill during World War II, after a brief illness. Zec's cartoons, which appeared before and during the war in the *Daily Mirror*, then Britain's largest selling daily newspaper, were considered influential in Churchill's defeat by the Labour Party after the war.

Satya Narain Sinha, 84, former Madhya Pradesh Governor and Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Communications from 1969 to 1971, on July 26 in Samastipur, after a prolonged illness.

David Niven, 73, British movie actor who appeared in almost 100 films, having a 40-year career in Hollywood and Britain, on July 29 in Chateau d'oere—his chalet in Swiss mountains—after a long illness.

Ivan Alexandrovich Benediktov, Soviet Ambassador to India from 1959 to 1967 and a recipient of the Jawaharlal Nehru Prize for strengthening Indo-Soviet friendship, on July 28 after a long illness.

Luis Buñuel, 83, Spanish film-maker regarded by critics as one of the world's greatest, on July 29 in New Mexico, US, of a complication from a metabolic disorder. A.P.

ENGLISH

HOW TO WRITE A PARAGRAPH

BY ANITA SHARMA

Coherence and conciseness—the two basic tenets of paragraph writing—are a source of considerable anxiety to many. As it figures in many exams, here are some guidelines on how to write paragraphs that are perfect units of logically flowing thoughts along with examples.

Precisely 30 minutes are left for the exam to get over and Sanjay has yet to start the last question, writing a paragraph. A time tick is away. Sanjay cannot help but sweat. He reads the quotation and starts writing at once only to cancel it the next moment. He starts again, writes one sentence and stops to stare or fumes at the question paper. He glances at his neighbour Mohan who appears relaxed as he studies the topic and occasionally scribbles something on the rough sheet.

After a while Mohan starts writing slowly, meticulously and with confidence. Poor Sanjay continues to chew his pen and scratch his head. When the time is up, Mohan strides out of the hall smiling while Sanjay looks dejected as the paper is taken away from him unfinished.

Though a paragraph is written more from instinct than a conscious effort, not many can write with the ease of Mohan. Most of us do not even remember the principles and intricacies that weave the fabric of a paragraph. However, it is never too late to learn or revive your knowledge of the grammatical and technical aspects of paragraph-writing.

The basic purpose of asking a student to write paragraphs during an exam is to test his capability of thinking fast and connecting different issues. Through this method the examiner tests a person's ability to argue a point convincingly, his way of organising his thoughts within a limited time frame and his general knowledge. Above all, paragraph-writing reveals just how sound a person's English is.

To make sure that your English is impeccable while writing a paragraph, you must know the essentials of paragraph writing—the nature of a paragraph, its thematic and structural organisation and the various kinds of paragraphs.

An independent paragraph is the development or expansion of an idea. It is a series of sentences conveying a series of connected thoughts dealing with a single topic. It should not be more than 200 words. Therefore, conciseness of thought and unity of theme and structure are its essential components.

The unity of theme and structure makes a paragraph a tight, well knit unit. So unity ought to be uppermost in your mind while writing one. The whole unit

should deal with one idea and all arguments and explanations should illustrate that idea. There should be no digression from the main topic and the examples given should be clear and unambiguous.

The arguments given to expand the basic theme ought to flow logically one after the other in such a way that they seem a chain of supporting thoughts rather than disconnected ideas. These subordinate ideas should be arranged priority-wise with the most important arguments and examples coming first. Use of conjunctions ought to be avoided as far as possible. Categorical statements which do not make a point are useless. For example, 'work is worship' is just a flat statement. A better way to express the same thought would be 'Constructive work like God's worship is the highest duty of man.'

A topic or a theme might have many facets, but a paragraph should deal with only one of them. To discuss all the aspects of a subject would be writing an essay on it. For our purpose, it is sufficient to take up the dominant idea having the closest link to our topic and develop it. For example, if the topic is 'Dowry and the plight of women', it would be quite irrelevant to discuss the origin and the socio-economic causes of dowry. There is also no need to debate on the subject unless specifically asked for. In an independent paragraph it is enough to carefully illustrate one aspect. Arguments ought to be either for or against a particular theme and not on both simultaneously.

The placement of theme is important to the effectiveness of a paragraph. The theme might be stated in the opening sentences or in the concluding part. While the former has the advantage of arresting the reader's attention and defining the scope of the paragraph, the latter is generally the logical conclusion of the whole unit. All sentences converge on to definite finale and by stating the theme in the last sentence, we clinch the issue. Often, however, the theme is not stated at all and is merely by explanations and illustrations.

Depending on the placement of the theme and the style, paragraphs can be

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TIPS FOR YOU

With this basic knowledge, can you now write a good paragraph in 20 minutes? Because this is all the time you will get in an exam for expanding a topic quotation. In case you find it difficult to do so, here are some tips to help you along. You can divide your work strategy into three steps: thinking on the theme, organisation of thoughts, and writing and revising.

- Read the quotation carefully to understand its significance—two minutes

- Now start thinking about the topic. Simultaneously jot down in points (in rough) the anecdotes, allusions and examples that occur to you—five minutes

- Next, reorganise your points according to importance—three minutes

- All this should not take more than 10 minutes. Of the remaining 10 minutes meant for the last step, spend only eight minutes on actual writing. Two minutes must be kept for revision. During this time you must check out your paragraph for spelling mistakes, grammatical errors and inept phrases.

- Before the exam, try practising on these lines and see what an expert you become in the art of paragraph-writing.

IN THE NEWS SRI LANKA

BY SANJUKTA BANERJI, University of Delhi



Sri Lanka, the smallest of nations, is torn by strife between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority. But there's nothing new in these riots—only, successive governments have been callous towards the Tamil underdogs. Events in Sri Lanka today serve as a pointer for still worse things to come—if the present Jayewardene government does not wake up to face the harsh facts of Tamil-Sinhalese relations.

The problem of ethnic minorities is not peculiar to large or developed countries alone, where the existence of such minorities is only to be expected. The smallest of nations also possess racial and ethnic minorities and, as in the case of Sri Lanka, majority-minority relations can turn sour enough to result in the senseless massacre of hundreds of persons belonging to the minority group. Anti-Tamil riots reached a peak in Sri Lanka in July and the government itself admitted that more than 200 Tamils had been killed in the last week and over 50,000 had been rendered homeless.

The ethnic problem is not of recent origin; in fact, it dates back to a 5th century A.D. chronicle, the *Mahavamsa*, which speaks

An unidentified body lies burning outside Colombo. Mayhem on Tamils

glowingly of the Sinhalese King Dutthagamani who killed the Tamil monarch, Elara, in single combat. The Sri Lanka Tamils have been living on the island for over 2,000 years, possibly before the arrival in the 4th or 5th century, of the legendary prince Vijaya with his band of 700 men from whom the present day Sinhalese claim descent. Although the two groups must have intermarried and many Tamils had been rulers of the Sinhalese Kingdom in medieval times, the present-day Tamils and Sinhalese rarely admit intermixture. The Tamils, in fact, hark back to the Tamil Kingdom of Jaffna which succumbed to the Portuguese in 1619. Many of them dream of the formation of an 18,000 sq km national homeland in Jaffna in future—the Republic of Eelam. The Tamils now form 10 per cent of the 14 million population of Sri Lanka. They are of Dravidian stock and are mainly Hindus whereas the Sinhalese claim Aryan origins and are primarily Buddhists.

In pre-British times, the problem was far from acute. The British, with their divide and rule policy, created a two-nation feeling between the two communities—and this has led to the tragic events of today. In order to contain the growing nationalism among the Ceylonese, the British cultivated the Tamil minority. With British missionary help in acquiring educational qualifications, the Tamils

virtually monopolised the administrative set-up right from the clerical cadre to the highest levels in the pre-independence days. They also gained control over non-governmental professional sectors like medicine, accountancy, architecture, universities, engineering, law etc. It was not surprising, therefore, that the Sinhalese majority became resentful and after the departure of the British, the full wrath of the Sinhalese descended on the Tamil minority.

The first indication of Sinhalese Buddhist revivalism came in 1931 when the Donoughmore Constitution prescribed territorial electorates, with no thought to ethnic distribution, thus ensuring majority rule with the minority at its mercy. The Tamils subsequently asked for 50 per cent reservation for the combined minority population in both legislature and Cabinet, but this demand was rejected. However, the 1946 Soulbury Constitution gave some weightage to Tamil representation in Parliament and forbade discriminatory laws.

Sri Lanka's first Prime Minister, D. S. Senanayake saw to it that the Tamils were given a fair deal. He assured them that 'no harm need they fear at our hands in a free Lanka'. But racial unity disappeared with his death soon after independence. Under Senanayake the country had decided on a two language formula but, in 1956 the Official Languages Act made Sinhalese 'the one official language of Ceylon'. As a result of ensuing protest riots, the 1957 Bandarnaik-Chelvanayakam pact recognised Tamil as 'the language of a national minority'. A Tamil Language Act passed in 1958 agreed to the "reasonable use" of Tamil in education, public service entrance exams and administration in the northern and eastern provinces. The pact and the 1958 Act, both, however, remained dead letters. Consequently, the educational advantage which the Tamils had so far enjoyed, disappeared. This in turn led to a vast reduction in the employment benefits of the Tamils.

The Tamil share of the civil services fell from about 30 per cent in 1948 to only five per cent in 1975. The Sinhalese discriminated against them in recruitment to the armed forces and the granting of industrial licences and loans. The government also followed a colonisation policy to dilute collective Tamil bargaining power by introducing Sinhalese settlers to break the continuity of Tamil-inhabited areas. The Tamils were also discriminated against in the field of education and Tamil admission to universities fell from 31 per cent in 1948 to 16 per cent in 1970. In the political field, a large number of Tamils were disfranchised by the Citizenship Acts of 1948 and 1949, which took away the political rights of one million Tamils who had migrated to Ceylon in the second half of the 19th century in search of work in the plantations.

work in the plantations. This seriously affected the political leverage of the Tamils.

To protest against these actions of the majority group, the Federal Party, headed by S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, the father of Tamil nationalism, launched a series of non-violent agitations in the 1950s in the Tamils areas and in Colombo. But with Chelvanayakam's death, the moderate stand among the Tamils came to an end. The Federal Party rechristened itself and is now called the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF). Its leader, Appapillai Annathalingam, is a militant, but currently the wave of terrorism among the Tamil youth, who have lost faith in non-violence, is threatening to sweep him away. The Liberation Tigers, who have fixed their eyes on independent and fully sovereign Eelam, reject the more moderate demands of federalism and autonomy. While the TULF has been watching helplessly, terrorism has been growing by leaps and bounds since 1975, the targets of terrorist raids being anti-secessionist Tamils, the police force and the armed forces.

These attacks only encourage attacks by the police and armed forces, which are largely manned by the Sinhalese, and over whom the government seems to have little control. In the past 26 years, there have been six major outbreaks of racial disharmony, the last and perhaps the worst occurring in the final week of July this year.

The present crisis was touched off by the May 18 elections, when 46 seats in local bodies were contested and by elections for 18 parliamentary seats were held. On election day, 25 Tamil extremists engaged security forces at a polling booth in Kantharomadam

village in Jaffna in a gun battle. Bomb explosions were also reported from other parts of Jaffna. The idea behind this terrorism was to prevent candidates from standing for elections and the population from voting. The armed forces retaliated by burning down houses and beating up innocent villagers in Jaffna. The situation escalated and fresh spurts of Tamil terrorism were followed by retaliatory terrorism on the part of the Sri Lanka armed forces. The last straw for the Tamils came when extremists ambushed and killed 13 army patrol men in Jaffna on July 23. Three days later, 37 Tamil prisoners were slaughtered in Welikade prison in Colombo and more jail massacres took place. Anti-Tamil riots in Colombo, Galle, Gampaha, Kalutara, Nuwara Eliya, Trincomalee, Radulla and Kandy took a heavy toll; the actual number of Tamils killed is still unknown.

President Junius Jayewardene's government is trying to deal with the problem as best as it can. It appears, however, that the security forces do not feel honour bound to comply with the President's orders and act in a non-partisan manner. The country is in turmoil in other fields too and according to the government's own testimony, three leftist parties are involved in an effort to topple it. The left in Sri Lanka has traditionally been anti-Tamil. Following the July disturbances, Jayewardene banned three left-wing groups—the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, the Jathia Vimukti Peramuna and the Nava Lanka Sama Samaj—and warned that the sectarian strife was part of a foreign plot to overthrow the government. On August 4, the Sri Lanka Parliament began consideration of an amendment to the Constitution which

would make it illegal to advocate a separate Tamil nation. The TULF feels that this is aimed at banning the party and the 19 MPs of TULF, who form the Opposition in Parliament, boycotted the proceedings.

Meanwhile, the massacre of the Tamils aroused the ire of India, especially in the south. The External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, air-dashed to Sri Lanka and conveyed India's concern over the attack on Indian nationals and their property as well as the possible consequences that the killings could have on India's own national life and security. What gave India further cause for concern was a foreign news agency report that Sri Lanka had appealed for pledges of military assistance from the US, Britain, Pakistan and Bangladesh in case of foreign attack. The newspaper *Sun* also published a column saying that Jayewardene had warned his Cabinet that India might invade Sri Lanka. Although Sri Lanka later denied the report and expelled the UPI correspondent Stewart Slavin, who had filed the report, public opinion in India was not assuaged.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi held consultations with Opposition leaders to evolve an all-party approach to the Sri Lanka problem. New Delhi is expected to take a major diplomatic initiative on the issue. However, as long as the government in Colombo does not deliberately discriminate against the people of Indian origin and seriously tries to end the violence against the Tamils, there is little that India can do except help it through medical and food supplies and the supply of other essential commodities to the 150,000 persons affected by the ethnic violence. □

ENGLISH

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divided into three categories.

Illustrative paragraph In this category, the main theme is simply substantiated by instances from real life or experiences. For example, if the theme is 'A stitch in time saves nine', a few incidents can be quoted showing how men have suffered because they did not take timely action.

Explanatory paragraphs Here one elaborates upon the main theme, giving the necessary details. If the main theme is 'Democracy is a government of the people, for the people, by the people', then the paragraph should explain that it is a government people give to themselves by choosing the men who govern them.

Argumentative paragraphs Sometimes it is not enough to describe and explain the topic. You have to argue a viewpoint by giving proofs. For example, if you have to argue against 'A woman's place is at home', then you can support your stand by saying that a woman who goes out to work and meets a variety of people is better equipped to meet a crisis at home also.

However, these categories are not rigid and a paragraph can contain either or all of these features. Whatever the nature of the paragraph and whatever its theme, its purpose is to communicate.

"One religion is as true as another"

Down the ages men have preached and advocated the equality of all religions. The great Sufi poet Kabir preached similarity of purpose in Islam and Hinduism. He insisted that Rama and Rahim were the same. Akbar, the great Mughal emperor, possessed the same wisdom and held discussions with priests of all religions. In our times we had Gandhiji who, like his predecessors, believed that all religions were merely different paths leading to one destination—The Almighty God, who created this earth. But in spite of this, men have been unable to overcome their prejudices about others' religious beliefs. In ancient times, bloody battles were fought in the name of religion and called crusades and *jihad*. The intolerance and contempt for each other's religion continues and today there are riots between different religious communities—injuring and killing many. Driven by religious fanaticism, these men forget that the basic message of all religions is the same: Peace, Love

and Brotherhood.

"A man who fears suffering is already suffering from what he fears."

In *Julius Caesar*, Caesar says, 'Cowards die many times before their death; the valiant never taste of death but once.' Similarly, those who are afraid to suffer in fact undergo greater agony. It is cowardly to fear not only death but suffering, because it is that aspect of life which brings out the best in man. It is only in moments of crisis, under great mental and physical stress, that man's true calibre is revealed. The Indian sages of the past attained great spiritual powers because they dared to suffer. King Harishchandra of Hindu mythology was rendered homeless, had to face hunger, poverty and even his child's death, but he never gave in and emerged a better human being and a better ruler. Prince Siddhartha attained 'nirvana' (enlightenment) only after his body had faced the elements of nature at their worst and had gone through all kinds of misery. Only then did he become the Buddha. In the field of literature, sorrow over unrequited love made Keats a great poet. Prem Chand produced gems like *Godaan* and *Kafan* after facing the terrible miseries of poverty. So, why fear suffering, why not accept it as a challenge? □

SPORTS

ATHLETICS

The 100-m sprint world records, both for men and women, were shattered at the US National Sports Festival, in Colorado Spring, USA, on July 3. Calvin Smith (US) with a time of 9.93 sec broke the 15-year-old record set at the Mexico City Olympics in October 1968 by Jim Hines (US), clocking 9.95 sec. Evelyn Ashford (US) broke the month-old record when she crossed the line at 10.79 sec. Last month, Marlies Gohr (GDR) had clocked 10.81 sec in East Berlin.

Jarmila Kratochvilova of Czechoslovakia set a new world record of 1.53.28 sec for the women's 800 m at an international meet in Munich on July 26. The previous record of 1.53.50 was set by Nadezhda Olizarenko (USSR) at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

CRICKET

The MCC on July 13, voted against sending a team to South Africa—a proposal that had threatened to split the cricketing world. The 18,000 member Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) decided at a special meeting in London that the 196-year-old club should not stage a tour in the face of fierce international opposition to South Africa's apartheid policy. The MCC, once the governing body of English cricket, when touring English sides carried its name; has been a private club since 1969. But it still remains guardian of the game's rules.

England won the First Test (July 14-18) against New Zealand at the Oval, London, by 189 runs. They have taken a 1-0 lead in the four-Test series.

Scores: England 209 (Chris Tavare 45, Derek Randall 75 n.o., Richard Hadlee 6 for 53) and 446 for 6 decl. (Graeme Fowler 105, Tavare 109, Alan Lamb 102 n.o.).

New Zealand 196 (Jeremy Coney 44, Hadlee 84, Bob Willis 4 for 43, Ian Botham 4 for 62) and 270 (John Wright 88, Geoff Howarth 67).

CYCLING

The toughest race in the annual sports calendar, the Tour de France cycle race, which started on July 1 and finished on July 24, after covering about 3,500 km in France, and which was contested in 22 stages, was won by Laurent Fignon of France in an aggregate time of 105 hours 7 minutes and 52 seconds. Angel Arroyo of Spain and Peter Winnen of Holland came second and third respectively.



Steve Ovett of Great Britain, after an injury-ridden 1982 and spiked during a jostling 800 m race of the British Amateur Athletic Association recently, will only go in for the 1,500 m at the Helsinki World Championships (August 7-14), the biggest sporting spectacle since the 1972 Olympics. Pic shows Ovett winning the Iveco Bislett Games in Oslo in late June.

GLIDING

The World Championship for the soaring category, which ended in New Mexico (USA) on July 10, was won by Ingo Renner of Australia.

HOCKEY

The 8th All India Indira Gold Cup Tournament, which concluded at Srinagar on July 15, was won by Indian Airlines (IA), Delhi, when they defeated Indian Air Force (IAF), Delhi, by 3 goals to 1, in the final. For IA, captain Zafar Iqbal played a tremendous game and was instrumental in all the three goals for his team, which were scored by Sukhbir Singh Grewal, Dawinder Singh and Varinder Singh. The lone IAF goal was scored by Sukhbir.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Peter Ueberroth, President of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee, has said that the 1984 Olympic Torch Ceremony is expected to raise US \$30

million for youth athletic programmes by permitting runners to carry the torch for one kilometre, in exchange for \$3,000 in donation.

In early May '84, the Olympic Flame will be kindled in Greece (at Olympia) and then flown to New York for the start of the relay. The 19,000 km-nationwide run will begin on May 8, and pass through all 50 states, including 100 km swings through Alaska and Hawaii. More than 10,000 torches will be used in the run, with the Olympic Flame passed from torch to torch.

SHOOTING

The fifth Asian Championships, which ended in Jakarta (Indonesia) on July 30, was dominated all through by China. They finished with 17 gold, 9 silver and 5 bronze medals. Japan was way behind with a tally of 5-3-13 medals. South Korea pipped North Korea to take the third place. They had bagged 4-10-8 and 4-6-1 medals respectively.

India finished sixth with three medals.

1 gold Centre fire pistol—team— 1,728 pts (Sharad Chauhan 579 pts, Ashok Pandit 571 pts and Mohinder Lal 578 pts). **2 bronze Trap—Team—** 408 pts (Randhir Singh 142 pts, Mansher Singh 132 pts and Gurbir Singh 134 pts). **Individual—** Randhir Singh 189 pts.

SWIMMING

Probably the greatest distance swimmer of them all, Vladimir Salnikov (USSR), set yet another world record at the opening of the new pool for the 1984 Olympics, in Los Angeles on July 14. In this McDonald's International Invitational Meet, he bettered his own record by clocking 7:52.33 for the 800 m freestyle event. The earlier record was 7:52.83, set in Moscow in February '82.

TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in July.

The top three Indians lost in the first round itself of the All England Lawn Tennis Championships (for results of all events, see facing page) held at Wimbledon, London on July 3. Mark Edmondson (Australia) b Vijay Amritraj 6-3, 6-4, 7-6. Vitas Gerulaitis (US) b Ramesh Krishnan 5-7, 7-5, 7-6, 5-7, 6-3. Tom Gullikson (US) b Shashi Menon 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

Jimmy Connors (US) defeated Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 7-5, 7-6 to win the Million Dollar 4 man Exhibition Tournament in Sun City (South Africa) on July 10. He took home \$4,00,000, while Lendl received \$3,00,000. Third place and \$2,00,000 were won by Johan Kriek (US) with a 6-2, 6-0 win over Kevin Curren of South Africa.

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(including sales & advertising) | Information Management
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| Third Legal Management | Taxation Management |
| Fourth Production Management
(including materials management) | Personnel Management
(including manpower development) |

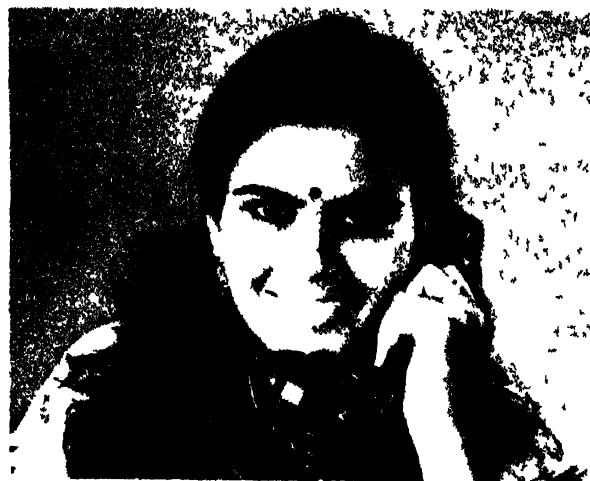
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India's Anand Amritraj, pairing with American Mike Bauer, lifted the doubles title at the \$1,00,000 Grand Prix Tournament in Stuttgart (FRG) on July 17. They defeated the Czech Davis Cup players, Tomas Smid and Pavel Slozil, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2 in the final.

The \$1,00,000 Volvo Grand Prix Circuit Tournament in Kitzbuehel (Austria) was won by Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, when he defeated Frenchman Henri Leconte 7-6, 4-6, 6-4 in the final on July 24.

Third-seeded Czechoslovakia won the Federation Cup in Zurich on July 24, when West Germany's top-ranked player, Bettina Bunge, was forced to retire against Hana Mandlikova in the final due to injury. The score then was in favour of the Czech girl: 6-2, 3-0. Earlier, in the semi-finals, they had defeated top-seeded US (represented by Andrea Jaeger and Candy Reynolds). Thus, for the first time since 1975, the Americans failed to reach the finals, and only the seventh time in the 21-year history of the cup.

The Federation Cup is the International Lawn Tennis Team Championship for women (similar to the Davis Cup for men), which started in 1963. It is played on a knock-out basis, and is played only at one venue, where all the teams assemble. It has been won 11 times by the US (seven consecutively from 1976 to 1982), seven times by Australia, twice by the Czechs and once by South Africa.

WEIGHTLIFTING

The following world records were created at the Spartakiad in Moscow.

In the bantamweight (upto 56 kg) category, on July 23, Oksen Mirzoyan (USSR) lifted 127.5 kg in the snatch, to overhaul by 1 kg the record held by Wu Shude of China. Mirzoyan's total of 287.5 kg was also a world record.

In the middleweight (upto 75 kg) category, on July 26, Vladimir Kuznetsov lifted 165 kg in the snatch, to improve his own world record by 1.5 kg.

In the heavyweight (upto 110 kg) category, on July 30, the world record for the jerk was broken twice, within a few minutes. First, Olympic champion Leonid Taranenko lifted 242.5 kg to beat his own previous record by 0.5 kg, and then Vyacheslav Klovov, also of USSR, lifted 243.0 kg.

In the super-heavyweight (over 110 kg) category, on July 31, the snatch record was also broken twice. Anatoly Pisarenko, the double world champion, first stepped up to break his own previous record of 203 kg by lifting 205 kg. Few minutes later, his 23-year-old compatriot, Viktor Mossibite, produced a lift of 205.5 kg.

SANJEEV KUMAR

WIMBLEDON: TAME STUFF



Contrary to the nail-biting finals in the men's singles event over the last few years, involving Borg, McEnroe, Connors and Tanner, this year's was a damp squib. In just 85 minutes, the second-seed 24-year-old 'Superbrat', John McEnroe (US), steam-rolled the unseeded 26-year-old Chris Lewis (New Zealand) 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

In the most one-sided final since Jimmy Connors (US) thrashed Ken Rosewall (Australia) in 1974, McEnroe gave a thorough performance of clinical precision. This was his fourth consecutive final, and second title win, which he achieved by holding his service throughout the match, losing only nine points in his 12 service games and never being further back than 15-30 in any of those games. In fact, he got in 36 of his 57 first serves.

The Kiwi, ranked 91st in the world, was only the eighth unseeded finalist since formal seedings began in 1927, and first since Wilhelm Bungert (West Germany) in 1967. And the last New Zealander to reach this stage was Anthony Wilding in 1914.

It was a battle royale which got Lewis into the final. Twelfth seed Kevin Curren (South Africa)—who had in the fourth round knocked out top-seeded Connors 6-3, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6 on that 'graveyard of the champs' court No. 2—was leading 3-0, 30-15 in the fifth set of the semi-final against Lewis. But the latter had other ideas and bounced back to trounce the tiring Springbok player 6-7, 6-4, 7-6, 6-7, 8-6 in 3 hours 45 minutes.

In contrast, in the other semis earlier, McEnroe carried out the third consecutive win of the year over Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia 7-6, 6-4, 6-4.

In the women's singles events, only nine seeds reached the fourth round—which excluded that gracious, but thoroughly professional, Chris-Evert Lloyd (US), seed No. 2, who, on one of her off-days, lost to compatriot Kathy Jordan 6-1, 7-6 in the third round.

Consequently, in the final, the Czech-born American citizen, top-seeded Martina Navratilova, had absolutely no problem in

McEnroe overstretched: Nothing like it happened this July in the Wimbledon finals.

eliminating Andrea Jaeger (US), the third seed, 6-0, 6-3 in less than an hour. In winning the title, Martina dropped only 25 games in seven matches, which occupied no more than 5½ hours in all. This 28-year-old left-hander has won 49 out of 50 singles matches this year (losing only to Kathy Horvath at the French Open).

In the first of the two semi-finals, both of which featured the same scoreline 6-1, 6-1, it seemed almost embarrassing when 18-year-old Andrea outplayed the 'grand old lady' of Wimbledon, 39-year-old Billie-Jean King (US), in just 56 minutes—until, that is, Martina demolished Yvonne Vermaak (South Africa) in a mere 36 minutes.

Having already won a record total of 20 titles at these championships (six singles, 10 doubles and four mixed doubles), it was an emotional moment for Billie-Jean, when she lost in the mixed doubles final, partnering Steve Denton (US) 6-7, 7-6, 7-5, to the Aussie Wendy Turnbull and Britain's John Lloyd. He, in fact, became the first male Briton to win a title here after Fred Perry's triumph in 1934-35-36.

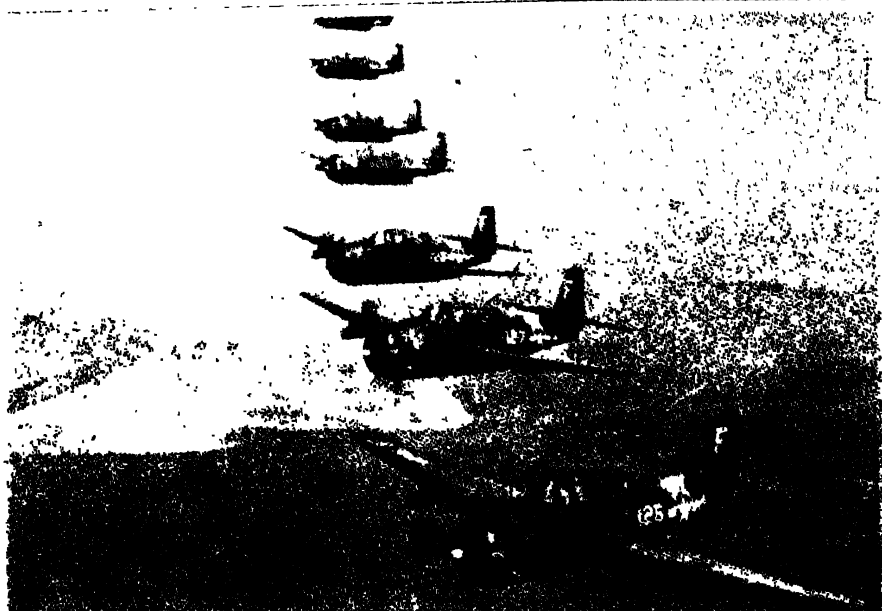
For Wendy, too, it was sweet success as she had earlier lost the women's doubles final paired with veteran American Rosie Casals to that almost unbeatable team of Martina and Pam Shriver (US) by 6-2, 6-2. (This doubles pair have been beaten only once this year.)

It was also a grand double for McEnroe, who, with his partner Peter Fleming (since 1978), defeated the Gullikson twins, Timothy and Thomas, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4 in 1 hour 48 minutes, to win the men's doubles for the third time (earlier won in 1979 and '81). The Gulliksons, who put out second seeds Curren and Denton in the semis 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, 6-3, are the first twins to reach the finals this century. The British brothers, Herbert and Wilfred Baddeley, were the last, in 1879.

S.K. GUPTA



THE 'MYSTERY' OF THE BERMUDA TRIANGLE



The day December 5, 1945. Time, 2 10 p.m. Weather Clear. Flight 19 of the US Navy comprising five TBM-3 Avengers took off from Fort Lauderdale on a routine navigational training run between Florida and the Bahamas—and disappeared into thin air about two hours later. One *Avenger*, however, was one man short. He had requested removal from flying status because of a premonition and had not been replaced.

Two *Martin Mariners* were quickly despatched to search for Flight 19. Several hours later, when the wind kicked up to 30 knots and visibility became poor, they were ordered to return to base. Only one flew in. The other *Martin Mariner*, with a crew of 13, had disappeared as well.

Then followed one of history's most intensive searches involving 307 planes, four destroyers, several subs, 18 Coast Guard vessels, search and rescue cutters, hundreds of private planes, boats and yachts. But nothing was found. No life rafts, no wreckage and no oil slicks. A Naval Board of Inquiry went into all the evidences available but could come up

They flew into the 'Triangle of Death': Flight of TBM Avengers similar to the five planes of Flight 19 that disappeared in December 1945.

with no satisfactory explanation. Yet imaginations began to work overtime. Individuals came up with the most varied and imaginative explanations:

"They had vanished as completely as if they had flown to Mars."

"They are still here, but in a different dimension of a magnetic phenomenon that could have been set up by a UFO."

"We don't know what the hell is going on out there."

Subsequent unexplained disappearances in this section of the western Atlantic were noted by journalists, authors and others. A mysterious zone, triangular in shape, was identified with Bermuda, Puerto Rico and a point in the Gulf of Mexico west of Florida as its apex (see map)—and called the Bermuda Triangle after its northern apex. Also referred to as 'The Graveyard of the Atlantic', 'Limbo of the Lost', 'The Devil's Triangle', 'The

Triangle of Death', it encompasses about 1,40,000 square miles in the Atlantic.

It had long been known in maritime circles that many ships disappeared in this area and with increasing frequency since the 1860s, possibly because of more detailed reporting. Since 1945 alone, the Bermuda Triangle has reportedly claimed more than 100 vessels and aircraft and more than a thousand seamen and airmen. All disappearances beyond this date have been substantiated by US Navy and Coast Guard records. However, citing lack of evidence, the Navy has taken no official stand as to whether the disappearances were more than coincidence.

Like Flight 19, they too reportedly left no trace whatsoever. In most cases, the weather was good, no distress calls were sent and though searches were made, yet no survivors, wreckage, bodies or oil slicks were ever found. In some cases, boats were found in excellent condition, except that their crews were missing! In others, warm meals were on the table and animals (a talking parrot, however, was 'taken' away) were on board, completely unharmed.

Some of the most famous losses include:

- The 542-foot US Navy ship *Cyclops* in 1918 with 309 aboard—no bad weather, no radio messages, no wreckage ever found.
- Cuban freighter *Rubicon* in 1944—found by Coast Guard in Gulf Stream off Florida Coast; deserted, except for a dog.
- British commercial airliner *Star Tiger* in 1948 with 31 aboard—lost radio contact after last contact 380 miles north-east of Bermuda.
- A chartered DC-3 en route from San Juan to Miami in 1948 with 32 passengers plus crew—disappeared into the void under the most mysterious circumstances. The weather was excellent, the night clear. The captain even reported on the radio—"What do you know?... We are all singing Christmas carols!" The last message read: "We can see the lights of Miami now. All's well. Will stand by for landing instructions." All was *not* well for nothing was ever heard from the plane again. No survivors, no wreckage.

● *Star Ariel* in 1948—lost under similar circumstances as its sister ship *Star Tiger*.
 ● US Navy *Super Constellation* in 1954 with 42 aboard—vanished north of the triangle.

● The 425-foot American freighter, *Marine Sulphur Queen*, in 1963 with 39 aboard—disappeared without transmitting a radio distress message, only two life jackets found

● An American all-weather 46-foot racing yacht, *Revonoc*, in 1967—disappeared within sight of land.

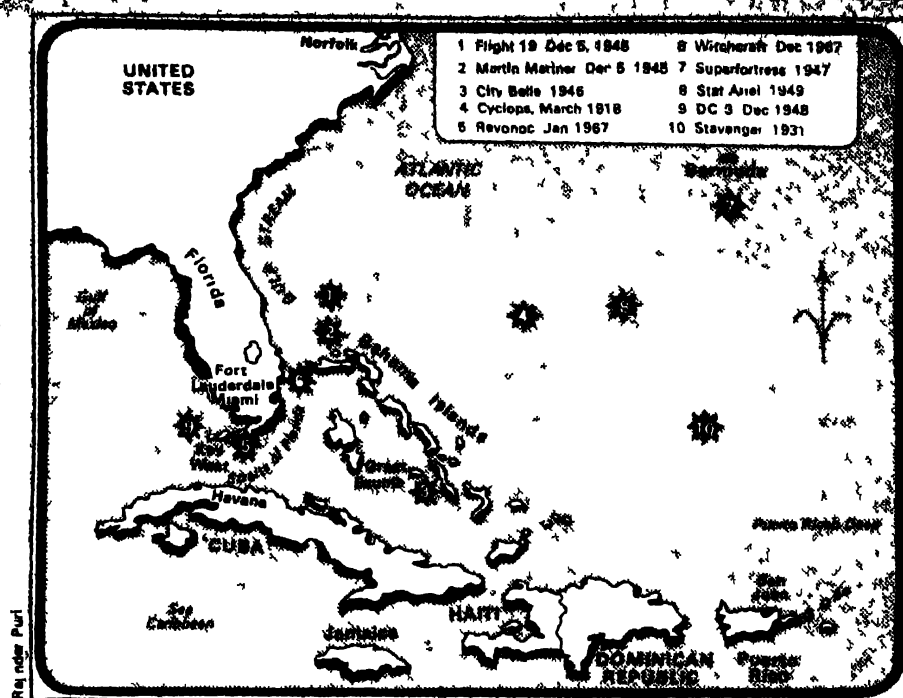
● A 20,000-ton freighter, *Anka*, in 1973 with a crew of 32—left no trace.

With so many disappearances being reported in the Bermuda Triangle, logical causes such as bad weather, human error and mechanical faults were quickly ruled out. Instead, the losses were attributed to mysterious, unknown and, what some may call, fantastic factors—timespace warps leading to another dimension electro magnetic or gravitational forces which cause planes to crash and ships to lose themselves at sea by having a strange effect on the magnetic compass and other electrical equipment sudden tidal waves caused by underwater earthquakes, capture and kidnapping by flying or submarine UFOs looking for specimens of earth inhabitants, death rays from an underwater civilisation, and so on. Some even put forward the theory that there was a 'hole in the sky' through which aircraft could enter but not leave.

Such spine-chilling theories were further spawned and nurtured by the mediamen. Books were churned out by the dozen and entered the bestseller charts in no time. Television came up with Bermuda specials, film makers had a made-to-order boxoffice 'true story'.

As interest mounted in the 'Triangle of Death' and apprehension spread among sailors and fliers, a counter-revolution set in. Lawrence David Kusche, a librarian at the Arizona State University, who felt the Bermuda mystery was all hogwash, painstakingly researched into all the disappearances and cases of abandoned ships and came up with a logical explanation for each loss. His book, *The Bermuda Triangle Mystery—Solved*, shows that the Bermuda cases are mere fables and that the fabulists, instead of looking for logical solutions, have copied each other's mistakes, embroidering details until what really happened was obscured behind romance.

According to Kusche, "The main causes are precisely what the creators of the legend said were not at fault: bad weather, human error and mechanical failure. In some cases writers even withheld information that contradicted their theories. For example, some of the losses occurred 1,000 miles or more from the triangle. One



A MYSTERY SOLVED?

One are the days when it was easy to give each disappearance—at sea or air—a touch of mystery. Now, with highly advanced radio communications, more sophisticated instruments and more highly developed search patterns, a disappearance in a majority of cases can be explained. Sense can often be made out of faint and unintelligible messages like "compass spinning crazily", "sky has turned yellow and hazy" (on a clear day), "the ocean doesn't look right". SOS signals are sent and acknowledged and immediate action taken.

The number of disasters has been considerably reduced by the many more safety devices that have been introduced on aircraft and ships. Some of these were not in use at the time of some of the more striking incidents. The 'omni', a radio-directed homing system which enables planes to find their way back to base even through the thickest of clouds, is now installed on small planes too. The seamer's apprehension of this area too has been markedly lowered as satellites are now used for search-and-rescue missions within the region and elsewhere.

An entire folklore of disappearances that had been built over centuries around this area cannot be wiped out in one fell swoop, but the decreasing disappearances tell their own tale.

took place in the Pacific Ocean."

More specifically, about the US ship *Cyclops*, Kusche wrote that in 1968 a diver spotted her wreckage resting on the sea bottom near Norfolk Virginia. Her end, according to the Coast Guard, may have been brought about by a sudden wave that caved in her hatch covers. Then seas filled her hold, waterlogging her top heavy cargo and tipped her over before anyone could send an SOS.

As for the many small craft that have disappeared in the Straits of Florida, which is one of the busiest waterways in the world, the Coast Guard thinks that large ships run down smaller ones in the haze that is so common here. This is what could have happened to the private yacht, *Revonoc*. The disappearance of the two British *Star* planes, in the Coast Guard's opinion, could be put down to thunderstorms that either blew them up or drove them beyond the range of their radio equipment, thus forcing them to crash into the ocean when they ran out of fuel.

Flight 19 was not lost because of mysterious forces but because its flight leader, Lt Charles Taylor, lost his bearings. As for the *Martin Mariner*, the freighter *Gaines Mills* reported a tremendous fiery bang in the area at the time the plane was flying there. "The known susceptibility of Martin Mariners to develop loose fuel connections in the face of turbulence and then to blow up supplies its own answer."

So much for the Bermuda Triangle. All the world loves a mystery and when it's repeated so many times, people begin to believe in it.

Manju Rastogi, New Delhi

CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-13

- 1 The Twin Towers comprising the World Trade Center in New York city, with a total of 4,370,000 sq ft (100.32 acres) in each. The taller tower (Tower Two) is 1,362 ft $3\frac{1}{2}$ in high
- 2 Khunjerab Pass, at the terminus of the Chinese-built Karakoram Highway
- 3 Gulf of Bothnia
- 4 Japan's massive air raid on the American naval base at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, which completely devastated the American Pacific Fleet stationed there
- 5 The Telugu Ganga Project
- 6 United Kingdom
- 7 New Delhi
- 8 Aorta
- 9 Saturn, with at least 21 satellites
- 10 Shakuntala Devi, the mathematical wizard, for multiplying two 13-digit numbers in just 28 seconds with no calculations, and memory master Rajan Srinivasan Mahadevan for memorising and accurately reciting 31,811 random numbers in the true value of Pi (11-22/7) in three hours, 49 minutes, including rest period

Winners

First Prize (all correct) 1 M.G. Sampath Kumar, Bangalore. 2. Navendu Charu, Lucknow. 3. Surendra Kumar Jain, Gauhati. 4. Y.S. Murali Dhar, Tadepalli Gudem (Andhra Pradesh) 5 N.R. Premjeet, Mangalore 6. Goutam Bose, Calcutta. 7 C. Nagesh Varma, Kurnool. 8. M.S. Gowramma, Mysore

Second Prize (one-error): 1. Keyur A. Vashnev, Ahmedabad. 2. Jain Kumar, Ranchi. 3. A.K. Ananth Shenoy, Mangalore. 4. Rajesh Agarwal, Delhi. 5. Badre Alam Ansari, Gorakhpur.

Third Prize (one-error): 1. Atma Nand Das, Patna. 2. Reena Sinha 'Mukul', Patna 3. Deepak Jain, Dehra Dun. 4. Arvind Kumar 'Mukul', Patna 5. Rajiv Kumar, Jamalpur.

Consolation Prize (one-error): 1. Sunil Kumar Madhogaria, Jaipur. 2. Debi Prasad Mishra, Distt Cuttack. 3. Binod Kumar Singh, Monghyr. 4. Bhagebat Mandal, Distt Nadia (West Bengal). 5. Neelam, Delhi. 6. Kailash Prasad, Ranchi. 7. Archana Borooa, Gauhati. 8. K.M. Harish, Mysore. 9. Ashok Kumar Sharma, Ranchi 10. Sanjeev Verma, Dehra Dun.

SPORTS QUIZ-21

1. Sathasivan (Sri Lanka) and Hylton (West Indies)
2. Zakauddin
3. Hasan Sardar (Pakistan)
4. Paolo Rossi (Italy)
5. Geet Sethi
6. K.P. Kuka
7. Eleventh

Winners

First Prize (one-error) 1. Nisheet Sharma, Kanpur.

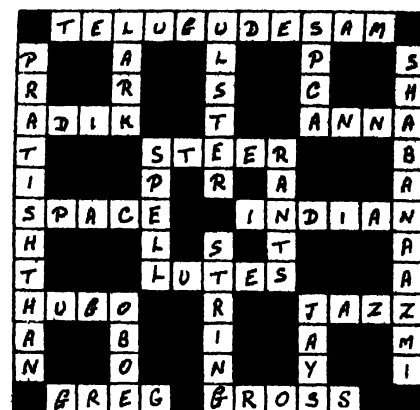
Consolation Prize (two-error): 1. Anil Kumar Chaube, Pantnagar, Distt Nainital. 2. Neelam, Delhi. 3. Rohit Awasthi, Pathankot. 4. Radha Bai Nayak, Mangalore.

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SOLUTION TO KEYWORDS-21



Winners

First Prize (all-correct): 1. H.D. Sharma, Jullundur. 2. K. Srinivasa, Bombay.

Consolation Prize (all-correct): 1. Nazish Qureshi, New Delhi. 2. Dilip K. Mukhopadhyay, Dangapara, Distt 24 Parganas. 3. Rama Mohan Rao, Pithapuram. 4. Shakti Sinha, Lucknow. 5. Pankaj Srivastava, Lucknow.

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On The Lighter Side

Sign:

in the window of a bankrupt grocery store: 'Now, ladies, will you believe that my prices really were the lowest possible?

in a florist shop: 'LIGHT UP YOUR YARD. PLANT BULBS'

in a stationery-store window: Handy for recording expenses our inflationary spiral notebook.'

across the front of a Canadian school-bus: 'Scholar Hauler.'

on a school notice-board: 'Laugh and the class laughs with you, but you stay after school alone.'

on the T-shirt of a young woman at a political rally: 'WOMEN WHO SEEK TO BE EQUAL TO MEN LACK AMBITION.'

on a sea shore: 'If you swim here, you will be drowned, by order.'

in a shop window in bomb-shattered

Belfast: 'Buy now while shop lasts.'

outside a gymnasium: 'Closed on Sunday to let the soul catch up with the body.'

Prashant K. Mishra, Arrah

At a local cricket match, the home team's fast bowler—a doctor by profession—was whirling into action.

"How's he doing?" asked a spectator.

"Very well," came the reply. "He's already got five wickets and four patients."

Advertisement in a Sussex, England, newspaper: "Dentist urgently requires secretary, receptionist, telephone operator. If no answer, post still vacant."

During an argument with my wife, I said: "It is a woman's habit to deny whatever a man says."

"No, never!" was the immediate reply. *Amulya Krishna Pattanai, Banpur*

Pen Friends

Sukharanjan Suter (21), 205/2, Hostel, Engineering College, Rajshahi, Bangladesh (Penfriendship, d-xing, philately, music).

Leela Prajapati (17), C-B, Flat No. 2, Sainathnagar Society, Deera, Bilimora-396 321 (Penfriendship, reading magazines, collecting viewcards, philately, music).

Jaideep Mazumdar (19), C/o Laban, P.O. Shillong-793 004 (Music, travelling, penfriendship, films, socialising, reading novels).

Ranjit P. Chaudhari (18), Hari Cotton Mill Comp., P.O. Sidhpur, Distt Mehsana-384 151 (Penfriendship, badminton, chess, reading magazines).

Vasudev A. Rao, G/134, Vijaynagar, Tarsali, Baroda-390 008 (Travelling, reading different magazines, penfriendship, sports).

Centre Stage

INDIAN DANCES—3



Swapna Sunderi

Kuchipudi.

The name comes from that of a village called Kuchipudi in Divi Taluq, Andhra. The dance is also sometimes referred to as the *Bhama Kalpam*, i.e. the story of Bhama, a consort of Krishna.

This dance style is closely related to Bharat Natyam and is prevalent in

Andhra Pradesh. There is little difference between dance-drama (enactment of a story in dance form) and solo Kuchipudi. Though there are resemblances to Bharat Natyam, Kuchipudi is stylistically freer and less austere.

Solo dance repertoire It includes *sabdas*—dramatic characterisation in dance form of mythological episodes rendered by a single danseuse

The main *sabdas* are *Manduka sabda* The dance legend of the frog said to have been composed for a celebrated court dancer, Lakumadevi, in the 13th century by Jayappa Nayak, author of *Nritya Ratnavali*.

The dance was created from the story of a frog (*manduka*) that was transformed into a frog maiden, Mandodari, by Lord Brahma to divert demon King Ravana from seizing Goddess Parvati

Jakkala Purandari sabda This is the legend of Amrita Manthana, the churning of the Milky Ocean for the nectar of immortality. This was presented by a court dancer, Jakkala Kanta This *nritya* portrays the danseuse as Mohini (Maya of Siva) with a *kastur tilaka*, patterns of white dots on the forehead, braided hair with *ketaki* flowers and ornaments and jingling anklets.

Chhaya sabda A beautiful dance tells of the tale of the invincible Goddess Durga and the buffalo-headed demon, Mahishasura. The narrative mime and impersonations of Goddess Durga, Lord Siva and Mahishasura are rendered by a single danseuse Narrative sequences are chanted in forms of *slokas* which are mimed Musical accompaniment consists of chants and drums.

Ardhaneswara sabda *Arda-nari* is a composite form of Siva and Sakti, half male and half female, impersonated in theatrical dress The forceful dance of Siva is rendered by the right half of the body in dance and the lyrical style of Sakti by the left half of the body.

Dasavatara sabda An invocalional prelude to the dance-drama, it depicts the 10 incarnations of God Vishnu Each *avatara* is described in a chanted verse interpreted by gestures and dramatic postures, ending in a salutation with the *mudra* of the *avatara*.

Exponents The Vedantam family of Kuchipudi village—Vedantam Prahlad Sharma, Vedantam Satyam, Sitaramayya — Raja and Radha Reddy, Swapna Sunderi among others

V S, New Delhi

(To be continued)

Club Desk

Thanks to an immensely successful debate on 'Did Gandhi deserve the Oscar for the best film?', organised by CCTimes Club, Katras, Dhanbad, its members are now 'experts' on Gandhi—the movie and the man. This has encouraged members to hold an extempore debate contest shortly

CCTimes Club, Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), believes in doing things in a big way In May, in collaboration with the M.M. Hall Literary and Cultural Society, 100 contestants participated in a G.K test, 12 teams in a quiz contest and 52 people in an essay-writing competition (Urdu, Hindi and English) to make the event "a grand success"

CCTimes Club, Sangam Colony, Jalgaon, in April-May, organised a lecture series to help its members in various State Public Service Commission and UPSC exams. Lecturers of local colleges were invited to speak on various relevant topics.

CCTimes Club, Sahu Road, Muzaffarpur, organised two quiz contests in which Sagar Mezumdar and A.K Jha were the winners. Members are now looking forward to inter-club contests.

CCTimes Club, Prakash Nagar, Jullundur, arranged a quiz contest and a group discussion on 'India's problem No. 1—

Population' in June The first three position-holders in the quiz contest Atul Jain, Anita and Manoj, in that order and in the group discussion Kulbhushan, Anita and Kapil, respectively

CCTimes Club, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat, held in June, a debate on 'Should the press be free for complete democracy in India?'

CCTimes Club, Putton Bhoj's Apartments, Bijnore, saw hectic activity in June, when a mixed fare of lectures, debate and

discussion was held Members also resolved to do their bit for the protection of endangered species of flora and fauna by presenting to the government a memorandum to this effect with signatures of 2,000 people on it

CCTimes Club, Sri Krishnapuri, Patna, held group discussions on 'Effects of J&K poll results on India' and 'Ways to promote nuclear disarmament'.

CCTimes Club, Bijnore Mixed fare.



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Gonsalves with his gang
Making a splash

VETERAN JAZZMAN Braz Gonsalves is content to hibernate with his own axemen in the exclusiveness of Neptune Restaurant at Hotel Holiday Inn in Bombay where he has been holding up for the last two years. Occasionally he makes

a splash when he surfaces for a public concert. Like he did recently in late June, when he jammed in at the concert featuring the Jazz Workshop musicians in Bombay. Then, the suppressed musical energy flowed like molten lava, the solos rolled fast and furious.

From singing gospel music in church to India's pre-

mier jazz hornmen, the evolution has been slow but steady. "I had it in me", remarks Braz, "and from the age of 15 I was hung up on Charlie Parker and John Coltrane."

His career, including stints in the film studios, has taken him all over India and he has played alongside both Indian classical and Western musicians. Many still rave about his celebrated stint in Calcutta with Louis Banks and Pam Crain in the mid-seventies which resulted in the *Raga Rock Album*.

As one who pioneered raga-jazz fusion in India with compositions like *Sarang*, *Devapriya* etc, Braz has today moved onto more 'contemporary' forms of expression. "You cannot stay in the same phase," he maintains.

Braz has performed abroad in the Macao Jazz Festival in 1977 as part of the Asian All Stars Band. After that he was invited to play at the Cascais Jazz Festival in

Portugal and in late 1980 he toured Europe with the Jazz Yatra Sextet to ecstatic reviews.

His present outfit comprises Tony Dias (piano), Ashley Pinto (guitar, vocals), Ernest Flannigan (Fender electric bass, vocals), Lloyd Fishery (drums) and Braz's sultry wife Yvonne on lead vocals. The daughter of oldtime Jazzman Chic Chocolate, Yvonne performed with American gospel singer Chapman Roberts at the Jazz Yatra festival in Bombay in 1980.

The present repertoire of the band ranges from cool jazz to schmaltz pop tunes. "We have to oblige everybody," comments Braz, who would otherwise love to "rev things up a bit with some hot jazz."

But, as the diminutive drummer Lloyd quips, "A lot of people know of Braz's reputation. And they want jazz. So we give them a hard dose."

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- 3 Scotland is referred to by a shorter name. What is it?
- 4 Who said "The workers have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to gain. Workers of the world unite"?
- 5 What is the Chinese name for River Brahmaputra?
- 6 Who has succeeded Philip Habib as the US special West Asia emissary?
- 7 What was the full name of Brutus a Roman politician and contemporary of Julius Caesar?
- 8 What is the snowline?
- 9 Which country has decided to import, from next year, iron ore concentrate from the Kudremukh plant in India?
- 10 Who were the signatories to the Atlantic Charter signed on August 14 1941?

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- Solutions to this issue's contests will be published in November. Solutions to SPORTS QUIZ-21, KENWORDS-21 and CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-13 on page 88

Sports Quiz-23

BY NAROTTAM PURI

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- 2 Where is Forest Hills and what is it famous for?
- 3 What's the total distance to be covered in a marathon race?
- 4 Who has been the world's tallest basketball player?
- 5 Who won the French Open tennis title (men) this year?
- 6 Which football match was called the Battle of Berne?
- 7 Who has played most Test matches so far?

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Kenwords-23

BY HOSEY MISTRY

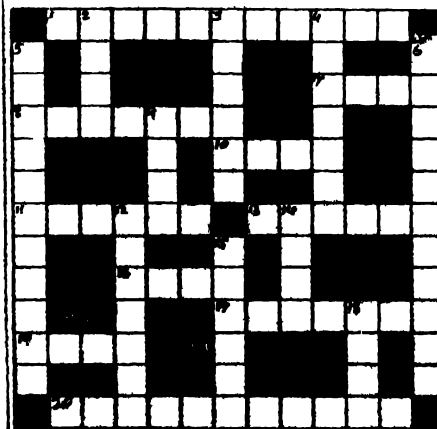
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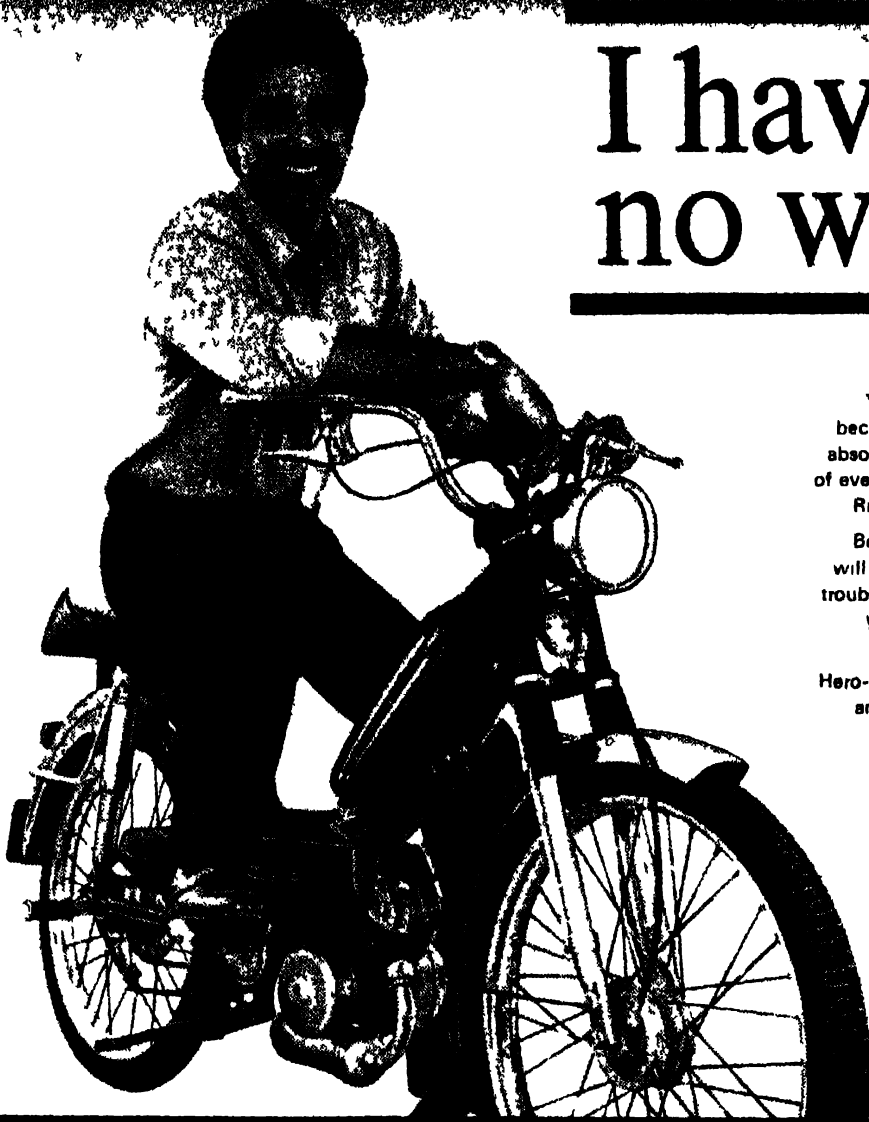
1. Traders became rulers of India (4, 5, 2).
7. You need a dozen for a foot (4).
8. In composition, human starts with an insect (7).
10. A not-so-beautiful cross between a grapefruit and a tangerine. (4)
11. Cord at the end of a continent (6).
13. The photographer's call for a delice (6).
16. A rose for cupid (4).
17. The highest singing voice of women (7).
19. Peruvian king becomes an accountant in the end (4).
20. The man behind the Bombay textile strike is a worker in the end (5, 6).

DOWN

2. Such encouragement can be bad (4).
3. A place in central India famous for oranges (6).
4. A number ends an ass (7)
5. Former English Prime Minister starts with a house of a legislature (11)
6. Office attached to an embassy houses the third largest member of the violin family (11).
9. Spar for a grating sound (4)
12. Ham (7)
14. You play it in the heavens (4)
15. Value of a stupid person at start (6)
18. End of a prayer (4)



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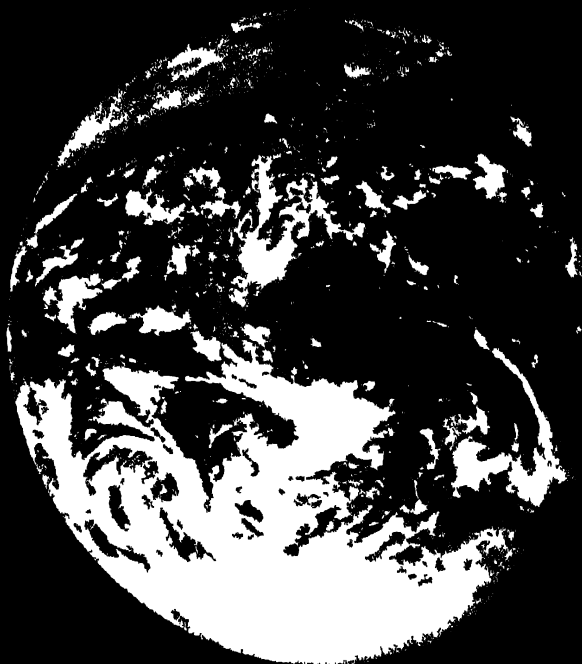
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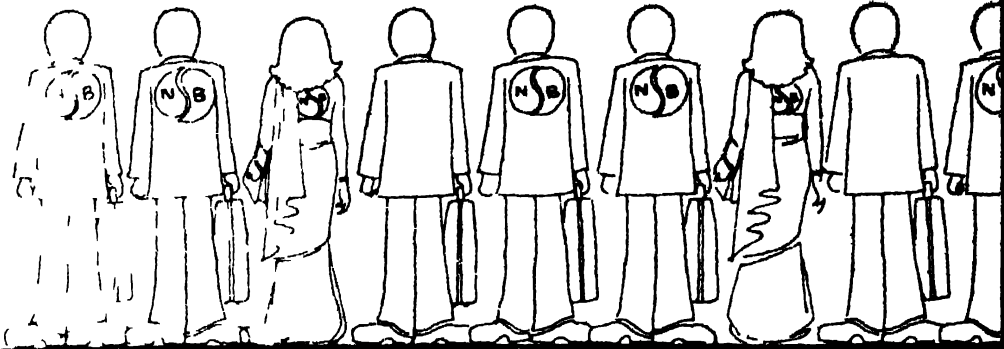


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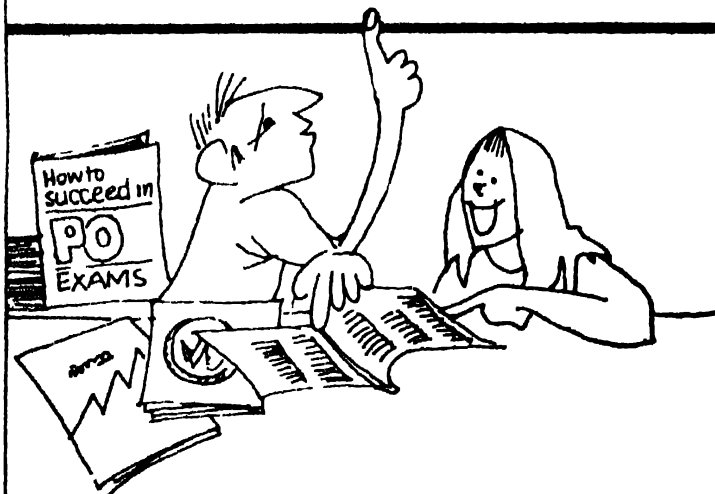
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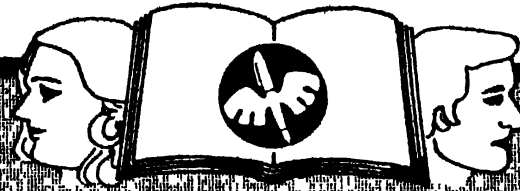
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Anything on earth can be asked in any exam. For the right answers see page 28

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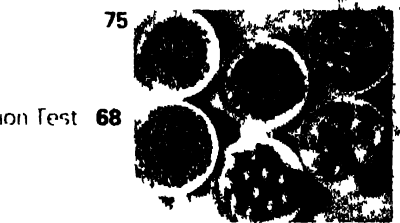
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LETTERS

Injustice Of It All

Ending the life of a criminal is a real tragedy in this nuclear age. The heaps of nuclear arms are not for gentlemen alone. Criminals are also a part of society. Moreover, countries like the US can use atom bombs thus murdering masses and still boast of being great. Then why should any person be executed for just one murder?

Dinesh Sinha Varanasi

Best Letter: Rs 40

Flash In The Pan?

I think our former PM Morarji Desai was right in saying that Indians over react to everything. India's Prudential Cup win (When India Upset The Bookies August '83) is no exception to that. We compare

Kapil Dev with Mike Brearley and claim we should bring out special stamps to commemorate the victory. Let us not forget that the Windies are coming to India later this year, and they are no mere mice when it comes to taking revenge.

Indian sporting history is replete with such events. Look what happened to Ajit Wadekar, to the Indian hockey team at the Asiad, to Prakash Padukone. He is nowhere near his All-England triumph of 1979. Will the Indian World Cup victory too be just a flash in the pan?

Meanwhile, we forget our other poor sportsmen. The money spent on hosting the cricketers might have been better utilised by these other sportsmen.

M. Rajkumar, Coimbatore

Prize-winning Letter: Rs 25

A Shrewd Move

Pakistan has been shrewd in revealing an immaculate face to the world with it. No war Pact offer (Focus: Indo Pak Relations August 83). But as D.H. Lawrence said, loud peace propaganda only make war seem imminent.

Shashank Srivastava Bhopal

Pakistan fears that a close economic cultural relationship with India would eventually lead to a de facto absorption of Pakistan or in effect partly nullify the partition of 1947. India has no such aim. Yet, so obsessed Pakistan with such an nonexistent threat that it seems to feel an attitude of constant belligerency is the only way it can affirm its sovereignty.

Mohan Kumar N. Trivandrum

Self-reliance At Any Cost

Self-reliance in every sphere is India's declared policy (Focus: India's Defence Policy August 83) and the country cannot afford to neglect self-reliance in matters of defence also. Armed forces are as relevant today as ever and India must appear to be a strong country. Both economic and military strength count. The use and the capacity to use force

when national security is endangered is a potent weapon which no country can afford to discard. However peaceful its general approach to world affairs may be.

B. Rajeev Bhagalpur

Nation's Watchword

Actually, the from below upwards approach should not be the motto of the individual only, but the watchword of the whole nation (Hello Folks August 83). For instance, when we complain of lethargic officers, we must not forget the clerks who are equally lazy, or the general public who is as much apathetic. What a difference it would make if the clerks were active or the public vigilant!

Rizwana Akhtar Cuttack

Great Consolation

I am one of those who got a consolation prize in CCTimes Quiz Contest 9. The prize books I received are very useful to me in my everyday life.

E. Venkateshwar Rao, Warangal

Cunning Convivance

It is the duty of the majority group to create a sense of security and well being in the minds of the minority communities. Not so in Sri Lanka (Current Events August '83). President Jayewardene had taken a rabid pro-imperialist stand at the March NAM Summit in New Delhi over such crucial questions as the Indian Ocean, the US Rapid Deployment Force and Diego Garcia. To help the US get a base in Sri Lanka, he has now connived at Sinhalese majority's cruel massacre of innocent Tamils.

Vineeta Singh, Nasik

Democracy Not For Us

Is democracy the best form of government? (Group Discussion August '83) Not in

India surely. India has rulers in the form of capitalists and politicians who plunder public property. The young are irresponsible and fail to understand their duty towards the nation. There is no fear of punishment and the ratio of crime is going up. The voters are pressurised and bought.

Navdeep Shaikh Gandhinagar

Writing On The Wall

Please convey my special thanks to Purushottam Goyal for his timely advice. There should be no pre-considerations. All competitions should be open, including the IAS (The Achievers August 83).

This is the writing on the wall. Our government should delink jobs from degrees. This will improve our educational system which is in a mess at present.

Arvind Kumar Mukul Patna

Not So Similar

While discussing the Puerto Rico independence struggle in *In The News* (Aug 83) you have rightly judged that it can never be equated with the current situation in Punjab. Communal riots are bearable until they don't endanger the culture and common people. While Puerto Rico is justified in its struggle, Punjab does not deserve any support. However, it is a bitter fact that peace in both has reached its nadir.

Sunil Gautam Jullundur

THE TIMES OF INDIA RELIEF FUND

Floods have caused enormous damage to property, taken a heavy toll of life and brought great suffering to millions of people in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat and the Konkan region of Maharashtra.

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Hello folks...



Twenty years back Ronald Segal, an eminent foreign author, visited India to collect material for his book *The Crisis Of India*. While travelling through Rajasthan, he stopped at a small village. Talking to villagers, he found that the local *bania* was not popular as he lent money at 72 per cent interest per year. Segal advised there were laws against such rates. His statement was received with a shout of laughter. The old villager sitting next to him smiled indulgently. "Who is the government? The *bania* pays at election time, and he charges interest on his money."

If India has progressed since then, corruption has also increased. It is so much a part of life now that people believe without it commerce and industry would come to a standstill.

Corruption is not new to India, or for that matter to the world. Worse cases of corruption have been reported from many developed countries. However,

one difference is worth mentioning. Whereas corruption in the developed countries does not affect the day-to-day life of the masses, in India it does. In England, Japan or the US, one need not pay hush money to get a telephone, electricity or water connection, or even one's groceries. Here, you cannot get any of these if you go by merit. In fact, we are moving towards the dictatorship of money, which does not promise anything to the poor. Instead, it profusely rewards the rich.

Why is India unique as far as corruption goes? There are several reasons. The foremost is that we are a scarcity economy. An American on his return to the US remarked that while it was difficult to sell a product in America, it was more difficult to buy one in India. But why should we have a scarcity economy when India is the tenth industrial power in the world?

India, after the adoption of planning, decided to establish a socialist society by expanding the public sector. More and more industries were brought under state control and in almost all the core sectors, the state acquired a monopoly. State undertakings, managed by politicians and run by bureaucrats, became centres of low productivity, high cost and wide corruption. The politician realised that the public sector was the milch cow as far as economic and political powers were concerned. So, state corporations and undertakings multiplied. In the states today, public sector corporations outnumber the districts, and their chairmen are the ministers.

The relationship of officials, businessmen and politicians has radically changed since the days of British rule. An alliance is fast developing among these three interest groups. They now constitute a new kind of caste, the members of which visit, inter-marry and assist each other while shunning contact with those of different castes. If you look around, you will find several examples where spouses, parents or in-laws of government officials are politicians. This close relationship, more than any other factor, is responsible for the corruption as it has given rise to an oligarchy—government run by a small group of all-powerful

persons.

Corruption, like sacrifice, starts at the top and percolating down, colours the whole society. It is not uncommon to find corrupt ministers. Some ministers, who have held office for over a decade, have enriched themselves illegitimately, obtained good jobs for their sons and relations through nepotism, and have reaped other advantages inconsistent with any notion of purity in public life. It is no wonder then if the man in the street says to himself, "Well, if everybody seems corrupt, why shouldn't I be corrupt?" The clerk, who finds his superior has taken a bribe, demands his own share. A small contractor reads in the newspaper how a big industrialist makes crores of rupees through fraudulent practices. He justifies his little profitable frauds. A teacher in a small primary school, earning a pittance, considers himself justified in taking a bribe to adjust the exam result when he reads about scandals in big and prestigious universities.

Corruption has acquired a status, a glorious position in society. In the past, a bribe was given and taken secretly. Both persons experienced a feeling of guilt while doing so. Now, no one feels that way. In fact, it is honourable to demand money for signing papers. Anyone who does not is considered abnormal.

The world has seen several governments falling because of rampant corruption. China under the Chiang Kai-shek rule is a good example. Chiang, obstinate, obsolete and surrounded by greedy parasites, was a victim of the rising corruption in the country. It was so widespread that the Chinese had to bribe the postal clerk to accept a money order. Slowly, the intellectuals withdrew from politics, the careerists controlled the party and strove to secure the favour of Chiang, upon whom all depended. The outcome was the complete collapse of the Kuomintang Government.

Are we not in a similar situation today?

R. Thalan

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TEST YOUR WORD POWER

BY AYCEE



Tick the word or phrase you believe is nearest in meaning to the key word

- 1 **accessible**: A modest B easy to reach C pleasing D traceable
- 2 **antidote**: A substance formed in the blood to destroy harmful bacteria B an amusing story C opposition to a plan D something that counteracts
- 3 **attorney**: A one engaged in a law suit B one legally appointed to act for another C law officer who helps a sheriff D chief law-enforcing officer
- 4 **bigotry**: A abuse of authority B narrow mindedness in religion C impartiality D tolerance
- 5 **catastrophic**: A discordant B treacherous C disastrous D ill-sounding
- 6 **convulsion**: A twisted coil B feeling of sickness C violent disturbance D physical disability
- 7 **discriminate**: A to act toward someone with partiality or prejudice B reduce in stature C give variety to D stray from the point
- 8 **erupt**: A to break out suddenly B split C swell D ooze out
- 9 **genius**: A person who is an expert in natural sciences B highly literate C a skilled worker D one who possesses a high degree of intelligence
- 10 **innovation**: A getting knowledge of something existing but not yet known B inner satisfaction C something newly introduced D creating something not existing before
- 11 **integral**: A fundamental B important C necessary for completeness D impressive
- 12 **jitters**: A extreme nervousness B uncontrolled fun C uncontrolled excitement D mental depression
- 13 **parable**: A weak imitation B story with a moral lesson C curved roof tile D true story
- 14 **profligate**: A beneficial B inevitable C reckless D exact
- 15 **reconcile**: A to harmonise B protest C give up D cancel
- 16 **rupture**: A to burst B break out suddenly C turn things upside down D crumple
- 17 **strife**: A resistance B open rebellion C conflict D disagreement
- 18 **susceptible**: A convincing B sensitive C easily deceived D contagious
- 19 **tenuous**: A slender B stiff C tightly stretched D touchy
- 20 **virtual**: A so in effect, but not in name B existing in fact C precise D identical

(Answers on page 66)

FOREIGN WORDS

- 1 **uno animo** (L) with one mind, unanimously
- 2 **ut infra** (L) as below
- 3 **ut supra** (L) as above
- 4 **vae victis** (L) woe to the vanquished
- 5 **vale** (L) goodbye, farewell
- 6 **veni, vidi, vici** (L) I came, I saw, I conquered
- 7 **verbatim** (L) word for word
- 8 **vide** (L) see (used especially to refer a reader to a specified part or parts of a text)
- 9 **vi et armis** (L) with force and with arms
- 10 **vincit omnia veritas** (L) truth conquers all things
- 11 **vive la reine** (Fr) long live the queen
- 12 **vive le roi** (Fr) long live the king
- 13 **zeitgeist** (G) the spirit of the time, general trend of thought or feeling of an era
- 14 **zingaro** (It) a gypsy

Note: L—Latin, Fr—French, G—German, It—Italian

QUOTABLE QUOTES



Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel

Dr Samuel Johnson

For that which is born death is certain and for the dead birth is certain Therefore grieve not over that which is unavoidable

Bhagvad Gita

For dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return

The Bible (Old Testament)

A truth that's told with bad intent/Beats all the lies you can invent

William Blake

Beauty is truth truth beauty—that is all ye know on earth and all ye need to know

John Keats



Oh East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat

Rudyard Kipling

Religion is the opium of the people

Karl Marx

Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely

Lord Acton

More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of

Lord Tennyson

Man was born free and everywhere he is in chains

Jean Jacques Rousseau

KNOW YOUR GRAMMAR

It's Me If someone were to show an English teacher a picture of her class and ask her to pick out a certain boy she would surely not say That's him in the centre She would say That's he in the centre But what about the first person pronoun? If someone asked her who was standing in the last row might she not say That's me? It's me is certainly gaining at least in spoken language although it is not altogether established

-Ed Is it a four engined plane or a four engine plane? A teenaged girl or a teen age girl? In these examples either form is correct although that is not true of all such compounds It is a matter of idiom If there is anything approaching a rule it is that a noun formed into an adjective describing an animate creature usually takes the ed Thus we have a left handed man a yellow bellied sapsucker a floppy eared dog

From *A Word With You* Miss Thistlebottom
By THEODORE M. BERNSTEIN

IAS TOPPERS

A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH

BY KESHNI ANAND



First among women and second in the Civil Services Exam '82 merit list, Keshni Anand says matter of factly, it's good luck and chance that made her a rank-holder. Not really true, if one looks at her academic career and her inherent qualities of drive and hard work.

Winning a position in the Civil Services Exam is at best a matter of good luck and chance, but one can fairly expect to get into the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) on the basis of systematic and dedicated work. I expected one of the first 25 positions in the exam after I had completed my Personality Test.

I regard my success in this exam as a logical conclusion to my good academic career. It was a challenge I had to take up. Another, and an equally important, factor was that my two elder sisters, Meenaxi Anand Chaudhry and Urvishi Gulati, had already got into the IAS in their first attempts and had been placed among the first 20, as the youngest in the family, had to prove myself.

I was born, bred and educated in the 'City Beautiful' Chandigarh and had my schooling at the DAV and government schools. I graduated from the Government College for Women and completed my M.A. and M.Phil. in Political Science from the Panjab University, Chandigarh. I secured a high first division in all my exams and won top positions in B.A. (Hons.) [67 per cent] I set a new record in my M.A. (Pol. Sc.) exam and secured record marks in all the M.A. (Social Sciences) exams. These records stand even today. I won a number of

university medals, including the Gadgil Gold Medal, and was also the recipient of the National Scholarship and the Panjab University M.Phil. Research Scholarship. In December 1981, I became a Political Science lecturer in the Panjab University.

My two optional papers in the Civil Services Exam were Political Science and Sociology. The first was a natural and logical choice. I offered Sociology as my second paper after some hesitation. I had never opted for it in any of my college or university exams. But after I read a few chapters in Robert K. Merton's *Social Theory And Social Structures*, I developed a taste for it. Moreover, I found that there was much in common between the two behavioural sciences of politics and sociology. In fact, Sociology fetched me more marks (72 per cent) than Political Science—and this vindicates my choice of the subject.

When I look back on my preparation, I feel I spent more time and energy on my Prelims than it deserved. I had to refresh my matriculation courses in physical, biological and social sciences. NCERT textbooks were the most useful in this respect. In retrospect, I feel that it is quite easy to cross the Prelims hurdle if one is good enough in the optional subject.

I started preparing for the Mains immediately after I had taken the Prelims. But while I was preparing for the Mains, I had also to submit my M.Phil. dissertation along with attending to my duties as a lecturer. It was only during the last two months that I could pay greater attention to my IAS papers.

It is, perhaps, not possible to lay down any single plan of work for this exam, for personal background, work habits and environmental conditions vary from person to person. I believe in extensive reading in the subject during the earlier months to be followed by intensive reading during the last two months prior to the Mains. I tried to acquaint myself with the latest research findings and trends in the subject. A mere reading of textbooks is not only insufficient but also risky.

The two papers on General Studies, however, call for some comments. The statistical part of Paper I requires basic knowledge of elementary Statistics as well as mental alertness and constant practice. Almost every year, the nature

of questions changes. Other questions in Paper I call for up-to-date knowledge in current affairs, precision, concise expression and clear exposition of what one knows. Paper II, in the General Studies, is heavily loaded in favour of economic, political and constitutional developments in India. As a student of Political Science, I had no difficulty in answering questions on constitutional and political affairs. At the same time, I had to acquaint myself fully with the problems of economic development—particularly rural development and national reconstruction. The Sixth Five Year Plan document proved to be very useful.

I regularly read two national dailies—*The Times Of India* and *The Statesman*—along with many other weeklies and journals such as *The Economic And Political Weekly*, *the Seminar*, *Yojna* and *The Illustrated Weekly Of India*. I also read the first two pages of the *Employment News* as well as relevant material from *The Economic Times*. I subscribed to two of the competition journals—*Career & Competition Times* and another. I found them very useful.

I must confess that I greatly benefited from discussions on various subjects with members of my family and my teachers. I frequently discussed problems relating to social and economic developments with them. The encouragement, love and affection of my parents created the right environment in which I could work.

Proper motivation is the most important prerequisite for success in this exam. Dedication and hardwork are, of course, necessary but they come by themselves, once a person is properly motivated. I cannot precisely estimate the number of hours I worked daily for I was working simultaneously for my teaching as well as for my M.Phil. The number of hours one puts in is not as important as the quality of work done, clarity of mind, grasp of the subject and suitable guidance available to a person.

My experience in teaching was very helpful to me in my Personality Test. It gave me a good deal of self-confidence as well as clarity of thought and expression. I did not attend any coaching institute for my IAS exams at any stage and I do not regret my decision.

I have opted for the IAS as I feel it will give me a greater opportunity to serve the people than the Indian Foreign Service. I sat for the Civil Services Exam partially because it had become a part of my family tradition and also because it provides a good career and offers a challenge to serve the country.

AT THE INTERVIEW

CIVIL SERVICES

I was scheduled to appear before the interview board on April 4, 1983. I received my call a fortnight before the interview date, and spent this time in looking through my clippings files which I had compiled for the Mains for the two papers on General Studies and which I had been up-dating regularly and systematically during all these months. I tried to anticipate various issues on which I expected the board to interview me. I also discussed some of the expected issues with my friends and family members. The interview experiences of toppers in the previous years, as published in the *Career & Competition Times* and some other magazines, were also useful. But I realised that the UPSC interview boards do not follow a set pattern of interview and it might even be changed from week to week during the same year.

The interview board was presided over by a senior member of the UPSC and comprised senior administrators from various ministries, including the External Affairs Ministry. I was the last candidate to be interviewed in the morning session and had to wait for at least three hours in the waiting room. The friendly and jovial atmosphere in the waiting room helped me to relax and face the interview board without nervousness.

My interview lasted for about 35 minutes. The interview was more in the nature of a pleasant dialogue than a mere question-answer session. The technique adopted by the board was such that I could not fall back on prepared answers even in response to questions I had anticipated. The board would move from one subject to another in such a way that I had to depend more upon my reflex action and basic understanding than on formal learning. In fact, I had to answer about 25 questions in a period of 35 minutes.

As soon as my bio-data had been read out by the chairperson, one of the members asked me about the North-South dialogue. But even before I had answered it fully, he shifted to the Indian situation and asked me whether the Green Revolution has not created a similar North-South situation between those states which have benefited from the Green Revolution and others that have not. I replied that such a situation existed even within states like Punjab,

which led the Green Revolution. I referred to some sociological studies undertaken by the Agricultural University, Ludhiana, which showed that there were large disparities of income between districts which have come under the Green Revolution (like Ludhiana) and those (like Bhatinda) that are still on its fringes. The same member suggestively deplored that there was little hope of bridging the gap between the Green Revolution states and the non-Green Revolution states in India, particularly when some essential inputs like irrigation facilities were not available in the latter. I responded that this may not be so, for dry-land farming techniques have been developed and are being implemented. These, as well as the development of high-yielding and quick-maturing varieties of various crops, are likely to benefit even those states which have remained outside the Green Revolution zone. He immediately asked me to name any quick-maturing variety of seed for dry-land farming. I gave the correct answer.

Another member posed a question on Chandigarh, stating that the residents of the city are highly gullible, for they describe something as a 'rock garden' which is neither a rock nor a garden. Another member raised various issues relating to the Punjab situation but before I could fully answer it, he shifted to the role of regional parties, with special reference to Telugu Desam. This led to questions on current politics in Andhra Pradesh.

Another set of questions required me to assume the role of an adviser to Pakistan President General Zia-ul-Haq and asked for the kind of advice I would give on various issues relating to Pakistan and international politics. I was also asked to assume the role of an adviser to the Akali Dal in Punjab. The discussion led to the issue of Centre-state relations, with particular reference to the 'autonomy demands' made by various states at various times.

I feel that mental alertness is necessary on the part of a candidate to score high marks in the interview. The interview board is more interested in assessing the quality of mind and the personality traits of a candidate than merely testing the information a candidate has gathered on various subjects and issues. In this sense, the interview is truly a personality test. K.A.

ASSESSMENT

Keshni Anand has given a brief resumé of her interview on the basis of which only a limited assessment can be made of her performance. Keshni thoroughly prepared herself for the interview and did her home-work meticulously. She was methodical in keeping newspaper and magazine clippings in files, and read through them regularly. She anticipated the topics which could be discussed by the interview board. From the resumé it seems that she prepared herself well on the contemporary problems and situations around the time of the interview.

The interview board, it may be necessary to point out here, consists of various experts from different professions. Efforts are made to maintain a balance so that the members can put questions on different topics to find out the varied interests of the candidate.

The greatest quality of Keshni is that she is cool, composed and balanced. She had to wait for three hours for her turn and despite this ordeal, she faced the interview board very comfortably. She was grilled for

full 35 minutes, questions were asked from international relations to local problems and she must have replied them logically, correctly and comfortably. I can say so because she has not only been selected, but is also on the merit list.

The interview board normally adopts two techniques to analyse the intelligent candidate. One, the topic of discussion is changed consistently and, second, abstract questions are asked. These two techniques were applied on Keshni too. A question was asked on North-South dialogue and then suddenly the Green Revolution was brought in. Questions were put in such a way that the candidate had to co-relate several factors and situations. Keshni was well-prepared on the North-South dialogue as well as the Green Revolution and its social implications. The second technique was adopted when she was asked questions on Chandigarh and the Rock Garden.

Throughout the interview, Keshni showed a high degree of mental alertness and handled difficult questions successfully.

THE ACHIEVERS

GEN VAIDYA: BORN TO COMMAND

BY COL PRITHVI NATH



The nation honoured him with a Mahavir Chakra after the '65 war... He merited another after '71... And in '83 was decorated with the Param Vishisht Seva Medal. Calm and collected, yet bold and daring, Gen A.S. Vaidya, India's new Army Chief, emerges as a many-faceted personality.

September 1965: Khemkaran Sector was vulnerable as Pakistani 1 Armoured Division had been unleashed to spearhead the force designed to capture the entire Punjab, upto river Beas. Bearing the brunt of the Pak armoured offensive were the aging 75 mm and 76 mm Shermans of World War II and Korean War vintage. Commanding the outgunned Sherman tanks of Deccan Horse in Asal Uttar and Cheema, Lt Col Arun Shridhar Vaidya was remarkably cool despite the heavy odds that faced his regiment. In the fierce battle that ensued, the dynamic Colonel inspired his men and organised his unit to inflict such severe casualties on the enemy tanks that Khemkaran became the 'graveyard' of Patton tanks and Pakistani ambitions. The nation honoured him with the Mahavir Chakra and his regiment—Deccan Horse—earned the sobriquet 'Patton Killers'.

December 1971: Brigadier Vaidya was leading his armoured brigade in Jaffarwal Sector on the western front

during the 1971 Indo-Pak operations. Moving relentlessly through difficult country during day and night and crossing deep minefields, his armoured brigade struck across River Basantar, 20 km deep in enemy territory. Calm and collected, he made his bridge head into the enemy defences so formidable that Pakistan lost 62 Patton tanks and the remainder retreated. The nation awarded him the Mahavir Chakra a second time.

Gen Vaidya, the new Army Chief, emerges as a man of many talents. His greatest quality, however, is compassion. As General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of Eastern Command, he played a notable part in bringing peace to the north-eastern states of Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. While in Assam, checking terrorist activities, Gen Vaidya applied the healing touch which helped establish a rapport between the Army and the people. Says the General, "The Army treats all people as their own kith and kin and this has resulted in the alienation of the extremists from the local population which is interested in peace."

This year, the nation awarded the Param Vishisht Seva Medal to the General for distinguished services of the most exceptional order. Gen Vaidya believes in fair play and justice and this has resulted in the establishment of confidence not only amongst the people of these remote areas but in the troops as well.

Gen Vaidya's association with the north-eastern states started in 1968 when he commanded a mountain brigade in Tuensang district of Nagaland. In a meticulously planned operation which involved walking 14 hours a day, he led a force that intercepted an underground party of 316 men who were returning after receiving training in China and carrying arms and money. Having carried out this operation in an admirable manner, the General was so humane to the underground that most of them left the path of violence and were subsequently rehabilitated.

Born on January 27, 1926, Gen Vaidya comes from Kulaba district in Maharashtra and had his education in Pune and Bombay. There he joined the University Training Corps and the University Officers' Training Corps. He was

commissioned in January 1945 into a famous tank regiment—Royal Deccan Horse (9 Royal Horse)—and saw action soon after commissioning in Burma.

Before becoming the Army Chief, Gen Vaidya held a number of posts. He was the Director, Military Operations, at Army Headquarters in 1975-76 and in 1980 became Master General of Ordnance. Later, he became the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command.

An avid gardener, the General's green thumb is borne out by the excellent garden at his former residence in Calcutta. He is also a philatelist and possesses more than 10,000 stamps from all over the world. He is a keen horseman and starts his day by going out for a ride. Will he continue riding in Delhi despite his busy schedule? "When most of the people in Delhi will be asleep, I will ride. So will my soldiers be guarding the frontiers of our country so that others could sleep in peace." What is his advice to the youth? "The youth must learn to face danger and develop patriotism and a spirit of nationalism. They should take part in adventurous sports and games—football, hockey, boxing, riding and mountaineering." Talking of Army life, Gen Vaidya adds, "It needs adventurous and dedicated youth prepared to sacrifice their all for the nation. Our modern Army also needs intelligent and dedicated personnel for its technical branches like Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (EME), Signals, Engineers and even for its fighting arms which have been equipped with sophisticated and modern weapons." Gen Vaidya describes the Indian Army as a model of national integration. He says this integration is promoted in the Army in three ways—treating everyone equally and inculcating pride in the nation and in the regiment or unit, regardless of the region, caste or creed to which a soldier may belong; by officers learning the language of the men and the jawans learning Hindi; and, lastly, by jawans coming in touch with men from all parts of the country, when they work together and take part in sports and other activities.

Gen Vaidya has taken over as the Army Chief at a time when the security environment in the sub-continent and the Indian Ocean has deteriorated. Arms limitation and disarmament talks have got bogged down and the arena of superpower conflict has come nearer to our shores. In Gen Vaidya, we find a strategist and a military thinker who will lead the Army in the defence of the nation.

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BACKGROUND OIL POLITICS

BY SHYAMA V RAMANI

From the day the first oil well was drilled, oil has revolutionised man's concept of energy, figured in geo-politics, made or marred governments. Why? What made OPEC the strongest cartel—and what sounded its death knell? A background on oil politics and OPEC.

Throughout history, man's progress has been marked by the harnessing of different forms of non-human energy. Concomitant to this evolution has been the search for different kinds of fuel. Now, there is at our disposal a gamut of fuels: wood, coal, oil, natural gas, hydropower and nuclear energy. Oil, perhaps, is more intertwined with politics than any other kind of fuel. Because, over the last 80 years, it has become the energy commodity that is most closely linked to the economic growth of a country. Because oil reserves are concentrated in a few regions, whereas the demand for oil is universal. Because it is known that most of its readily accessible reserves will be consumed within a single generation, spanning the years from 1960 to 1995.

The Seven Sisters ('Majors')

Production of crude oil had begun as early as the 1850s in the US and Eastern Europe. The first oil empire in the US was built by John D Rockefeller. By the 1880s, he had an international network with agents scattered across the globe, spying for him and driving others out of business. The anti-trust agents soon caught up with him; however, and in 1911 the Supreme Court ordered the empire to be broken into 38 bits. Three of those bits—Exxon or Esso (Standard Oil of New Jersey) Mobil and Social (Standard Oil of California)—rose to become giants in the next few decades. Two other big American companies were Gulf and Texaco.

These five American companies along with two British companies—BP (British Petroleum Ltd) and Shell (amalgamation of Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and Shell Transport and Trading)—were known as the seven sisters. The 'majors' dominated the oil industry outside the US and the Communist bloc for a whole century.

1920-1940

After World War I, the demand for oil rose higher than ever before and that meant there were more profits to be made than ever before. Due to the uncertainty of oil resources at home, the American companies decided to go abroad and join the British companies in the fray. Thus, from 1920-30, the seven sisters were busy carving out the Middle East amongst themselves. They concentrated on the Ottoman Empire—Turkey, Jordan, Syria, Iraq—at first. The companies operated by extracting concessions. A concession meant that the company paid a certain royalty in return for being allowed to drill for oil, build plants and export oil without any interference or imposition of taxes and custom duties.

During this time, supply of oil steadily increased. Reasons: the Russians were dumping their cheap oil in the market; in the existing plants, production was increased, and new deposits were found in Mexico and Venezuela.

Thus prices fell. And by the end of the '20s, three of the sisters—BP, Shell and Exxon—for the first time, formed a cartel and decided on a price floor.

Sisters vs nationalist governments

But hard times were ahead for them. In 1939, the Mexican Government nationalised the oil-fields when the companies refused to improve the terrible working conditions. But the companies did not suffer. They merely increased production in neighbouring Venezuela.

The Venezuelans, realising their importance, passed a law in 1948 which demanded 50 per cent of the profits. The companies agreed because this was the post-war period when demand was booming. This 50-50 rule was pressed for by Arab countries as well and soon the companies had to agree to it everywhere.

The 50-50 rule was a dramatic change because it meant that for the first time the producing countries also had a stake in prices and production.

In 1951, Mohammed Mossadegh was elected Prime Minister of Iran and he ordered the nationalisation of oil fields. This time the sisters cooperated with BP—which was then the only sister in Iran—and nobody bought Iranian oil. At the end of two years, the companies were still making enormous profits but the Iranian economy was in a shambles and Mossadegh was at his wit's end trying to find customers for

Iranian oil. The oil companies tried to this drama by staging a coup, allegedly murdering Mossadegh and bringing back the Shah. Thus, the seven sisters were firmly entrenched in Iran and formed the Iranian consortium.

1940-1960

From the thirties onwards, the sisters were joined by a number of 'independents' in the US. After 1950, some of them were big enough to move to the Middle East. One of the independents who made it big in the US and in the Middle East: Paul Getty. Supply of oil was again augmented by new bonanzas in Nigeria and Libya. The Russians were dumping their oil in the market as usual. Throughout this time, the Soviets managed to create havoc, by popping up in different places and dumping cheap oil in the market in attempts to play one company against another. Around 1958, the companies found the market to be in a glut and in order to sell their oil, they reduced the price.

Formation of OPEC

Keeping in mind that prices started falling from 1958, it should be noted that it was by no coincidence that the first Arab Petroleum Congress was formed in April 1959. Later that year the organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was formed by five of the biggest exporters: Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Venezuela. OPEC then began to hold regular meetings. Their primary objective: to prevent further reduction in price.

OPEC demanded that the 50-50 rule be adhered to on the basis of the posted prices. This placed the sisters in a tight spot: the market price was falling and so, in real terms, it meant siphoning away more than 50 per cent of the profits.

So, like a united family, the sisters sat down together and discussed the problem, and came to a solution: they entered into clandestine agreements to cut back production. Such collaboration could be made effective because they were inter-linked in joint ventures in various countries. They operated so well that nobody discovered this, till the sisters themselves started quarrelling. Smaller companies, like Mobil, were desperately in need of oil. There is speculation that the Shah of Iran came to know of such practices from one of the smaller companies.

Before the Shah could do anything, in June 1967 Israel attacked Egypt, Syria and Jordan. Arab countries rallied around to help. An embargo was placed on Western countries which was short-lived. Iran and Venezuela took it as an opportunity to expand their markets and the Arab countries realised they had everything to lose if they continued with the embargo.

Meanwhile, production of oil increased for a variety of reasons. The Shah of Iran, for having supported them during the crisis, wanted the rate of growth of production to be increased.

from 12 to 20 per cent. New oil deposits were discovered in Qatar, Dubai, Oman and Abu Dhabi. From 1964, the majors spent a lot of money and found oil in the North Sea—next to Holland, Norway and Britain—and Alaska.

The next chapter opens with Libya. Libyan oil was special for two reasons: it was very pure, and, being closest to Europe, transportation costs were low. Libyan oil became more important with the closure of the Suez Canal and breakdown of the Saudi Arabian pipeline. Realising their importance, the Libyans, under Muammar Gaddafi, demanded a higher price or a cut back in production. The cry was taken up everywhere and soon the posted price was increased. Now the local governments also asked for partial ownership.

In 1973, another Arab-Israeli conflict, this time instigated by Egypt, led to an Arab oil embargo on the US and Holland. Prices were raised to \$5.12 a barrel (nearly 100 per cent increase). This time the embargo was more effective because the situation had altered since 1967. In 1973, the West was much more dependent on oil. Decisions were taken not only by companies but also by oil-producing governments and a group of smaller companies.

As such, the embargo did not last very long; it was lifted in 1974. But it had been an effective demonstration of their strength. There was indeed a complete reversal of roles. Now the oil-producing countries were united but the oil companies split up. They vied with each other to get better terms from the local governments. Around this time, OPEC raised the price of oil to \$11.65 a barrel unilaterally when negotiations between the company and OPEC representatives broke down.

Impact of rise in prices

The impact of the OPEC price hike was felt worldwide. In developed countries, taxes were implemented to reduce consumption of petroleum. If people paid more money in taxes, it implied that they would have less money to spend on other goods. That in turn meant the demand for commodities would fall and a recession would develop. This is exactly what happened.

Before, when there was a recession in one country, it wasn't necessary that the neighbouring countries be similarly affected. Therefore, the first country would sell its goods to the second country and maintain production. But now, as all countries simultaneously experienced a spurt in inflation and synchronised recession, the problem was amplified to a much greater extent.

The problem created for the less developed countries (LDCs) was even more acute. They suffered from large increases in import bills. And they could not step up their exports because of recession in Western countries. At the same time, they were not able to borrow as much as before from the private

capital market because their credit standing was deteriorating.

The Arabs, in the meantime, were putting the oil revenues, or petrodollars, in US banks or in the banks of other developed countries. Thus, economists began to debate about the recycling problem, i.e. how to recycle the money to LDCs from where there was a steady outflow of money to pay for oil. This situation was different from that of the developed countries. Money was flowing out of the developed countries too, but it came back to their economy either because the Arabs bought their products or because they put the petrodollars in their banks. In the case of the LDCs, however, it was a one-way outflow.

Developments in the Middle East

Most oil-producing countries felt that prices of oil would never fall again. Thus, most of the countries in the Middle East spent heavily on Western military equipment. The industrialised countries encouraged this as it helped to alleviate the recession at home as well as the import bill burden. Many countries, especially Nigeria and Libya, launched ambitious plans to industrialise their economies.

Oil revenues helped to increase conflicts. Minor and major skirmishes increased in the Middle East. For example, Libya intervened during this decade in Tunisia, Chad, Uganda and Malta. The Iranian revolution (November 1978-79) started in the oil fields. Workers paralysed the export of crude oil, demanding that the Shah leave the country. Oil revenues also helped to finance the Iran-Iraq war, which started in 1980. They destroyed each other's oil facilities in an attempt to reduce the capacity to purchase arms. In the end, Iraq exhausted all its foreign exchange reserves and Iran was forced to reduce the price in order to increase sales and thereby revenue.

Oil bonanzas served to extend the cold war over space. When in 1970 the Libyan Government quarrelled with the companies, the Soviets took this opportunity to strengthen ties with them. Russia armed countries which bordered those with whom the US had ties: North Korea, Yemen and Ethiopia. In 1979, among other reasons, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in order to be nearer to the Middle East oil deposits.

In the meantime, the US provided arms to Saudi Arabia, which in turn helped Yemen, Somalia, Pakistan and other Arab republics.

The OPEC crumbles

After the quadrupling of prices in 1973, demand fell but picked up by 1976. Then it rose steadily from 1976 to 1979. From then onwards, it has dropped steadily. Why?

- The international recession was streamlining all expenditures.
- Supply from non-OPEC areas—like North Sea, Alaska and Mexico—was in-

creasing. Supply was also increasing because even marginal deposits of oil were made profitable by the high price, which meant that anybody with a small deposit of oil was pumping it out as fast as possible.

- Other fuels like coal were being used more.

- Firms were switching over to more efficient machines that used up less oil.

Thus, in 1979, OPEC found itself facing an oil glut. They decided to maintain prices by cutting down production. However, Algeria, Nigeria, Libya, Venezuela and Iran did not abide by the agreement. While the first four countries could not afford to cut down production on account of their massive industrialisation programmes, Iran had to maintain production in order to finance its war with Iraq.

As supply failed to drop in line with the reduced demand for oil, OPEC hegemony began to crack in places. Officially, the price of oil increased from \$13 per barrel in 1979 to \$34 per barrel in late 1981, but in the spot markets the price began to fall. And companies began to question their premium contract.

On February 7, 1982, OPEC met again in Geneva in order to decide upon the production quota so that the present price of \$34 per barrel could be maintained. But they failed to come to an agreement. And thus prices began to fall even more. For certain oil-producing countries in dire straits like Mexico, this meant defaulting on payment of bank loans.

Future of oil prices

According to a MIT model of international petroleum exchange till about 1990, the demand for oil would fall in developed countries because of

- slower growth of the economy as compared to the sixties
- conservation measures and
- use of other fuels.

However, the demand for oil in the developing countries is likely to grow steadily. Thus, it is unlikely that prices would fall precipitously.

What has OPEC achieved?

The main achievement of OPEC has been that from 1973 to 1980, the price of oil did not fall. According to some economists, this steady level of prices was not so much due to the effective operation of OPEC as to the fact that demand had been high during this period. As soon as demand registered a fall, prices also began to fall because OPEC could not control production and reduce supply. Compared to this incompetence, the regulation of production and prices by the international companies from 1920 to 1973 seems to have been far more efficient and precise. However, OPEC should not be underestimated for it is most likely that they have been learning their lesson during the last decade and would apply it in the future.

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THE ART OF READING

BY KANAA SUBRAMANYAM

When you go to a library, do you stand and gape, wondering which book to read? Here's how to get out of the plethora of print, with just the right book under your arm.

"Reading maketh a full man"

That was an observation made by Lord Bacon some four hundred years ago at the beginning of the printing explosion in England and the West.

We have come a long way since then. What might have been completely true till the turn of the present century, might not be considered wholly true in modern times in this century of industrial, media and other revolutions. We have the electronic media which go to make more than half of man these days. We have distinct national and international emanations of culture which go to make a part of the man that we are in the modern age. So books and reading can not by any means be considered to make a full man. If at all, reading might make a quarter of the man that we are—and that, perhaps, a significant quarter.

It is a salient feature of the times that the vast majority of the young turn away from books. There are two or three recognisable facts for this trend. First, even good books make bad reading when they are made course books. But academic reading is not all the reading that can be done, and there might be ways of making even academic reading pleasanter, though we, in India, have not come down to experimenting with it. Today, most curricula in India are framed to frighten away the prospective reader, there might be methods of encouraging academic reading that can encourage the habit of reading throughout life—living vicariously on the experiences of others, experiences that one might not otherwise have arrived at ever.

Second, the number of old books that are already available and that we are told must be read are numerous, and currently quite a large number of books are being added annually to the already-crowded list. It is easier not to read all this plethora of print, especially when almost every book has, or seems to have, its devotees. The choice of books

becomes difficult and so we make no choice at all, opting for the easier way out.

Once one decides to make a choice among the books available to one, one faces further difficulties. How does one make the right choice? The easier way is to put it all off and read nothing, saying that there is no end to the making of books—all and sundry make them—and reading is only conducive to weariness of spirit and exhaustion of time as well as the blunting of native instinctive talent. The experience that books offer us can only be vicarious and partial. Indeed, the arguments against reading anything are numberless. It is better to go out and enjoy life instead of seeking make-believe life in the dull pages of books. After all, as the Indian proverb puts it, the vegetable on the printed page cannot be cooked. And again you cannot write sugar and taste it!

India is certainly not the leading publisher of books in the world. We might occupy only the fifth, if not the seventh, place in the world of book production. From developmental point of view, we do not have enough books even to cover our adult literates, much less have we produced any greatly impressive quality in our books. Even then we produce on the average about 20,000 books in the year but our choice of books is narrowed naturally because the better half of them are in any one of the score or so of languages that we do not read at all. Of the other half the number of publications might be in our link language English, that is more operative than others [and another small part in our mother tongue]. Happily a great number of the English books are pamphlets or semibooks and a great number are Ph.D. theses of some sort or the other, a greater part are religious books that we may or may not be interested in reading. Light reading might account for a greater part of the rest of the books published and a few are reprints of well-known and sometimes favourite reading of some, if not all.

Our choice of books is limited on all these counts, but we are still faced with the difficult task of finding out what would be of greater interest to us, implying the risk of wasting our time on books that may not be worth our while. The choice, though considerably narrowed down, is still formidable, the new

books may be reduced to a couple of hundreds in a year published in India, considerably more from among those published abroad in any of the English-speaking countries as well as the USSR. Add to this, the whole library of books of the past which are called classics by the critics—and we are faced with a task that is staggering because of its numbers.

From among the books published abroad, we have a choice for not all of them are available to us in India, even if we are willing to pay heavily. And even of the few hundreds or thousands, of titles you might be tempted to look into, you can make your choice by listening to critics of your own choice who have dealt extensively with classics both modern and ancient. Regarding current books you can make your choice by looking into the reviews of books that appear in most periodicals of your choice. But with regard to books published in India we find that the majority of the Indian publisher's books are not reviewed at all in the Indian press and even if reviewed, they are prejudiced reviews loaded this way or that for various reasons. If we come across a review which praises a book, we have a healthy suspicion that it is a 'placed' review, our state of authorship and level of criticism being such. And we have no strict accounting system of classics in India. Almost everything from the old which has survived seems to be considered worthwhile reading. Intelligent word of mouth reviewing of books is also largely absent in India.

One has to turn critic oneself, turn reviewer and make a choice which might turn out to be bad or good, according to how far you have been intuitively and instinctively successful. If you come across too many bad books in the process of choosing you are naturally inclined to give up reading altogether, and no one will blame you.

But exercise the choice and you will find that you enjoy reading. It might be only a 'minor' pleasure in life, but it is nevertheless a genuine one and you can become an addict to it as you can to drinks, or smoking, or drugs without the evil effects of any of them.

Learn to look into indexes, prefaces, blurbs—and you are taking the first step towards choosing your books and enjoying them. □

UNITED WE STAND

With the elections around the corner, opposition unity moves have started. In an expected move, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and Lok Dal joined hands to form the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) in Parliament. Lok Dal leader Charan Singh is the NDA's leader in Lok Sabha and BJP leader L. K. Advani is to represent it in the Rajya Sabha. Charan Singh is also the Chairman of the coordinating Committee of the Alliance. BJP President A. B. Vajpayee has been given the merely decorative post of the Chairman of the 'Parliamentary Party' of the Alliance. The Alliance has, however, not been recognised in Parliament.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has, characteristically, dismissed the Alliance as 'a joke', but the two concerned opposition parties are optimistic about it. They have declared that "it is not an ad hoc or loose arrangement, but the considered outcome of prolonged discussions, and a homogeneity of programme and approach".

The NDA has ruled out the inclusion of any Communist parties into the Alliance, but has left its doors open to others. The NDA leaders hope to draw some factions of the old Janata Party to its fold, but they have not yet approached the Alliance.

As a countermove to the Alliance the Janata Party has formed a united front comprising four non-communist political parties—Janata Party, Congress(S), Democratic Socialist Party and the Rashtriya Congress. Its aim will be to provide a "democratic, secular and progressive" alternative to Congress(I).

The front has an edge over the Alliance—as the latter contains certain elements known for their communal connections. Also, it is confined to the Hindi speaking areas. The united front has the Janata Party (already in power in Karnataka), which has pockets of influence in Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh.

The communist parties are meanwhile watching the contest between the two groups and will probably join the one that emerges more powerful.

ASSAM SET FOR ANOTHER ORDEAL

Assam's brief respite from violence and disruption seems to be over. The Assam agitation, which had been under temporary suspension since March 1983, to help restore normalcy in the state, was resumed on August 15. The agitation leaders from the All Assam Students Union (AASU) and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) launched their agitation again by calling a 36-hour bandh and obstructing the movement of ministers and MLAs in the state. This period of revived agitation has been marked by sporadic assaults, bomb blasts and blackouts. Assam seems set for another ordeal.

Given the circumstances under which the new government took over power, it has done a fairly good job over the past six months. Thousands of refugees have been rehabilitated, educational institutions have started functioning normally and the administrative machinery has been overhauled and tightened. Efforts have also been made to erase the scars in the minds of various communities—in short, a semblance of normalcy has returned to the state.

CM Hiteswar Saikia has himself taken initiative to set the state on road to complete recovery. The reorganisation of districts, pending since 1974, was completed with the forma-

tion of six new districts, a bridge is to be built on the Brahmaputra at the backward Jogighopha-Pancharanta point in western Assam.

Saikia has also expressed his sympathies for the cause of the Assamese people. He initiated the move to identify the post-1971 infiltrators through 20 tribunals in a bid to resolve the foreigner's issue. A barbed-wire fence is to be constructed along the Indo-Bangladesh border to protect the state from illegal entry. Both the moves will be taken in October. The tribunals have been delayed because initially no judge was prepared to go to Assam. Now, a number of retired judges have offered to set up the tribunals.

However, the AASU and the AAGSP have ignored the efforts of the government because they consider the Saikia Government to be invalid. They have refused to deal with a government set up by force. The Central Government's lack of initiative in the matter has led to a resumption of tension and violence in the state.

An Intelligence Bureau (IB) report has revealed the widespread piling up of arms by the Assamese as well as the immigrants. A large number of such seized arms have Bangladesh markings on them. This only shows that if violence erupts again the consequences would be worse than the February holocaust.

The agitationists, however, are adamant about their demands: dismissal of the Saikia Government; detection of foreigners on the basis of the national register of citizenship of 1951, and the voters' list of 1952; deletion of their names from the voters' list; and their deportation and dispersal throughout the country. In this phase of their agitation, they plan to hold conventions and rallies throughout the state. The AASU and the AAGSP also have the support of the Akhil Bharatiya Vidhyarthi Parishad (ABVP).

The task before the agitators is not easy. The February tragedy has alienated a large section of the people from the movement. The majority of the Boro and tea-labour community and the Muslim Assamese no longer support it. Many hold the agitators partly responsible for the early senseless killings.

Besides, there is dissension within the movement now. An IB report has established a direct link between the RSS and some members of the AASU and the AAGSP. It seems RSS played a destructive role in the Chalkocha communal violence. Due to this, a large number of Muslim members have broken away. Though efforts are being made to reinstate the suspended Vice-President of AASU, Nurul Hussain, a breach has occurred in the movement's unity and credibility.

With all these factors the AASU and the AAGSP might not be able to take the movement to its former pitch, but it can certainly create a dangerous situation by whipping up tension.

AKALI AGITATION WHAT 'ROKO' NEXT?

The country heaved a sigh of relief as the Akali 'kam-roko' agitation on August 29 passed off without much violence. Except for Amritsar and Gurdaspur, the agitation was fairly peaceful throughout the state.

Though the Akali supporters were armed with sticks, kirpans and swords, their actions were restrained to shouting slogans, etc., only. In Amritsar and Gurdaspur, however, the mob turned violent. Police used not guns and plastic bullets to disperse the crowds, which, while effective, did not cause any deaths. It was obvious the police had been instructed to use restraint and tact with the Akali supporters.

Meanwhile, the factional divisions in the Akali Dal are becoming more complex with differences between Dal President Harchand Singh Longowal and Sant Bhindranwale also surfacing. In an obvious dig at the extremist activities of Bhindranwale and his supporters, Sant Longowal said, "killing of innocents in Punjab is an act of a traitor and against the glorious traditions of Sikh religion". At this, certain extremist elements complained to the Akal Takht against Longowal. The Akal Takht, however, exonerated him of any blame.

The militant leader Bhindranwale, has also created a controversy by calling a meeting of clean-hearted Sikhs, even though Longowal has maintained that only he can call such a meeting.

While this tussle for power between the moderates and extremists in the Akali Dal goes on, the agitation is bound to continue to keep up a facade of unity. In its next phase the Dal has urged Punjab MLAs to sign a memorandum detailing the party's demands or else to resign.

The main interest, in the meantime, is—what 'roko' next?

INSAT 1-B

LUCKY THIS TIME ?

After a night-time lift-off from the Kennedy Space Centre, Florida, the US space shuttle Challenger catapulted the Indian satellite Insat 1B into the transfer orbit. The three-segment multi-purpose Indian satellite—designed by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and built by the Ford Aerospace and Communication Corporation—is being controlled from the Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hasan near Bangalore.

After the dismal failure of Insat 1A (which stayed in space for just 150 days), its successor's progress is being watched with considerable anxiety. Insat-1B had developed a major snag which could have proved 'critical' to its 'health'. The solar array which enables the satellite to use solar power had failed to open fully. This could have created a serious power crisis for the satellite while passing through eclipse periods. However, scientists at ISRO and the Ford Aerospace have overcome this anomaly.

ISRO has improved upon Insat-1A's design and Ford Aerospace has taken added precautions to ensure the success of Insat-1B. The micro-switch which had failed to indicate whether or not the solar sail of Insat-1A was deployed has been eliminated. In addition the satellite is under joint Indo-US command (from Hasan in India and Andover in the US) for the first 67 days. This important phase of the satellite covers the period from launching to placement in the pre-determined slot. In fact, the satellite will function even in the 'worst case', that is, failure of all major equipment.

The satellite has been insured for \$85 million and India has spent about \$14 million, for launching and other expenses, on the satellite.

If all goes well in its final phase the satellite will reach a permanent apogee (distance from earth) at 36,000 km and then stay steady above the equator over the Indian Ocean. It will start functioning fully from mid-October.

Insat-1B is being hailed as the harbinger of a revolution. If successful, it will provide a dramatic breakthrough in communications. The three-fold functions of the satellite are telecommunication, broadcast and TV facilities, and weather forecasting.

The high-resolution radio-meter aboard Insat-1B will provide round-the-clock synopsis of weather systems, water bodies and snow. The satellite will facilitate identification of cyclones at least 12 hours faster than by present means and will be able to give warnings of floods, etc., also much faster. It will transmit meteorological and oceanographic data and information as

well.

Two high-powered national coverage transponders for radio and TV will facilitate beaming of programmes to the remotest corner of the country. If judiciously utilised for educational and instructional purposes this can play a major role in the country's development.

The 12 transponders for telecommunication aboard the satellite have a total practical capacity of 4,300 two-way telephone circuits. Each of these is capable of handling two TV distribution channels or 1,332 one-way telephone circuits. With local and inexpensive dish-type receivers remote villages can be linked up with major cities through the satellite.

Though built at a great cost, the satellite will immediately start paying dividends. As soon as it starts functioning India will be able to save on the staggering sum paid as tariff for the use of the International satellite (Intelsat). The scientists behind the satellite are Prof. Satish Dhawan (Chairman, Space Commission), Prof. U. R. Rao (Director, ISRO), Prof. P. P. Kale, and Prof. K. P. M. Bhatt (Manager MCF at Hasan). The space shuttle Challenger was commanded by Richard Truly and the pilot was Daniel Brandenstein. The three mission specialists included Guion Bluford, the first black in space, and Dr. William Thornton (54), the oldest man in space.

INDO-BANGLA RELATIONS

COOPERATION AMIDST CONTROVERSIES

Indo-Bangla relations are passing through a complicated phase. On the one hand sincere efforts are being made to improve trade and mutual economic cooperation and on the other, acrimonious words are being exchanged on India's proposed barbed wire fence along the Indo-Bangla border. Both these matters were discussed by Narasimha Rao during his recent visit to Dhaka.

The economic and trade ties between the two countries were discussed by the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission (JEC), which was co-chaired by Rao and the Bangladesh foreign minister. The Commission decided to reverse the declining trade trend between the two countries.

The JEC identified a number of new items of export from Bangladesh, such as leather, paper, pulp etc. India is interested in importing fresh-water fish, but Bangladesh is still considering the request. The two countries decided to establish a direct air link and fully automatic telex facilities between them.

India has offered a Rs 60 crore loan to Bangladesh—Rs 20 crores on a government-to-government basis and Rs 40 crores from the Exim Bank to finance projects in Bangladesh. Talks to finalise draft agreement on the avoidance of double taxation is to be held in New Delhi shortly. The Indo-Bangla Joint Rivers Commission is to meet in November to finalise recommendations on sharing the river waters.

Meanwhile, Bangladesh has expressed its displeasure over the Indian decision to construct a 3,300-km long barbed-wire fence (costing Rs 500 crore) on the Indo-Bangla border to keep out infiltrators. According to them the Indo-Bangla Friendship Treaty forbids defensive work on both sides of the border. India has been forced to take the decision as in the past few years there has been an increase in people entering India illegally.

Apart from refusing to cooperate in the matter, the Bangladesh Government does not even recognise the fact of infiltration. It considers the construction of the fence an unfriendly act. However, construction of barriers to protect one's borders is not an unprecedented act. Ages ago China built the Great Wall of China. A more contemporary example is the Berlin Wall dividing East and West Germany. The effectiveness of such barriers, possibly, strengthened India's decision.

JOB SCHEME COMBATING UNEMPLOYMENT

The government has launched two major employment programmes in an effort to combat the growing rural and urban unemployment in the country.

The scheme launched under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, is to provide employment to one member from each landless household for at least 100 days in a year. A sum of Rs 100 crores this year and Rs 500 crores for next year have been provided for the scheme.

The other programme is for the educated unemployed youth in the urban areas. Under this programme, about 2.5 lakh youths would be helped to set up small-scale industries and find other forms of self-employment. Each entrepreneur would be assisted by the district industry centre (DIC) in getting the necessary technical know-how about a unit. The banks would give Rs 25,000 each as loan to the entrepreneurs, and an overall advance of Rs 160 crores in a year. The government would give a subsidy of Rs 50 crore to the new businessmen. The scheme will be applicable only in towns with a population of 10 lakh and above.

On paper these schemes look very impressive but in reality they are just a burden on the treasury. The experience of self-employment for the educated youth is far from encouraging and the rural scheme covers only 10 per cent of the rural unemployed. The self-employment scheme has some serious snags because the new entrepreneurs need not only money and information but also a market for their goods.

The rural scheme is totally non-productive, because jobs are to be created for the landless. Only production-oriented employment schemes can provide the rural poor with job security and lasting employment. The best way would be to create employment in the agricultural sector. This can be done by making some structural changes such as introducing modern techniques and stopping fragmentation of land below economic level.

Punjab and Haryana have shown that introduction of modern techniques increases employment opportunities.

ECONOMY A SUDDEN SLUMP

One of the maladies of Indian economy is its excessive dependence on monsoons. A good monsoon—and the economy stabilises and the prospects brighten; a bad monsoon—and the inflation rate rises, leading to a sudden slump.

The drought last year—one of the worst in the century—has had an impact on the economy in the current fiscal year and the prices of essential commodities have been rising rapidly. The surprise is that the inflation rate has not been greater.

The wholesale price index of essential commodities indicated a rise of 5.5 per cent in the first quarter of the current year. At this rate the inflation might go up to 15 per cent annually. The articles mainly responsible for the price rise are sugar, pulses and fruits and vegetables. Their prices have gone up by as much as 26.8 per cent, 10.9 per cent and 15.9 per cent respectively.

However, the price rise in foodgrains has been fairly moderate. As a rule, grain prices generally fall after Kharif harvest and rise rapidly in March-September. In the first quarter of the current financial year, wholesale prices increased by 6.5 per cent, possibly, a fallout of the 1982 monsoon failure. But after July there has been a visible fall in the price rise. The annual rate of inflation, on a point-to-point basis, is 6.9 per cent, which is moderate as compared to the price rise by 20.3 per

cent in 1979-80.

The control over the grain prices is a fair example of a degree of fiscal discipline and successful short-term economic management. This has been achieved by good procurement prices, which has insulated the market from frequent fluctuations. Procurement of cereal even in a drought year was above 15 million tonnes. Over three lakh fair price shops were opened to facilitate distribution.

The good rabi crop with wheat production rising by 10 per cent is another reason for the moderate price rise. It has also proved that land has been made drought-proof for at least the rabi season by good irrigation techniques.

India's foreign-exchange reserves have risen rapidly with a good inflow of money from the non-resident Indians' deposits. These funds, funnelled into the Indian banking system between March-May, is alone Rs 500 crores. This hike is mainly due to the high interest rate offered to the non-resident investors. The foreign-exchange reserves increased by Rs 120 crore by July end. This is without taking into account the drawal from IMF.

RBI has decided to mop up excess liquidity by increasing the cash reserve ratio of banks by 0.5 per cent. Also, against the sanctioned instalment of 1.5 billion SDRs from IMF, India would borrow 1.2 billion SDRs.

NON-RESIDENT INVESTMENT THE GOVERNMENT'S DILEMMA

The controversy of non-resident investment (NRI), involving non-resident Indian Swraj Paul and two Indian companies, has placed the Indian Government in a dilemma. And this is obvious from its inability to take action against DCM and Escorts Ltd for refusing to register Paul's shares.

The main cause of the indecision is that the companies' action not only reflects badly on the government, but may also effect the flow of NRI. At the same time, the government does not want the take-over of well-managed companies by non-residents. It is also not sure if Paul has violated any foreign-exchange regulations in the purchase of shares.

Meanwhile, Escorts has refused to register another batch of Paul's shares. Matters have been further complicated by the fact that Paul's Indian brothers, owners of Apeejay Group, are also buying the company's shares. This has naturally led to an increase in the price of Escorts' shares after a slump in July. Thus, the threat of takeover still looms large.

Furthermore, the payment of dividend by Escorts on the shares bought by Paul's Caparo Group has been suspended at the intervention of the government. A separate suspense account for the dividend is to be created, till a decision is reached on the transfer of shares.

The fact that the nominees of public financial institutions have generally abstained from voting either for or against the registration issue, further shows the government's indecision in the matter.

INDO - PAK TRADE ON THE DECLINE

Indo-Pakistan trade is on the decline. Since 1979, India's imports as well as exports from its neighbour have been falling rapidly. The trade has received a further setback with the postponement of the visit of a delegation from the Lahore Chamber of Commerce to New Delhi. The Pak Government's refusal to renew the Indo-Pak trade agreement in 1978 has dealt another blow to trade between the two countries.

According to latest estimates, while exports to Pakistan have been at rock-bottom levels over the last two years (Rs

(Continued on page 63)

PAKISTAN OPEN REBELLION

Has the fuse been finally lit in Pakistan? Will it explode or will the fuse sputter out and die? Questions are being raised all over the world about the situation in Pakistan. Throughout August, there were widespread political demonstrations and street riots in the country. The protestors demanding an end to the army regime, set fire to a number of banks and a court house and attacked a jail in Larkana, Sind, setting free about 50 prisoners. Incidents of violence, involving the burning and ransacking of government offices, have also been reported from Baluchistan. According to an agency report, several units of provincial armed constabulary in Sind have been disarmed by the army because they refused to open fire on demonstrators. A large number of political leaders, exiled in Britain, are rushing back to take part in the agitation. And on August 14, Pakistan's Independence Day, over 20,000 demonstrators gathered in Karachi, although rallies are illegal in Pakistan.

The immediate cause of all this turbulence, an announcement by President Zia-ul-Haq, on August 12, that effectively prolonged his martial law regime for at least 19 months. When he assumed office in 1977, after ousting Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto, he had promised to hold elections within 90 days. The promise proved to be false as did another similar one in 1979. He has now scheduled elections for March 1985. The President has also restored the 1973 Constitution, which has been in abeyance all this while—'with a few minor amendments' to perpetuate his own power. Zia has proposed that the President should be given the power to hire or fire his Prime Minister and to dissolve the National Assembly at will.

There are deeper causes, however, for the present turmoil. Although Zia has been publicising his wish to set up an Islamic state (Nizam-e-Mustafa) all this while, he has based his regime on martial law and the *shariat* punishments have so far been carried out by the martial law administration. It is significant that right wing religious groups have joined the movement this time. The Pirs of Ranipur and of Hala have, in fact, spearheaded the movement in Sind, and the Jamaat-i-Islam has demanded the transfer of power to an elected government.

Furthermore, despite the fact that Pakistan has undergone long periods of military dictatorships since its independence, it has apparently not reconciled itself to the facts of military government. There has always been an undercurrent of democracy in the country as is evidenced by the popular revolts against military rule. They rose in revolt against Gen Ayub Khan in 1968, and were on the point of doing so in 1971 against Gen Yahya Khan. When Bhutto rigged the elections in 1977, the people revolted again.

The present agitation is being led by the eight-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD). Its main demands, the immediate withdrawal of martial law, the release of all political activists, the restoration of human rights, and the resumption of a British-style parliamentary democracy. The Opposition, however, is not totally united and so far, the Movement appears to be concentrated largely in Sind. There is a chance that it may spill over into Punjab, but there is also a

chance that Zia may convince the Punjabis that they are facing a potentially secessionist movement in Sind. The Baluch militants, too, have not yet showed their hand. Despite these internal divisions, however, there is no doubt that Pakistan is facing another major crisis. This time it is not only the intelligentsia but also the feudal landlords and right wing elements who are involved.

SRI LANKA UNEASY CALM

Early in August the Sri Lanka Parliament passed a constitutional amendment making it illegal to advocate separatism or secessionism. Since then Sri Lanka President Junius R. Jayewardene's government has been taking a staunch and against secessionism in the country. Shortly before Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's emissary G. Parthasarathy was due to visit Colombo for talks with President Jayewardene, the President declared that there was no role for India to play until the Tamils give up their secessionist demand. He in fact attempted to whip up anti-India fears in Sri Lanka by telling *The Sunday Times* that the Sri Lankan Tamil terrorists were receiving support and sanctuary in Tamil Nadu.

G. Parthasarathy, however, did go to Colombo late in August and was due to visit the country again later in September. Although he may not have made a major breakthrough, he did hold extensive talks with Jayewardene and other members of the government as well as with the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) leader Amirthalingam. And as he told a news conference in Colombo, he was able to make both parties aware of the need to initiate the process of finding a political awareness. What has happened is that although direct talks between the government and the TULF are not being held, indirect ones with the help of the Indian envoy have been held. Jayewardene has also agreed to set up a judicial commission to inquire into the ethnic violence that rocked the island in July.

Whatever little constructive work that has taken place over the last month may go waste if ethnic violence were to erupt again in Sri Lanka. In late August, fresh violence did take place at Batticaloa district when some houses were set ablaze and fishing boats damaged. The violence erupted in reaction to the failure of a strike called to highlight the killing of 52 Tamil prisoners in two separate riots in a Colombo jail in July. Clashes had occurred between the two communities although no casualties had been reported.

SOUTH KOREA / USSR BARBARIC ACT

On September 1, a Russian fighter aircraft shot down a South Korean Airlines (KAL) Boeing 747 with 269 people aboard. The plane which was flying from New York to Seoul, had apparently strayed into Russian airspace over Sakhalin island, which by all accounts bristles with military installations. According to Soviet statements, the South Korean plane, in violation of international regulations, flew without navigation lights and did not react to radio signals, international wing signals and tracer warning shots fired by Soviet fighter planes to warn it and ask it to land on a designated

airfield. Instead it continued on its flight, and the Soviet plane apparently shot it down into Soviet territorial waters. In a later statement the Russians claimed that the Soviet pilots had felt the silhouette of the South Korean plane had looked like a RS 135 US reconnaissance aircraft especially so because the plane was flying without navigation lights.

The straying of the plane has raised some questions all over the world. Was there anything wrong with the computer of the aircraft? Was there anything wrong with the communications system of the plane since the pilot did not respond? Or was the plane actually on a spy mission over Russian territory? The Russians in fact ask why the Americans who were apparently keeping the aircraft under close observation did not notify the South Korean pilot about the violation and get the flight back to its international route?

The Security Council met to discuss the issue and the participants were almost unanimous in their denunciation of the explanation offered by the Soviet Union. While the Soviet Ambassador, Richard Ovinnikov read out a TASS statement which implied that the South Korean plane was on a special intelligence mission the American, French, Australian, British, Pakistani, Japanese, Canadian and South Korean delegates denounced the Russians and demanded an investigation into the incident. However, fears that this may lead to a further chill in relations between the US and USSR appear to be unfounded because so far the US has taken no retaliatory measures against the Soviets. The Secretary of State, George Shultz, intends to go ahead with a scheduled meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister later in September. The US has also shown no signs of nullifying a \$10 billion grain agreement which it signed with USSR recently in Moscow.

US-USSR RELATIONS SIGNS OF THAW

Meetings between Soviet President Yuri Andropov and American Labour leader William Winpisinger and nine Democratic senators marked a thaw in Soviet-American relations and it appeared that the two sides are trying according to a Moscow hand to position themselves for some warming of the atmosphere. The Soviets have recently agreed to a 9 million metric ton grain purchase accord with the US and Andropov has offered to declare a moratorium on the development of anti-satellite weapons to be followed by a treaty banning killer satellites. The Russians have also not said much about the Reagan Administration's aggressive measures in Central America, Lebanon and Chad. The Americans in response have cancelled export controls on some oil pipeline equipment which the Soviets require.

Andropov however is still intransigent on the question of intermediate range nuclear missiles. He told Winpisinger that the Geneva negotiations may end if NATO began to deploy the cruise and Pershing II missiles on European soil in December. American officials however feel that Andropov will soon make a fresh offer on arms reduction. It is likely that they may revive the "walk in the woods" formula discussed by Paul Nitze (US) and Yuri Kvitsinsky (USSR) last summer in Geneva. The proposal which was rejected by both Washington and Moscow suggested that the US would cancel its 108 Pershing II's to be deployed in West Germany and install only 300 cruise missiles instead of the planned 464, throughout Europe. In return the USSR would reduce the number of SS 20s targeted on West Europe from 250 to 75 and freeze the number of SS 20s in Asia at 90. It is also significant that West Germany has shown interest in renewing this formula lately. A number of anti-Pershing II demonstrations have been taking place all over Germany, and these are likely to increase as December, the month scheduled for deployment, nears.



Victims of power politics: Over 520 rebel prisoners gathered in Chad's capital N'Djamena

CHAD FOREIGN INTRUSION

The war in Chad has suddenly turned ugly with the threat of foreign interference looming large. The two contenders are President Hissene Habre and former President Goukouni Oueddei. While France supports Habre, Oueddei has the backing of Libya's Col Muammar Gaddafi.

Chad's problems go a long way back. In 1960 civil war broke out between the black southerners who were mainly Christians and animists and the Muslim northerners. But since 1979, the conflict has been between the two northern Muslim warlords, Habre and Oueddei. Initially the two were allies against the south but shortly after the northerners seized power in 1979, the two fell apart. In December Habre, who was then the Defence Minister with Oueddei as President, fled to Sudan after failing to unseat Oueddei. Gaddafi announced that he would "merge" Chad (with which his country shares a common boundary on one side) with Libya. Shortly afterwards, however, he withdrew his offer partly as a result of the disapproval of France and some African countries. In June 1982 Habre returned to Chad and unseated Oueddei. About two months back the latter in turn, decided to return to Chad with the help of Gaddafi who has entered the war on his side with troops and air power. He has been winning impressive victories.

Gaddafi's interest in helping Oueddei lies in that he wants to set up a Libyan-led Islamic empire. To add to his hopes, his friend and supporter Captain Thomas Sankara, seized power in Upper Volta on August 4. The Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which could act as an effective deterrent to his ambitions if it could unite, is at present in disarray and Nigeria, which may have presented an obstacle, is preoccupied with its internal affairs.

The US and France have reacted sharply to Gaddafi's actions. The US cannot entertain the extension of Libyan power in the region because it would mean the strengthening of Soviet influence in Central Africa. France, too, is sensitive about Libyan intrusion into French-speaking Africa, especially if it affected France's valued allies and trading partners like Senegal and Zaïre. However, neither country wants direct involvement in the war. According to President Reagan, Chad "is not our primary sphere of influence. It is that of France."

French President Francois Mitterrand, who had earlier opposed interventions by Presidents Charles de Gaulle and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in the affairs of France's former

colonies, faces a bit of a dilemma. The French operations in Chad in 1968 and 1978 had been expensive and had had little effect. Furthermore, a majority of Frenchmen oppose direct French intervention in Chad. According to a recent poll, 53 per cent of the persons questioned disapproved of sending troops to Chad, and 62 per cent feared that the conflict would turn into a serious confrontation.

However, pressured by the US, Mitterrand has been forced to take a definite stand on the issue. Initially he had sent only 300 elite paratroopers as 'trainees' and 'advisors' to the region. Towards August end, he ordered the largest deployment of French forces in Africa in the last 20 years. French reinforcements, in the shape of four Mirage F-1, four Jaguars and 2KC-135 refuelling aircraft, sophisticated anti-aircraft systems and 2,000 French troops, arrived at Chad's capital, Ndjamena. The French troops have taken up positions along the 15th Parallel, which is getting to be known as the Mitterrand line. They are acting as a buffer between the two warring factions and are under orders to fight if attacked. The Americans, in their turn, have sent \$25 million worth of military aid, two AWACS electronic surveillance planes, eight F-15 fighter escorts and a reconnaissance plane to the area.

The French want a negotiated settlement, preferably within the framework of the OAU. It is an encouraging sign that a large number of heads of state of nearby nations like Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Gabon, Guinea, Niger, Senegal and Togo share France's views on the Chad conflict. Egypt and Sudan have also denounced Gaddafi's flagrant military intervention. In Chad and Zaïre has sent troops to Ndjamena to help Habré. Unless the problem is solved quickly, it may even escalate into an East-West conflict.

PHILIPPINES

MURDER MOST FOUL

Five seconds after Benigno Aquino set foot on Philippine ground, he was gunned down by an assassin, who in turn was immediately shot dead by a soldier. Aquino, a former Senator, was the sole rival of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos as a national political figure. He had spent the last three years in the US in exile and had decided to return home to clean up charges of murder, subversion and treason levelled against him by the government and take part in the parliamentary elections scheduled for next May. On August 21, however, he was shot dead on his return to Manila, despite three military escorts. The assassin, according to official sources, was a man in a blue aviation mechanic's uniform, who was immediately killed. But conflicting reports say Aquino was murdered by a soldier.

Whatever the truth, some basic questions have been raised: how did the killer get to Aquino, since everybody else around him was a soldier? How did he know about the time of Aquino's arrival, since that was supposed to be top secret? And why was the assassin killed rather than captured? Official circles appear to be heavily involved. A panel of judges has been appointed to investigate the incident but they are all allies of Marcos.

Following the death of Aquino, a power struggle may take place in the Philippines. Political life stagnated between 1972 and 1981, when there was martial law in the islands, and a younger generation of leaders did not emerge. Marcos himself is unwell and is getting old. Relations with the US, too, may become strained. The Reagan Administration appeared to view Aquino as a political successor to Marcos. Relations between the two were strained during former US President Jimmy Carter's time as a result of Carter's human-rights policy, but had improved in recent years. Aquino's murder may upset the balance again.

NIGERIA

DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

During the six-month-long election campaign about a hundred people died in political violence and the political invective often turned ugly. It is not surprising therefore, that people expected the worst on election day. But contrary to expectations, President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria was re-elected leader of the world's fourth-largest democracy—after India, the US and Japan—in a relatively peaceful election in early August. Shagari received 12 million votes out of a total of 25.4 million votes cast and won a quarter of the votes in 16 of Nigeria's 19 states, thus more than satisfying the constitutional requirement of 25 per cent of the vote in 13 of the 19 states.

The last civilian run elections were held in 1965 when continual rioting, violence and falsification of results culminated in a military coup in 1966. There was civil war in the region between 1967 and 1970 and the country returned to civilian rule only in 1979. Although there were charges of irregularities, and instances of violence were reported from some states, the present elections were relatively peaceful.

Shagari's main concern during his second term will be the state of Nigeria's economy. In 1979 Nigeria was undergoing a boom period as a result of high oil prices and expanding production. The picture, however, is quite different now. Nigerian oil revenues, which account for 90 per cent of the country's export earnings, have fallen from \$2.5 billion a year in 1980 to \$1.0 billion projected for this year. Nigeria in fact is at present negotiating with the IMF—for a three-year \$4-billion to \$5-billion loan to help ease its balance-of-payment deficit and put some of its idle factories back into production. The democratic experience of holding a successful election however, has infused new enthusiasm into Nigeria and it may face its economic crisis with renewed vigour.

TIBET

CHINA'S PLACATORY GAMES

The world's rooftop may become a harmwring ulcer in China's body politic. Ever since Chinese troops invaded Tibet in 1959, there have been many Tibetans who have resented Chinese presence in their country. Although most organised resistance groups were broken up and their leaders executed some years ago, Tibetans still protest. Appeals addressed to the UN are stuffed into the pockets of Western visitors; there is a spate of anti-Chinese violence and according to some sources, a group of Tibetans hijacked a bus and lynched seven Chinese passengers earlier this year. The last serious revolt, however, took place in 1968 when four villages near Tibet's capital revolted unsuccessfully against Chinese occupation. It was suppressed and 87 rebels were executed and many others imprisoned. In fact, about 500 Tibetan political prisoners are said to be in Chinese prisons.

The Chinese have been trying to placate the Tibetans by a programme of Tibetanisation. Buddhist temples, which were destroyed after 1959, have been rebuilt and religious worship is permitted. Economic reforms were introduced in 1980 and these have resulted in peasants' income being doubled in the last three years. According to reports, there are now twice as many Tibetans as Chinese among the senior bureaucrats, although the Chinese still have the last word on all matters.

Despite all these measures, the Tibetans remain intractable. The Chinese feel that the problem would be solved if the Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of Tibet's Buddhists, were to return from his exile in India, where he has been residing since 1959. According to Yong Pei, Director of the Department of Minorities in Tibet, the Dalai Lama would be named Vice-

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's nominal Parliament, if he were to return to China. The Dalai Lama, however, has expressed no desire to return from his exile to take up a desk job in Beijing.

US-MEXICAN RELATIONS TOUCHING A NEW LOW

Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid warned US President Ronald Reagan that regional stability may be endangered by "shows of force that threaten to touch off a conflagration", in an obvious reference to the US decision to send a naval flotilla to the Nicaraguan coast. In answer, Reagan indulged in a bit of double talk: "We believe people should be able to determine their own solutions, and that's why we've responded to calls for help from certain of our Latin American neighbours."

The goodwill that exists between Mexico and the US has come up for a serious test, and this was quite evident at the meeting between Reagan and de la Madrid in mid-August. Although the two countries signed an agreement to protect their common border from pollution, and Reagan announced that the US would extend commodity credits to help Mexico buy more American agricultural produce, in the diplomatic field, relations touched a special low. Mexico is in favour of quiet diplomacy and negotiations, while the US has begun to wield its 'big stick'. Mexico had joined France two years back to declare that the leftist insurgents in El Salvador were a "representative political force". The declaration had suggested that the leftists should be invited to join in negotiations with the government. Mexico is also the moving force behind the Contadora group, which has been trying to find a solution to Central America's troubles. (The other members of the group: Colombia, Panama and Venezuela.) Last July, the group proposed a peace plan that called for the removal of all foreign military bases and advisors from the region, an end to arms traffic and the creation of demilitarised zones in Central America. Reagan's decision to dispatch the naval flotilla to the region, and hold military exercises in the Honduras, however, overshadowed the peace plan and made it ineffective.

While the US is interested in defusing the situation in the fastest way it can think of, Mexico is afraid that the US is seeking a military solution to the problem and wants to establish US hegemony in the region.

US DEPLOYMENT WAR FOR PEACE

Speaking at a press conference recently, President Reagan revealed that the US role "is to recognise that the threats can be widespread, the threats to our security". In pursuit of security from threats, the US has picked up the night stick of the international cop. About half of the 7,91,000 troops US Army is involved in, or going to be involved in, manoeuvres in different parts of the world, the basic idea being to be within striking distance of the hot spots of the world. The first of more than 5,500 troops and marines landed in Honduras in mid-August to begin months of deadly war games—Operation Big Pine II—while aircraft carrier Ranger took up station on the Pacific side of Central America. Battleship New Jersey and another carrier, Coral Sea, were also expected to join the games shortly. In Sudan, 550 air force personnel arrived in mid-August with eight F-15 fighters, two KC-10A tankers and AWACS radar planes to track Libya's Soviet-made jets bombing Chad. This was codenamed Operation Natural Bond. The aircraft carrier Eisenhower was also stationed in the Mediterranean in early August. In Somalia, Operation Eastern Wind involves

2,800 troops to demonstrate amphibious tactics and in Egypt, Operation Bright Star 83 began in August, involving some 5,500 US troops. There are 1,800 US troops in Lebanon, as part of a peace-keeping force, as well as a 1,000-man peace-keeping force in the Sinai.

This willingness of the Reagan Administration to send men and material around the world is consistent with Reagan's starkly anti-communistic world-view. In fact, some of the decisions were taken during Carter's time and Reagan has only been implementing the plans of the earlier administration. It was the Carter Administration that promised to send an army battalion to the Sinai Peninsula to separate Israeli and Egyptian forces and it was Carter again who had resumed 'non-lethal' military aid to El Salvador. Reagan's policy, in the light of the policies of the last administrator, are the logical culmination of a process. Nevertheless, Reagan's police tactics sometimes appear too blatant. The Reagan Administration appears too eager to help fight small, tangentially-anti-Soviet battles in any part of the world. Unless the US steps softly, it may find itself involved in a long drawn out messy affair like Vietnam.

NEPAL SIMMERING DISCONTENT

Under the apparent calm, the pot is simmering. Recently, about 50,000 Nepalese congregated at Kathmandu's Ratna Park for Nepal's first political rally in three years. They demanded the dissolution of the National Assembly, free elections and drastic amendments to the Constitution.

Nepal has a system of 'partyless democracy' instituted by its former King, Mahendra, who had ended a brief experiment in parliamentary rule in 1960 by arresting many politicians, executing two for treason, and banning all political parties. 'Partyless democracy' entails a system of indirectly elected councils at various levels, with a politically ineffective Rashtriya Panchayat (National Assembly) at the top. Mahendra's successor, Birendra, is more liberal, and he has initiated free primary education and has tried to ease the grip of feudal landlords over peasant holdings. All these measures were, however, not enough for the Nepalese and after bloody student riots in 1979, the King was forced to hold a referendum to decide whether the people wanted parliamentary democracy or a revised version of the status quo. There were more votes for the latter proposition.

Trouble has been brewing again, however, for the past year. Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa was ousted from the National Assembly by a no-confidence vote and his replacement, Lokendra Bahadur Chand, was hand-picked by the King. The King is under popular pressure to restore political democracy, and Nepal's poor economic prospects—it is one of the world's 25 least-developed countries, according to World Bank reports—have contributed to a growing disaffection among the younger people.

SLAVERY NEW KIND OF SERFDOM

Is slavery prevalent today? Yes, says Britain's Anti-Slavery, which is the world's oldest human rights organisation, having been founded in 1839. It claims there are about 100 million slaves or victims of slave-like practices in the world today, which is more than what existed 150 years ago. Recently, the society persuaded a UN mission to go to Mauritania to investigate instances of chattel slavery, involving the actual ownership of one man by another.

Besides slavery, it has drawn the world's attention to other unsavoury, inhuman practices. On August 8, the society's
(Continued on page 63)

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GEOGRAPHY

BY VINOD GUPTA

Next to Everyday Science, Geography is the most important constituent of competitive exams like the Civil Services, Assistants' Grade, NDA, CDS, PO, Income-tax Inspectors, Senior Observers, Clerks' Grade and so on. Research reveals that usually 25 per cent of all questions in G.K. are on Geography—physical, world and India. To take your score to greater heights, here's a special feature on Geography.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

THE EARTH Due to its size the earth appears flat but is actually an oblate spheroid. That is like a slightly flattened orange. This is because of centrifugal force being maximum at the equator and causing the earth to bulge out there. For all practical purposes we consider it as a sphere. The difference in the equatorial and polar diameters is only a few kilometres—the former is 12 756 km and the latter 12 714 km.

Proof of earth being an oblate spheroid

(a) At sea first the mast of the ship appears on the horizon and then its lower parts. (b) The shadow of the earth on the moon during a lunar eclipse. (c) Photographs of the earth taken by astronauts in space. (d) An air flight at fixed height confirms the polar circumference is lesser than equatorial circumference.

Equator is the imaginary line on a map which divides the earth into two equal parts: the northern and the southern hemispheres. It runs around the centre of the earth. Here the days and nights are equal throughout the year.

Equinox (equi equal, nox night) is the day when the sun shines vertically over the equator. These are March 20/21 (vernal equinox) and September 22/23 (autumnal equinox).

Solstice is the date when the sun shines vertically over the tropics giving the longest day or longest night. On June 20/21 the sun shines vertically on the Tropic of Cancer and the northern hemisphere here has the longest day (summer) or shortest night and the southern hemisphere the shortest day or longest night (winter). The reverse happens on September 22/23 when the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn.

Rotation The earth rotates on its own axis from west to east once every 23 hrs 56 mins and 4.09 secs. This causes day and night. Since the International Date Line is taken as the starting point, the first major country where the eastern sun would rise or shine is Japan giving it the epithet 'Land of the Rising Sun'.

Revolution Besides rotating on its own axis, the earth also revolves around the sun in an elliptical orbit once every 365 days 5 hrs

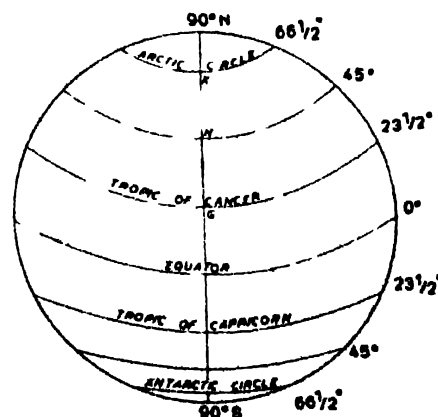
48 mins and 45.51 secs. The revolution in an elliptical orbit gives the different seasons—summer, winter etc.—depending upon the distance of the sun from the earth. Rotation takes place with the earth's north-south axis inclined at $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the plane of orbit. It should be noted that for the first six months of the year the North Pole faces (and is nearer) the sun and for the next six months the South Pole. The inclination of the axis gives varying periods of day in different parts of the earth, making it maximum at the poles where each day and night lasts for six months. For instance in the Scandinavian countries which are nearer the North Pole the sun never sets in summer. That's why Norway is called 'The Land of the Midnight Sun'. In other words the sun can be seen well above the horizon even at midnight.

Leap year The time period for one revolution (one year) as seen from above is more than 365 days. To adjust the balance $1/4$ day every fourth year is taken as leap year (366 days) with February having 29 days. But the exact time of revolution is less than $365\frac{1}{4}$ days by a few minutes. This adjustment is made every 400 years. Thus any year divisible by four is a leap year. But if it happens to be a century year (1900 to 2000 etc.) it should be divisible by 400. Thus 1980, 1984, 2000 etc. are leap years but not 1800, 1900 etc. because though they are divisible by four they are not divisible by 400.

Light year a unit of measure is the distance travelled by light in one year—that is 9.4605×10^{15} m. It is used for measuring the distance between stars.

North Pole Northern end of the earth's axis.

South Pole Southern end of the



earth's axis.

Lines of Latitude (or parallels) Imaginary circles drawn from east to west round the earth. They are 180 in number.

Lines of Longitude (or meridians) Imaginary circles round the earth passing through the North and the South Poles. They are 360 in number.

First Meridian (or prime meridian) The meridian passing through Greenwich near London.

Latitude The distance of a place north or south of the equator.

Longitude The distance of a place west or east of the first meridian. Two degrees of longitude—69 miles. 15 degrees give a difference of one hour in time.

Zones The globe is divided into five zones—north frigid, south frigid, north temperate, south temperate, equatorial.

Tropic of Cancer Name of a parallel $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ north of the equator.

Tropic of Capricorn Name of a parallel $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ south of the equator.

Arctic Circle Name of a parallel $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the North Pole.

Antarctic Circle Name of a parallel $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the South Pole.

Standard Time If one travels eastwards from the first meridian one loses time by four minutes for every degree. For example if at first meridian the local time is noon at one degree east of longitude, the time will be 12.04 p.m. Similarly if one travels westwards one gains time by four minutes for every degree travelled. This is the uniform time adopted by all placed within a certain area irrespective of their longitude.

Indian Standard Time (IST) In India the standard time is the local time of Mirzapur (near Allahabad) which is located at $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ east longitude.

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) In Great Britain the standard time is the local time of Greenwich. Difference between IST and GMT— $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ \times 4$ minutes = $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Bangladesh Standard Time is ahead by half an hour of the IST.

Pakistan Standard Time is half an hour behind IST.

International Date Line A line along the 180° meridian marking the difference in time between East and West. (For the westward bound traveller crossing the line the date would be put forward by one day for the eastward bound traveller back by one day. To avoid difference of date in adjacent land areas the line deviates from the 180° meridian where this crosses land.)

Rocks are of different kinds, depending on the method of their formation (origin), degree of hardness, texture, colour and chemical composition. Geologists generally divide them into three classes: (a) Sedimentary (b) Igneous (c) Metamorphic.

Sedimentary rocks are those formed by the action of wind and running water. Examples: limestone, dolomite, sandstone, shale and conglomerates.

Igneous rocks are formed by the solidification of molten rock. The hot liquid mineral mass is called magma and comes from deep within the earth. Examples: granite and pumice.

Metamorphic rocks are formed from igneous or sedimentary rocks. As the name suggests, they undergo a pronounced change (metamorphosis) in their physical form due to heat and pressure. Examples: slate, marble, gneiss and coal. Gneiss is made from granite, marble from limestone, and slate from sandstone.

Artesian wells are wells in which water gushes to the top of the well on its own. It derives its name from 'Artois', a place in France where such wells are quite

common.

Aurora Borealis is a phenomenon of light seen at night near the North Pole in the Tundra region.

Evening Star is the planet of Venus which is seen setting in the west immediately after the sun sets.

Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current emerging from the cold Labrador current near Newfoundland, it follows the Westerlies to Europe from where it moves towards north-west Africa as a cold current.

Milky Way, also called the Galaxy, is a large group of stars of which the solar system is a part.

Roaring Forties are westerly winds blowing throughout the year over the ocean in the southern hemisphere between latitudes 40° to 60°.

Tundras are vast stretches of snowland in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. No trees or vegetation grow here except moss and lichen. Eskimos inhabit these lands.

Salt lakes are those having salty water, e.g., Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan.

York, Washington, San Francisco, Chicago, Montreal and Mexico City; longest river: Mississippi-Missouri.

South America comprises countries like Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. It has the largest river in the world: Amazon.

Important features: Principal cities: Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, La Paz and San Salvador; population: 252 million; area: 17.6 million sq km.

OCEANS are huge masses of water on the earth's surface. There are three great oceans—the **Pacific**, the **Atlantic** and the **Indian**—and two minor ones—the **Arctic**, which is an extension of the Atlantic, and the **Antarctic**, which is supposed to be an extension of all the first three. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the deepest and, approximately, equals in area the other oceans taken together.

Primary producers of different crops in the world:

| Crop | Country |
|-----------|----------|
| Barley | USSR |
| Cocoa | Ghana |
| Coffee | Brazil |
| Cotton | USSR |
| Groundnut | India |
| Jute | China |
| Maize | USA |
| Millet | China |
| Rice | China |
| Rubber | Malaysia |
| Silk | Japan |
| Soyabean | USA |
| Sugar | India |
| Tea | India |
| Tobacco | USA |
| Wheat | USA |

Primary producers of different minerals in the world:

| Mineral | Country |
|-------------|--------------|
| Aluminium | USA |
| Asbestos | Canada |
| Bauxite | Australia |
| Chromium | Zimbabwe |
| Coal | USA |
| Copper | USA |
| Crude oil | USSR |
| Diamonds | Zaire |
| Gold | South Africa |
| Graphite | Sri Lanka |
| Iron | USSR |
| Lead | USA |
| Lignite | East Germany |
| Manganese | USA |
| Mercury | Italy |
| Mica | India |
| Natural gas | USA |
| Nickel | Canada |
| Platinum | USA |
| Petroleum | USSR |
| Phosphate | USA |
| Salt | USA |
| Silver | Canada |
| Sulphur | Italy |
| Tin | Malaysia |
| Tungsten | China |
| Uranium | USA |
| Zinc | Canada |

WORLD GEOGRAPHY

CONTINENT is a huge mass of land. At present, there are seven continents in the world: Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. Asia is the largest continent and Australia the smallest. Asia and Europe are joined together and sometimes called Eurasia. Africa was also once joined to Europe and Asia but is today separated by the Suez Canal, as also the Indian Ocean. Similarly, America was earlier one continent but now divided into two by the Panama Canal.

Asia is the largest continent accounting for almost one-third of the earth's landmass. It has the highest peak—Mount Everest—which lies between Nepal and Tibet. It has also the lowest land—shores of the Dead Sea—which are 392 m below sea level. The coldest place in the world—north of Siberia—is in this continent, as also one of the hottest regions—Saudi Arabia. India lies in the south of Asia and is cut off from the rest of the continent by the Himalayas.

Important features: Chief mountain ranges: Himalayas, Pamirs and Altai; chief rivers: Ganges, Brahmaputra, Indus, Yangtze, Kiang, Hwang Ho, Amur and Irrawaddy; largest and most populated country: China; important cities: Tokyo, Shanghai, Calcutta, Bombay and New Delhi; area: 43,999,000 sq km; population: 2,738 million (more than half the world's total).

Africa is the second largest continent of the world. Very few people live here because it is either covered by deserts or dense forests.

Important features: Highest mountain: Mt Kilimanjaro (5,895 m), principal rivers: Nile (longest river of the world), Zaire, Niger, Zambezi and Congo; largest lake: Victoria; population: 498 million; area: 29.8 million sq km.

Australia is an island continent. It is one

country (capital: Canberra), made up of the following states: New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria and Tasmania. The population is around 15 million spread over an area of 7.7 million sq km, concentrated mostly in the coastal cities. Chief river: Murray-Darling. The Great Dividing Range runs parallel to the east coast. Not far from the east coast lie the beautiful coral islands called the Great Barrier Reef.

Antarctica is as large as Europe but very cold. No one can settle here because it is covered with ice and snow all the year round and no food can be grown. Day and night each lasts for about six months. The large black-and-white penguins which cannot fly are the only living creatures on this white continent. It was discovered in 1820-21 by Nathaniel Palmer (USA) and Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen (USSR). It was explored in 1840 by Charles Wilkes (USA). R. Amundsen was the first to reach the South Pole in 1911. India is one of the few countries to have set foot on Antarctica. Dr S. Z. Qasim was the leader of the first expedition and the camp set up by the Indian team is called 'Dakshin Gangotri'.

Europe is the second most-populated continent. Principal rivers: Volga, Danube, Drinker and Rhine; chief mountain range: Alps; important cities: London, Paris, Moscow, Bern, Geneva, Vienna, Rome, Bonn and Berlin. The world's largest country, the USSR, is situated in it.

North America is one of the world's richest areas. The longest chain of mountains runs from Alaska in the north to Tierra del Fuego in the south. In North America, these are called the Rocky Mountains while in South America they are called the Andes.

Important features: Important countries: the US and Canada; important cities: New

COUNTRIES AND THEIR CAPITALS

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Capital</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Capital</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Capital</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Capital</u> |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Afghanistan | Kabul | Ecuador | Quito | Lesotho | Maseru | Spain | Madrid |
| Albania | Tirana | Equatorial | | Malagasy | Tananrive | Sri Lanka | Colombo |
| Algeria | Algiers | Guinea | Santa Isabel | Malawi | Zomba | Sudan | Khartoum |
| Argentina | Buenos Aires | Ethiopia | Addis Ababa | Malaysia | Kuala Lumpur | Swaziland | Mbabane |
| Australia | Canberra | Finland | Helsinki | Mali | Dakar | Sweden | Stockholm |
| Austria | Vienna | France | Paris | Malta | Valletta | Switzerland | Berne |
| Bahrain | Doha | Gabon | Libreville | Mauritius | Port Louis | Syria | Damascus |
| Bangladesh | Dhaka | Germany (East) | Berlin | Mexico | Mexico City | Taiwan | Taipei |
| Barbados | Bridgetown | Germany (West) | Bonn | Monaco | Monaco | Tanzania | Dar-es-Salaam |
| Belgium | Brussels | Ghana | Accra | Mongolia | Ulan Bator | Thailand | Bangkok |
| Bhutan | Thimpu | Greece | Athens | Morocco | Rabat | Togoland | Lome |
| Botswana | Gaborone | Guatemala | Guatemala City | Nepal | Kathmandu | Tonga | Nuku'alofa |
| Bolivia | La Paz | Guinea | Conakry | Netherlands | Amsterdam | Trinidad and | |
| Brazil | Brasilia | Guyana | Georgetown | New Zealand | Wellington | Tobago | Port-of-Spain |
| Bulgaria | Sofia | Honduras | Tegucigalpa | Niger | Niamey | Tunisia | Tunis |
| Burma | Rangoon | Hungary | Budapest | Nigeria | Lagos | Turkey | Ankara |
| Cameroon | Yaounde | India | New Delhi | Northern Ireland | Belfast | Uganda | Kampala |
| Canada | Ottawa | Indonesia | Jakarta | Norway | Oslo | United Arab | |
| Central African | | Iran | Teheran | Pakistan | Islamabad | Republic | Cairo |
| Republic | Bangui | Iraq | Baghdad | Peru | Lima | United Kingdom | London |
| Chad | Fort Lamy | Ireland (or Eire) | Dublin | Philippines | Manila (Quezon | Upper Volta | Ouagadougou |
| Chile | Santiago | Israel | Jerusalem | | City) | Uruguay | Montevideo |
| China | Beijing | Italy | Rome | Poland | Warsaw | USA | Washington |
| Colombia | Bogota | Ivory Coast | Abidjan | Portugal | Lisbon | USSR | Moscow |
| Congo | Brazzaville | Jamaica | Kingston | Qatar | Doha | Vietnam | Hanoi |
| Costa Rica | San Jose | Japan | Tokyo | Romania | Bucharest | Yemen | |
| Cuba | Havana | Jordan | Amman | Saudi Arabia | Riyadh | (Republic) | San'a and Ta'iz |
| Cyprus | Nicosia | Kampuchea | Phnom Penh | Senegal | St Louis | Yemen | |
| Czechoslovakia | Prague (Praha) | Kenya | Nairobi | Sikkim | Garitok | (Southern) | Madinat al Shaab |
| Dahomey | Porto Novo | Korea (North) | Pyongyang | South Africa | Pretoria and | Yugoslavia | Belgrade |
| Denmark | Copenhagen | Korea (South) | Seoul | | Cape Town | Zaire Republic | Kinshasa |
| Dominican | | Laos | Vientiane | Singapore | Singapore (City) | Zambia | Lusaka |
| Republic | Santo Domingo | Lebanon | Beirut | Somalia | Magadishu | Zimbabwe | Harare |

INDIA

General: India is the seventh largest country in the world with an area of 32,87,782 sq km. It has the second largest population with 68,39,97,512 (1981 census) people inhabiting it. This gives an average density of 221 per sq km.

Location: Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8°4' and 37°6' north and longitudes 68°7' and 97°25' east. It measures 3,214 km from north to south between the extreme latitudes and about 2,933 km from east to west between the extreme longitudes. It has a land frontier of 15,200 km and a coastline of 6,083 km.

Physical background: India is adjoined in the north by China, Nepal and Bhutan. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India from Burma. Also in the east lies Bangladesh. In the north west, Afghanistan and Pakistan border India. In the south, India is separated from Sri Lanka by the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait. The Andaman & Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea are parts of the territory of India.

The mountain system: India has eight principal mountain ranges. (i) the Himalayas, comprising the Hindu Kush, Shivalik and Karakoram in the north; (ii) the Patkai, Garo, Jaintia, Naga, Khasi and Arakan; range in the north-east; (iii) the Vindhyas and (iv) the

Satpura Range in the west; (v) the Aravalli in the north-west; (vi) the Sahyadri in the west coast; (vii) the Eastern Ghats; and (viii) the Nilgiri Hills in the south. The Himalayas, though the highest mountain system in the world, is one of the world's youngest. The Aravalli range in north-western India is one of the world's oldest mountain systems.

Demographic background: As compared to the 1971 census, the country's population showed an increase of 24.78 per cent. Compared to the last decade the birth rate fell slightly but still the population showed an increase. UP has the largest population. 110,885,874 persons. This is equal to the population of the UK and France combined. The second greatest number is 62 million in Maharashtra. Nagaland comes second-last with 0.7 million and Sikkim last with 3,14,999. For every 1,000 males, there are 935 females in the country. Kerala is the only state which has more females than males. Maharashtra has the highest urban population and Tamil Nadu the second highest. Calcutta remains the most populous city. Highest population density among the states is in Kerala.

Literacy: Of the total population, nearly 64 per cent are still illiterate.

Languages: Of the various languages and dialects spoken in India, only 15 are specified in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. These are: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu. English is the official

language. While most states have their own state or regional language, two states in the east—Nagaland and Meghalaya—use English as their state language.

Major communities: Scheduled castes (SCs) and tribes (STs), who are part of the Hindu community, form over 21 per cent of the country's population. The highest number of SCs are in UP; highest number of STs in Madhya Pradesh; and highest population of SCs and STs combined is in Bihar. Hindus predominate and the least population is of Zoroastrians (Parsees) and second least of Jains. Jains are found in most numbers in Rajasthan; Buddhists in Maharashtra; Sikhs in Punjab, and Christians in Nagaland (66.76 per cent). As percentage of total population, Muslims are in largest numbers in Lakshadweep (94.37 per cent), followed by Jammu & Kashmir (65.85 per cent).

Soil is made up of (i) small pieces of rocks which have been weathered or worn away by the sun, the rain, the wind and frost; and (ii) dead leaves and plants called humus.

Types of soil: There are five different kinds of soils found in India: *Regur* covers the north-west Deccan. It is a black, volcanic soil, very good for growing cotton. Black soil cracks in hot weather, allowing air to enter and mix with the soil. Water cannot easily drain through this soil. *Alluvium soil* is that which covers the river valleys and coastal plains. It is washed down from the hilly regions by running water. Alluvium contains a lot of minerals and humus which make it very fertile. Most of India's crops are grown in alluvial soils. *Red soil:* The red soil of

SOBRIQUETS

Primary Names

Aberdeen, Scotland
Africa
Amritsar
Atlantic Ocean
Australia

Bab-el-mandab

Bahrain
Bangalore
Belgium
Belgrade
Bombay
Broadway
Burma
Calcutta
Canada

Chicago
Cochin

Cuba
Egypt
Finland
Gibraltar
Guinea Coast
River Hwang Ho
Ireland
Jaipur

Sobriquets

The Granite City
The Dark Continent
The City of the Golden Temple
The Herring Pond
The Land of the Golden Fleece.
The Land of the Kangaroo
The Gate of Tears
Island of Pearls
The Garden of India
The Cockpit of Europe
White City
The Gateway of India
The Great White Way
The Land of the Golden Pagoda
The City of Palaces
The Land of Lilies,
The Land of Maple
Windy City
The Venice of the East,
The Queen of the Arabian Sea
The Pearl of the Antilles
The Gift of the Nile
The Land of Thousand Lakes
The Key of the Mediterranean
White Man's Grave
The Sorrow of China
The Emerald Island
The Rose Pink City

Primary Names

Japan
Kent
Kerala
Korea
Lhasa
Madagascar
Nilgiri Hills
Norway
New York

New Zealand
Oxford
Palestine
Philadelphia
Prairies of N. America
Prairies of N. Australia
Punjab
River Damodar
San Francisco
Scotland
Switzerland
Thailand
The Balkans
The Pamirs
Tristan D' Cunha
Turkey
Venice
Washington, D C

Sobriquets

The Land of the Rising Sun
The Garden of England
The Spice Garden of India
The Land of Morning Calm
The Forbidden City
The Island of Cloves
The Blue Mountains
The Land of the Midnight Sun
The Empire City,
The City of Skyscrapers
The Britain of the South
The City of Dreaming Spires
The Holy Land
The Quaker City
The World's Bread Basket
The Never Never Land
The Land of Rivers
Bengal's Sorrow
The City of the Golden Gate
The Land of Cakes
The Playground of Europe
The Land of the White Elephant
The Powder Keg of Europe
The Roof of the World
The World's loneliest Island
The Sick Man of Europe
The Queen of the Adriatic
The City of Magnificent Distances

Karnataka is thin, sandy and not very fertile. In Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, however, red soil gathers in hollows in the ground, becoming slowly richer in minerals and humus. Crops can grow in it quite easily. When red soil contains a lot of sand, it looks yellow, as in Madhya Pradesh. Hill soil covers the mountains and valleys of the Himalayas, the Khasi Plateau and the southern hills. Loose pieces of large rock are found on the slopes. These tumble into the valleys to settle in river beds where the water slowly grinds them into sand. Dead leaves from the hill forests change into humus and also gather in the valleys. This makes valley soil a mixture of fertile alluvium and large stones. Desert soil. Very few plants can grow without water. This means that in places like Rajasthan, there are no dead plants which can be changed into humus. This makes the soil very thin and sandy. It looks yellow because it has been weathered from yellow rocks called sandstone.

Types of crops

Jute Among crops it is the highest

foreign-exchange earner for India. While Bangladesh is the largest producer of jute, India is the second largest. The plant needs a very warm climate and very heavy rainfall. It grows best in places where river silt is spread over the land every year when rivers are flooded. That is why the Ganges delta is one of the few places in the world where jute can be grown.

Sugarcane The soil should have lime and salt in it besides being well-irrigated. For successful cultivation, three conditions must be satisfied: (i) high temperature, (ii) ample rainfall and (iii) frost-free climate. The annual rainfall must be somewhere between 110 and 115 cm. But a spell of dry weather just before harvesting helps in storing up sugar. It grows best on the seacoast.

Rice requires high temperature and rainfall. It requires swamp conditions and the crop must remain flooded for a considerable part of the period of its growth. Deltas and valleys are best suited for cultivation of rice. The alluvial soil that gathers up here is particularly suitable for rice cultivation.

Wheat requires light sandy and highly fertile soil. At the time of sowing, it requires a fair amount of moisture and cool weather. A little rain just before the grain ripens can be helpful, but afterwards, clear weather and sun is required. This crop grows best in the steppe type of climate.

Cotton requires a warm and moist climate. It requires salt in the soil and is grown in the black soil area found in the Deccan. It is grown in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, UP, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

Tea requires soil rich in iron. It should be well-fed by rain but the water should not be allowed to stand. The weather must be cool. In India, it is grown in Assam, Darjeeling and the Nilgiri Hills.

National parks: Corbett National Park (UP); Hazaribagh National Park (Bihar); Kanha National Park (Madhya Pradesh); Shivpur National Park (Madhya Pradesh); Bhitia National Park (Daltonganj, Bihar).

Sanctuaries: Gir Forest game sanctuary (Gujarat); Kaziranga Sanctuary, game sanctuary (Assam); Periyar Sanctuary (Kerala); Ghana Bird Sanctuary (Gujarat); Manas Sanctuary (Assam).

Rivers which fall into the Bay of Bengal: Ganges, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery.

Rivers which fall into the Arabian Sea: Tapi, Narmada and Indus.

International airports: Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Amritsar.

Major ports of India: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla, Mormugao, Paradeep, Mangalore and Tuticorin.

Major ports on the east coast: Calcutta (West Bengal), Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Madras (Tamil Nadu), Paradeep (Orissa), Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu).

Major ports on the west coast: Kandla

Various dialects and areas associated

Areas

- 1 Eastern India
- 2 Western India
- 3 Bihar
- 4 Rajasthan
- 5 Goa
- 6 Madhya Pradesh
- 7 Karnataka
- 8 Himalayan regions of Garhwali, Chamba, Kumaon, Kulu and Nepal
- 9 Kashmir

Dialects

Awadhi, Baiswari, Beghali, Chattisgarhi
Khariboli, Bangaru, Brajbhasha
Kannauj, Bundeli
Marathi, Magadhi, Bhojpuri
Marwari, Mevri, Dhundari, Nimadi,
Haranti, Banjari
Konkani
Halbi
Tulu
Garhwali, Kumaoni, Chameali,
Mundeali, Kulu, Mahasu and
Nepali
Kashmiri, Shina

Bombay (Maharashtra) Mormugao (Goa)
Cochin (Kerala) Mangalore (Karnataka)

Various irrigation systems in India
Canals wells tubewells and tanks

Important towns and the rivers on which they are located

| City | River |
|-----------|-------------|
| Gauhati | Brahmaputra |
| Lucknow | Gomti |
| Ludhiana | Sutlej |
| Cuttack | Mahanadi |
| Kota | Chambal |
| Calcutta | Hooghly |
| Badrinath | Alaknanda |
| Nasik | Godavari |
| Srinagar | Jhelum |
| Surat | Tapti |
| Jabalpur | Narmada |
| Patna | Ganges |
| Agra | Yamuna |
| Delhi | Yamuna |

Q With which rivers are the following projects associated?

(i) Hirakud (ii) Bhakra Nangal (iii) Nagarjunsagar (iv) Gandak (v) Farakka (vi) Rihand

A (i) Mahanadi (Orissa) (ii) Sutlej (Punjab) (iii) Krishna (Andhra Pradesh) (iv) Gandak (UP) (v) Ganges (UP) (vi) Rihand (UP)

Q Explain the uses of the following metals

(a) Mica (b) Copper (c) Manganese (d) Bauxite (e) Gypsum

A (a) Mica is used mostly in the manufacture of electrical equipment as it is a bad conductor of electricity
(b) Copper is used in electrical industries as it is a very good conductor of electricity. Mixed with other metals copper is also used to make brass, bronze etc.
(c) Manganese is used in the manufacture of steel
(d) Bauxite. Aluminium is extracted from Bauxite
(e) Gypsum is used in the manufacture of cement and fertilisers

Q. What are monsoons?

A Monsoons are periodic winds which blow from sea to land for six months in summer. India gets its rains from the south west monsoon

Important places and towns

Adyar (Tamil Nadu) Headquarters of the Theosophical Society of India

Anand (Gujarat) Known for milk products. Amul Dairy is located here

CROPS AND MINERALS

(Chief producing states in India)

| Crops | Chief producing state | Minerals | Chief producing state |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Rubber | Kerala | Asbestos | Karnataka |
| Sugarcane | UP | Antimony | Punjab, Karnataka |
| Tobacco | Andhra Pradesh | Gypsum | Rajasthan |
| Rice | West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh | Gold | Karnataka |
| Wheat | UP | Lignite | Tamil Nadu (in Neyveli) |
| Cotton | Maharashtra | Mica | Bihar |
| Coffee | Karnataka | Aluminium | Kerala |
| Cloves | Kerala | Petroleum | Assam |
| Tea | Assam | Diamond | Madhya Pradesh |
| Cardamom | Karnataka | Iron ore | Bihar |
| Poppy (Opium Plant) | UP | Manganese | Madhya Pradesh |
| Cashewnut | Kerala | Coal | West Bengal |
| Barley | UP | Monazite | Kerala |
| Groundnut | Andhra Pradesh | Tungsten | Bihar |
| Linseed | Madhya Pradesh | Saltpetre | Punjab |
| Maize | UP | Titanium | Kerala |
| Mustard | UP | Marble | Rajasthan |
| Silk | Karnataka | Tin | Bihar |
| Pepper | Karnataka | Thorium | Andhra Pradesh |
| Saffron | Jammu & Kashmir | Beryllium | Bihar |
| Lac | Bihar | Uranium | Bihar |
| Jute | West Bengal | Graphite | Rajasthan |
| Walnut | Kashmir & HP | Silver | Karnataka |
| Teak | Maharashtra | Heavy water | Orissa |
| Sal | UP, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar & Orissa | Chromite | Bihar |
| | | Turmeric | Kerala |
| | | Zinc | Rajasthan (Zawar mines) |

Mt Abu (Rajasthan) A hill station, sacred place for Jains. Dihwara temples

Aga Khan Palace It is in Pune (Maharashtra) where Mahatma Gandhi was kept interned with his wife Kasturba. Gandhi Kasturba died in the palace

Agra (UP) Famous for the Taj Mahal. Sikandra, Fatehpur Sikri and Agra Fort

Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Known for its cotton textile industry

Ajanta Caves (Maharashtra) They are famous for Buddhist cave temples, richly sculpted and carved with paintings of exceptional skill

Ajmer (Rajasthan) Pilgrim centre for the Muslims, tomb of Khwaja Moin ud din Chisti

Alwaye (Kerala) Monazite factory

Amarnath (Jammu & Kashmir) A place of pilgrimage for the Hindus, known for an ancient Shiva temple

Ambernath (Maharashtra) Machine Tools Prototype factory is located here

Ankleshwar (Gujarat) Oil deposits

Allahabad (UP) An important place of pilgrimage for Hindus, confluence of three rivers, the Ganges, the Yamuna and the mythical Saraswati. Sacred ashes of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri were immersed here. Anand Bhawan, the ancestral home of the Nehru family and now donated to the Indian National Congress, is also located here

Arvi (Maharashtra) India's first TV reception station

Aurangabad (Maharashtra) Tomb of Emperor Aurangzeb and his wife Ellora and Ajanta Caves are near it

Auroville An international township in Pondicherry constructed with the help of UNESCO

Avadi (Tamil Nadu) Known for the manufacture of tanks

Amritsar (Punjab) The famous Golden Temple and Jallianwala Bagh are located here

Bhagalpur (Bihar) Known for its silk industry. It was in the news recently for the atrocious binding of undertrial

Bangalore Capital of Karnataka. Industries located here are Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Indian Telephone Industry and Hindustan Machine Tools

Barauni (Bihar) Famous for a big public sector oil refinery

Bareilly (UP) Known for wood and match works

Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh) One of the public sector steel plants constructed with the help of Russian engineers and credit is

RIVERS AND DAMS

| Dam | River | States associated |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Nagarjunsagar | Krishna | Andhra Pradesh |
| Bhakra | Sutlej | Punjab |
| Hirakud | Mahanadi | Orissa |
| Tungabhadra | Tungabhadra | Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka |
| Damodar Valley Project (DVC) | Damodar | West Bengal and Bihar |
| Gandak | Gandak | UP |
| Farakka | Ganges | Bihar and West Bengal |

Bolpur (Karnataka): Known for the tomb of Mohd Adil Shah (the second largest dome in the world).

Bolpur (West Bengal): Seat of the University of Shantiniketan, which was established by Rabindranath Tagore.

Bombay: Capital of Maharashtra. It is the second largest city of India. Known for textile and film industry and also called 'Manchester of India'. Its new name is Mumbai.

Bodh-Gaya (Bihar): The place where Buddha got enlightenment.

Buland Darwaza (UP): Gateway of Fatehpur Sikri built by Akbar.

Belur (Karnataka): Famous for Cheena Kesava temple of Hoysala period.

Bhubaneswar: Capital of Orissa; known for Lingaraja temples.

Bharatpur (Rajasthan): Famous for Ghane Bird Sanctuary and a historic fort.

Calcutta: Capital of West Bengal and the largest town of India. Biggest jute manufacturing centre of India. It is a big port and an international airport.

Cape Comorin (Tamil Nadu): Also called Kanya Kumari after the famous temple of the same name. It is the southern-most tip of India where the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal meet the Indian Ocean. The Vivekananda Rock Memorial is also located here.

Chandigarh: A Union territory and joint capital of Punjab and Haryana; a well-planned city designed by Le Corbusier.

Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh): Known for coal and limestone.

Cherrapunji (Meghalaya): Place of heaviest rainfall.

Chidambaram (Tamil Nadu): Famous for its great Shiva temple.

Chittaranjan (West Bengal): Famous for its locomotive works.

West India

Chittorgarh (Rajasthan): Known for the Tower of Victory and Mira Bai's temple.

Churk (UP): Known for cement factory.

Dakshineswar: Near Calcutta, where Swami Vivekananda started his religious life under Ramakrishna Paramhansa.

Dholbaba: A town in Punjab, where many interesting geological and archaeological relics were found.

Dandi (Gujarat): Famous for salt satyagraha (Dandi March) by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930.

Dhariwal (Punjab): Centre of woollen textiles.

Dalal Street (West Bengal): Share market in Calcutta.

Dhanbad (Bihar): Famous for coal mines, the Indian School of Mines and the National Fuel Research Institute.

Digboi (Assam): Known for rich oil-fields and the private sector Assam Oil Refinery.

Dindigul (Tamil Nadu): Famous for cigars and tobacco.

Elephanta: An island in Bombay harbour, famous for rock-cut temples known as Elephanta Caves.

Ellora (Maharashtra): Famous for Buddhist cave temples richly sculpted and carved with paintings of exceptional skill.

Ferozabad (UP): Famous for its glass-bangle industry.

Gangotri: Name of a glacier in the Himalayas said to be the source of the Ganges.

Gateway of India: In Bombay harbour, erected in 1911 on George V's visit to India.

Golconda (Andhra Pradesh): A ruined city of India near Hyderabad.

Ghaziपुर (UP): Known for the government opium factory.

Gomteswara (Karnataka): Famous for the

of a single stone.

Guntur (Andhra Pradesh): Known for cotton manufacture.

Hampi (Karnataka): Site of ruins of Vijayanagar, the ancient capital of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Hardwar (UP): A sacred place of pilgrimage for the Hindus on the Ganges.

Howrah Bridge: A cantilever span bridge constructed over the river Hooghly, connecting Howrah Railway Station with Calcutta.

Hyderabad: Capital of Andhra Pradesh. Known for Charminar and Salar Jung Museum.

Haldia (West Bengal): Site of a public sector oil refinery.

India Gate: A war memorial in New Delhi facing the Rashtrapati Bhawan. The Amar Jawan Jyoti has been lighted here.

Jaipur: Capital of Rajasthan, also known as the 'Pink City'. A beautifully laid-out city, famous for its brasswares as also for the Hawa Mahal.

Jama Masjid (Delhi): Built by Shah Jahan; India's biggest mosque.

Jamshedpur (Bihar): Centre of iron and steel industry. Tata Iron and Steel factory is located here.

Jantar Mantar: Situated in Delhi, it is an observatory constructed during the days of Maharaja Jai Singh II of Amber.

Jharia (Bihar): Known for coal mines.

Jog Falls (Karnataka): One of the highest waterfalls in the world.

Jullundur (Punjab): Known for surgical and sports goods industry.

Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu): Site of India's third atomic power station.

Kandla (Gujarat): A major port on the western coast.

Kanjeevaram (Tamil Nadu): Famous for ancient temples.

Kanpur (UP): A big industrial centre known for sugar, cotton and woollen mills and leather industries.

Katni (Madhya Pradesh): Known for lime and cement factory.

Kaziranga (Assam): A game sanctuary. It is the home of the great Indian one-horned rhino.

Khadakvasla (Maharashtra): The National Defence Academy is situated here.

Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh): Famous for its group of highly ornate Hindu temples, having exquisite Hindu sculpture and architecture. It has become a tourist spot.

Kulu (Himachal Pradesh): It rivals the Kashmir Valley in beauty. Known for its apple orchards.

Khetri (Rajasthan): Famous for its copper mines.

Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu): Famous for an observatory for the study of Solar Physics.

Kodarna (Bihar): It is a mica-mining centre.

Kolar (Karnataka): Known for gold mines.

Konark (Orissa): Famous for Black Pagodas and the Sun Temple.

Koyali (Gujarat): Known for its petrochemical complex.

Korba (Madhya Pradesh): Known for coal mining and a public sector aluminium plant.

(Continued on page 54)

STORM IN A TEA CUP

Tea is a major export earner for India. A disconcerting feature is the increasing trend in tea prices which may adversely affect our export earnings by making the price uncompetitive in international market. Higher prices are due to the unsatisfactory beginning of this year's tea season. Production during 1982 was only 564 million kg, almost the same as in 1981, which shows that our tea production has reached a plateau of stagnation. To improve the output, an estimated Rs 60 crores are required each year so that new plantings can be put on virgin land. To inject this quantum of funds implies assistance from world financial institutions. Some have even advocated rationalisation of taxation as taxes on this industry are heavy. Tea is subjected to agricultural income-tax but does not enjoy easy bank credit facilities provided to the agricultural sector. Besides, there are multipoint levies. The state governments fix their own agricultural income-tax and each state chooses its own rate. Together with the corporation tax, the total incidence works out to something like 59 per cent, which is higher than the general rate applicable to all industries.

Another interesting trend is that south Indian tea prices are ruling higher than the all-

India average. This is partly due to the preference for the south Indian variety. A disturbing trend is that the price increase is more pronounced in the cheaper varieties of tea. This may adversely affect the home consumption.

While India is the largest producer of tea, Sri Lanka is the largest exporter of tea in the world. Exports in 1982-83 by India registered a fall of 29 million kg compared to 1981-82 because of the export duty levied by the government. Therefore, while boosting tea exports, greater care has to be exercised on domestic prices which should not rule at an unnecessarily high level.

However, the outlook is not all that dismal. This is due to several factors: (i) the price realisation on exports is improving; (ii) Sri Lankan tea production is expected to receive a setback in view of the recent disturbance as the Tamils, accounting for the major portion of the workforce, are now compelled to leave; (iii) the export duty of Rs 4 a kg levied in 1976 has now been withdrawn by the government as it has realised that Sri Lanka, our major competitor, took full advantage of it and blunted whatever competitive edge Indian tea had over theirs in international markets.

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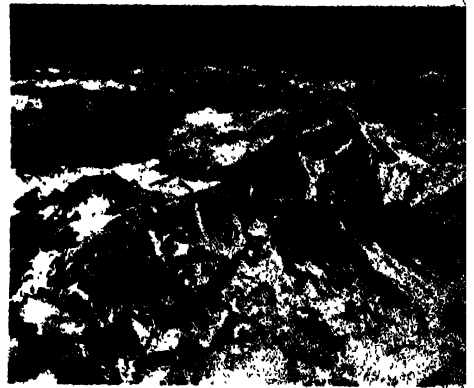
1. India occupies first position in the production of
 - (a) Rice
 - (b) Wheat
 - (c) Sugarcane
 - (d) Tobacco
2. Rourkela Steel Plant is situated in
 - (a) Orissa
 - (b) Madhya Pradesh
 - (c) West Bengal
 - (d) Bihar
3. A sanctuary for rhinoceros in India is at
 - (a) Bandipur
 - (b) Chandraprabha
 - (c) Corbett
 - (d) Manas
4. The headquarters of the Geological Survey of India are located in
 - (a) New Delhi
 - (b) Calcutta
 - (c) Bombay
 - (d) Madras
5. _____ is the largest producer of Mica.
 - (a) Bihar
 - (b) West Bengal
 - (c) Orissa
 - (d) Andhra Pradesh
6. The largest number of Jews live in
 - (a) The US
 - (b) France
 - (c) Israel
 - (d) The USSR
7. On December 22, the sun is vertical over
 - (a) Tropic of Cancer
 - (b) Tropic of Capricorn
 - (c) The Equator
 - (d) None of the above
8. The diameter of the earth is
 - (a) 6,400 km
 - (b) 12,800 km
 - (c) 25,000 km
 - (d) 40,000 km
9. _____ is the biggest ocean
 - (a) Atlantic Ocean
 - (b) Pacific Ocean
 - (c) Indian Ocean
 - (d) Antarctic Ocean
10. Equinox refers to
 - (a) The phenomenon which occurs in a leap year
 - (b) The day on which the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Cancer
 - (c) The day on which the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn
 - (d) The date on which days and nights are equal
11. A strata of land surrounded by water on all sides is known as a/an
 - (a) Strait
 - (b) Continent
 - (c) Island
 - (d) Peninsula
12. The approximate radius of the earth in km is
 - (a) 12,800
 - (b) 6,400
 - (c) 8,000
 - (d) 4,500
13. The statute mile is equal to _____ yards.
 - (a) 1,460
 - (b) 1,560
 - (c) 1,660
 - (d) 1,760
14. _____ is used to keep the correct Greenwich Mean Time.
 - (a) Barometer
 - (b) Chronometer
 - (c) Clinometer
 - (d) Brunton's Compass
15. The small bodies between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter are
 - (a) Asteroids
 - (b) Superior planets
 - (c) Satellites
 - (d) Comets
16. Nautical mile is a unit of distance used
 - (a) For space travel
 - (b) In races
 - (c) In aviation
 - (d) In ocean navigation
17. The 66½° north circle is also known as
 - (a) Tropic of Cancer
 - (b) Tropic of Capricorn
 - (c) Zenith
 - (d) Arctic Circle
18. Earthquake waves are recorded on a
 - (a) Barograph
 - (b) Hydrograph
 - (c) Seismograph
 - (d) Pantograph
19. The place of origin of earthquakes is called
 - (a) Epicentre
 - (b) Focus
 - (c) Seismic zone
 - (d) None of the above
20. A huge mass of ice and snow

- moving down the valley and slopes of mountains till it melts after passing the snow line is called a/an
- (a) Avalanche
(b) Iceberg
(c) Glacier
(d) Typhoon
- 21 _____ is most commonly found in the earth's crust
(a) Oxygen
(b) Silicon
(c) Hydrogen
(d) Aluminium
- 22 The atmospheric layer which reflects radio waves is called
(a) Exosphere
(b) Stratosphere
(c) Troposphere
(d) Ionosphere
- 23 Condensation occurs
(a) When the air is saturated
(b) When the moisture content is high
(c) When the air is cold
(d) None of the above
- 24 Humidity refers to
(a) Brackishness of water
(b) Latent heat
(c) Water vapour in the atmosphere
(d) Hygroscopic nuclei in the atmosphere
- 25 Monsoon climate is caused by
(a) High temperature
(b) Low temperature
(c) Temperature variations
(d) Seasonal reversal of winds
- 26 India receives most of her rains from
(a) The North east monsoon
(b) The retreating South west monsoon
(c) The South west monsoon
(d) Tropical cyclones
- 27 Humidity in the air is measured by a/an
(a) Hydrometer
(b) Hygrometer
(c) Opismeter
(d) Barometer
- 28 Pressure conditions can be shown on a map by
(a) Isotherms
(b) Isobars
(c) Isohyets
(d) Isohalines
- 29 _____ records the highest rainfall in India
(a) Mahabaleshwar
(b) Moushinram
(c) Nilgiri
(d) Cherrapunji
- 30 Sky is blue because of the
(a) Blue colour of oceans
(b) Scattering of blue light by dust particles
(c) Scattering of red light by dust particles
(d) Reflection of various lights producing blue colour
- 31 The atmosphere gets heated mainly by
(a) Direct rays of the sun
(b) Radiation from the earth
(c) Heat from the interior of the earth
(d) Volcanic activity
- 32 _____ per cent of the earth's surface area is covered by oceans.
(a) 20
(b) 40
(c) 70
(d) 90
- 33 The equatorial diameter of the earth is
(a) Larger than the polar diameter
(b) Equal to the polar diameter
(c) Smaller than the polar diameter
(d) None of the above
- 34 The line passing through places which have the same height above sea level is known as
(a) Contour
(b) Isohyet
(c) Parallel
(d) Isobar
- 35 _____ is the capital of Hungary
(a) Budapest
(b) Brasilia
(c) Philadelphia
(d) Kobdo
- 36 Oslo is the capital of
(a) Norway
(b) Denmark
(c) Belgium
(d) Switzerland
- 37 _____ receives the highest rainfall in the world
(a) Cherrapunji in India
(b) Johannesburg in Africa
(c) Brasilia in Brazil
(d) Salvador in South America
- 38 _____ is known as the Land of the Rising Sun
(a) China
(b) Korea
(c) Philippines
(d) Japan
- 39 _____ is the capital of Tibet
(a) Shanghai
(b) Gangtok
(c) Mongph
(d) Lhasa
- 40 Where is the origin of the Brahmaputra river?
(a) Mahasarovar
(b) Ladang Valley
(c) Kailash
(d) Nepal
- 41 _____ is the largest city in Asia
(a) Tokyo
(b) Singapore
(c) Beijing
(d) Bombay
- 42 _____ is the world's highest mountain peak
(a) Mt Blanc
(b) Mt Everest
(c) Mt Aconcagua
(d) Mt Kilimanjaro
- 43 _____ is the 'Roof of the World'
(a) Pamir Plateau
(b) The Apinines
(c) The Andes
(d) The Alps
- 44 _____ is the world's highest city
(a) Kyoto
(b) Lhasa
(c) Addis Ababa
(d) None of the above
- 45 The capital of Himachal Pradesh is
(a) Dehra Dun
(b) Tripura
(c) Simla
(d) Nahan
- 46 The famous hill station in south India is
(a) Ootacamund
(b) Trivandrum
(c) Tiruchirappalli
(d) Tirupati
- 47 The twin cities of India are
(a) Hyderabad - Secundrabad
(b) Mysore - Bangalore
(c) Bombay - Poona
(d) Delhi - New Delhi
- 48 The planned city of India is
(a) Varanasi
(b) Auroville
(c) Hyderabad
(d) New Delhi
- 49 The capital of Orissa is
(a) Puri
(b) Cuttack
(c) Bhubaneswar
(d) Jabalpur
- 50 The capital of Arunachal Pradesh is
(a) Shillong
(b) Gauhati
(c) Itanagar
(d) Manipur
- 51 _____ is the youngest Indian state
(a) Sikkim
(b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Nagaland
(d) Bhutan
- 52 India has _____ states
(a) 16
(b) 32
(c) 22
(d) 23
- 53 Panaji is located in
(a) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
(b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Dadra & Nagar Haveli
(d) Goa, Daman & Diu
- 54 The most important temple for Sikhs is at
(a) Patalla

- (b) Amritsar
(c) Ludhiana
(d) Jullundur
55. McMahon line is an international boundary between
(a) France and Germany
(b) India and Pakistan
(c) India and China
(d) India and Bangladesh
56. 'Vidarbha' is the regional name for a part of
(a) Gujarat
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) None of the above
57. Kharif crops are raised during
(a) Winter
(b) Summer
(c) Spring
(d) Autumn
58. _____ has the largest acreage of wheat.
(a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Punjab
(c) UP
(d) Maharashtra
59. _____ is the largest producer of wheat.
(a) UP
(b) Punjab
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Haryana
60. _____ has the largest acreage under rubber.
(a) Kerala
(b) Karnataka
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Orissa
61. _____ is the largest producer of sugarcane
(a) UP
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Tamil Nadu
62. _____ is the largest producer of coconut.
(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka
(d) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
63. _____ is the largest producer of tobacco.
(a) Gujarat
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu
(d) West Bengal
64. _____ is the largest producer of tea in India.
(a) Assam
(b) West Bengal
(c) Tamil Nadu
(d) Kerala
65. The proportion of India's population depending totally on agriculture is _____ per cent.
(a) 70
(b) 50

- (c) 30
(d) None of the above
66. The largest jute producer in India is
(a) West Bengal
(b) Assam
(c) Bihar
(d) UP
67. The largest producer of cashewnut in the country is
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Karnataka
(c) Kerala
(d) Tamil Nadu
68. Floods and droughts are common in India because
(a) Monsoon rainfall is highly variable from year to year
(b) Monsoon rainfall is of short duration
(c) India is a large country
(d) India is a poor country
69. _____ is privately-owned.
(a) Bhilai Ispat Ltd, Bhilai
(b) Hindustan Steel Ltd, Durgapur
(c) Rourkela Ispat Ltd, Rourkela
(d) Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., Jamshedpur
70. Salem, Vijaynagar and Visakhapatnam have been selected for locating three new _____ plants.
(a) Cement
(b) Fertiliser
(c) Paper
(d) Steel
71. Paraffin is a by-product of
(a) Coke
(b) Petroleum
(c) Gasoline
(d) Kerosene
72. The first cotton mill in India was started in
(a) Mysore
(b) Bombay
(c) Calcutta
(d) Coimbatore
73. The aircraft industry at Bangalore is known as
(a) Aircraft Manufacturing Depot
(b) Airframe Factory
(c) Aero-engine Factory
(d) Hindustan Aircraft Limited
74. The first HMT factory was started at
(a) Bangalore
(b) Pinjore
(c) Kalemassery
(d) Hyderabad
75. Antibiotics are manufactured at
(a) Rishikesh
(b) Hyderabad
(c) Pimpri
(d) None of the above
76. The Indian Telephone Industries are located in
(a) Pinjore

- (b) Bangalore
(c) Kanpur
(d) None of the above
77. _____ iron and steel plant is financed by Russia.
(a) Rourkela
(b) Bhilai
(c) Durgapur
(d) Bhadravati



78. The height of Mt Everest is
(a) 2,900 m
(b) 8,848 m
(c) 6,378 m
(d) 11,075 m
79. Iron and steel works are found at
(a) Varanasi
(b) Chittaranjan
(c) Durgapur
(d) Asansol
80. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is located at
(a) Delhi
(b) Bangalore
(c) Madras
(d) Hyderabad
81. _____ is associated with the silk-weaving industry.
(a) Ludhiana
(b) Delhi
(c) Kancheepuram
(d) Bombay
82. _____ is associated with the cotton-textile industry
(a) Pune
(b) Ahmedabad
(c) Varanasi
(d) Ludhiana
83. Chota Nagpur Plateau is the heart of industrial India because
(a) It possesses rich coal deposits
(b) It is a big hub of transport
(c) It produces crops needed for industries
(d) None of the above
84. Korba is
(a) In Madhya Pradesh. A big public-sector aluminium plant has been set up there.
(b) In Andhra Pradesh. The fifth public-sector steel plant is being set up there
(c) A hill station in Tamil Nadu. It is

- famous for beautiful lakes
(d) In Maharashtra A new port is being developed there
- 85 Sindri fertiliser factory is located in
(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) West Bengal
(c) Karnataka
(d) Bihar
- 86 Bokaro is located in
(a) Punjab
(b) Bihar
(c) Gujarat
(d) Orissa
- 87 Jute mills are mainly located in
(a) Bombay
(b) Calcutta
(c) Madras
(d) Bangalore
- 88 The steel industry is located in
(a) Madras
(b) Chittaranjan
(c) Bhilai
(d) None of the above
- 89 Ship building industry is located at
(a) Madras
(b) Calcutta
(c) Visakhapatnam
(d) None of the above
- 90 Jamshedpur is located by the side of river
(a) Subarnarekha
(b) Damodhar
(c) Hooghly
(d) None of the above
- 91 Bombay is an important centre for
(a) Sugar industry
(b) Jute industry
(c) Cotton textile industry
(d) None of the above
- 92 Irrigation is practised in India because
(a) Wet crops are grown over large areas
(b) Rainfall is highly variable
(c) There are many rivers
(d) None of the above
- 93 Sambhar lake is located in
(a) Rajasthan
(b) Gujarat
(c) Jammu & Kashmir
(d) Madhya Pradesh
- 94 Diesel locomotive works are located at
(a) Mughal Sarai
(b) Madras
(c) Visakhapatnam
(d) Varanasi
- 95 Himalayan rivers are perennial because
(a) The region gets rainfall throughout the year
(b) They are fed by melting of snowfields during summer
(c) They have many tributaries
(d) None of the above
- 96 In respect of size India ranks
(a) 5th

- (b) 6th
(c) 7th
(d) 9th
- 97 _____ occupies the first place in literacy
(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Kerala
(c) West Bengal
(d) Maharashtra
- 98 The state owned Nepa newsprint factory is located in
(a) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) UP
- 99 _____ has the highest population density
(a) Kerala
(b) West Bengal
(c) Tamil Nadu
(d) UP
- 100 The growth of population is mainly due to
(a) Decline in the mortality rate
(b) Increase in birth rate
(c) Development of industries
(d) Application of modern techniques in agriculture
- 101 The highest urban population is found in
(a) Calcutta
(b) Bombay
(c) Bangalore
(d) Delhi
- 102 _____ coalfield is the largest producer of coal in India
(a) Raniganj
(b) Jharia
(c) Kothagudem
(d) Talcher
- 103 Neyveli lignite mine is located in
(a) Karnataka
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala
(d) UP
- 104 _____ is famous for its copper industry
(a) Varanasi
(b) Khetri
(c) Tarapur
(d) Titagarh
- 105 The chief petroleum-producing states of India are
(a) Assam and Gujarat
(b) Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan
(c) Madhya Pradesh and Assam
(d) Gujarat and Bihar
- 106 _____ leads in the production of uranium
(a) Kerala
(b) Bihar
(c) Tamil Nadu
(d) Orissa
- 107 The major producing area of iron ore in India is
(a) Singhbhum and Keonjhar

- (b) Kemman Gundi fields
(c) Lohare and Pipalganoni fields
(d) Salem and Tiruchirappalli fields
- 108 India has a good source of monazite in
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Bihar
(c) Kerala
(d) Gujarat
- 109 The ore of aluminium is
(a) Hematite
(b) Biotite
(c) Bauxite
(d) Lignite
- 110 Oil refining is done at
(a) Kanpur
(b) Barauni
(c) Kandla
(d) Masulipatnam
- 111 India's population is now over _____ million
(a) 400
(b) 500
(c) 600
(d) 700
- 112 The largest number of people are found in
(a) Bihar
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) UP
(d) West Bengal
- 113 India's urban population formed nearly _____ per cent of the total in 1981
(a) 14
(b) 30
(c) 20
(d) 10
- 114 The first nuclear power station in the country was commissioned in
(a) Gujarat
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Tamil Nadu
- 115 The first nuclear reactor in India is
(a) Apsara
(b) Cirus
(c) Zerlina
(d) Rana Pratap Sagar
- 116 India's first nuclear explosion was conducted at
(a) Pokharan
(b) Dhuvanan
(c) Champaran
(d) None of the above
- 117 Sutlej is a
(a) Religion
(b) Mountain
(c) River
(d) Fault
- 118 Badrinath is located on the banks of river
(a) Ravi
(b) Narmada
(c) Alaknanda

- (d) Jhelum
119. The source of River Ganges is
 (a) Gangotri
 (b) Manasarovar lake
 (c) Mahabaleswar
 (d) None of the above
120. The west-flowing river in peninsular India is
 (a) Narmada
 (b) Cauvery
 (c) Brahmaputra
 (d) Mahanadi
121. Calcutta airport is called
 (a) Dum Dum
 (b) Meenambakkam
 (c) Santa Cruz
 (d) None of the above
122. Black soils are favourable for cultivating
 (a) Cotton
 (b) Paddy
 (c) Wheat
 (d) Jute
123. The South Central Railway has its headquarters at
 (a) Bangalore
 (b) Mangalore
 (c) Secunderabad
 (d) Visakhapatnam
124. _____ is an international port
 (a) Hyderabad
 (b) Bombay
 (c) Bangalore
 (d) Patna
125. In India the first railway line was constructed between
 (a) Calcutta Madras
 (b) Bombay Thana
 (c) Delhi Calcutta
 (d) Madras Delhi
126. The Ganges does not pass through
 (a) UP
 (b) Bihar
 (c) West Bengal
 (d) Orissa
127. _____ is the world's largest wheat producer
 (a) The US
 (b) China
 (c) The USSR
 (d) India
128. The hydro-electric project constructed to harness the river Penyar is
 (a) Purely indigenous
 (b) US-aided
 (c) USSR-aided
 (d) Canada-aided
129. The new name of the Burmah Shell Refinery taken over by the Indian Government is
 (a) Hindustan Petroleum
 (b) Barauni Refineries
 (c) Bharat Refineries
 (d) Assam Refineries



130. Jog Fall is in the course of the river
 (a) Cauvery
 (b) Saraswati
 (c) Krishna
 (d) Godavari
131. Deposits of water like rain snow, etc in either liquid or solid form reaching the earth are called
 (a) Hailstorm
 (b) Thunder
 (c) Precipitation
 (d) Glacier
132. The headquarters of Southern Railway is at
 (a) Bombay
 (b) Olavakot
 (c) Madras
 (d) Secunderabad
133. _____ has highest population
 (a) UP
 (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Bihar
 (d) Maharashtra
134. The commodity for which India spends the largest amount to import is
 (a) Crude petroleum
 (b) Manufactured fertilisers
 (c) Iron and steel
 (d) Wheat
135. The artificial harbour along the west coast is
 (a) Madras
 (b) Kandla
 (c) Mormugao
 (d) Cochin
136. The country having common borders with the largest number of countries is
 (a) Brazil
 (b) The USSR
 (c) Zaïre
 (d) China
137. _____ is
 (a) Kandla
 (b) Bhavnagar
 (c) Porbandar
 (d) Navakhli
138. The biggest port of West Bengal is
 (a) Calcutta
 (b) Madras
 (c) Masulipatnam
 (d) Paradeep
139. Which is the world's longest river?
 (a) The Amazon
 (b) The Nile
 (c) The Ganga Jamuna
 (d) The Mississippi and Missouri
140. _____ is the world's biggest centre for gold mining
 (a) Johannesburg
 (b) Kalgoorlie
 (c) Kolar
 (d) Kuwait
141. The capital of Uganda is
 (a) Zomba
 (b) Kampala
 (c) Khartoum
 (d) Umtali
142. The capital of Egypt is
 (a) Alexandria
 (b) Victoria
 (c) Alberta
 (d) Cairo
143. Jute production is mainly in
 (a) The US
 (b) Bangladesh
 (c) India
 (d) Pakistan
144. The land of five rivers is
 (a) The east coast of Andhra Pradesh
 (b) The Malabar coast
 (c) The Coromandel coast
 (d) Punjab
145. Rubber is derived from
 (a) Chemicals of nitrogen
 (b) Fats of animals
 (c) Latex of plants
 (d) Fruit juice of plants
146. What is sericulture?
 (a) Cultivation of spices
 (b) Production of silk
 (c) Cultivation of grapes
 (d) None of the above
147. _____ may be called the 'Ruhr of India'
 (a) Chota Nagpur
 (b) Kanpur
 (c) Ahmedabad
 (d) Singhbhum
148. Panama Canal is a
 (a) Small channel connecting Europe and the British Isles
 (b) Small canal connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans
 (c) Small canal connecting great lakes with the Atlantic Ocean

- (d) None of the above
- 149 What do you mean by international trade?
 (a) Trade within the state
 (b) Trade between different nations
 (c) Trade on a very large scale
 (d) None of the above
- 150 The great one horned Indian rhino is found in
 (a) Corbett National Park
 (b) Kanha National Park
 (c) Kaziranga Game Sanctuary
 (d) Periyar Game Sanctuary
- 151 The revolution of the earth causes
 (a) Day and night
 (b) Seasons
 (c) Diastrophism
 (d) None of the above
- 152 _____ is the world's largest producer of sugar
 (a) Cuba
 (b) The Soviet Union
 (c) Brazil
 (d) India
- 153 Steep sloping roofed houses are characteristics of regions having
 (a) Heavy rains and snows
 (b) High temperatures and sunshine
 (c) Strong winds
 (d) Hilly terrain
- 154 The winter snowhouse of Eskimos is known as
 (a) Tupic
 (b) Igloo
 (c) Yurt
 (d) None of the above
- 155 The oldest iron steel mills are at
 (a) Bhilai
 (b) Durgapur
 (c) Rourkela
 (d) Jamshedpur
- 156 _____ ranks first in petroleum production
 (a) The US
 (b) The Soviet Union
 (c) Saudi Arabia
 (d) Kuwait
- 157 The staple food of Asians is
 (a) Coffee
 (b) Maize
 (c) Rice
 (d) Wheat
- 158 _____ is the world's most populated city
 (a) New York
 (b) Tokyo
 (c) Shanghai
 (d) Beijing
- 159 _____ is the world's most populated country
 (a) India
 (b) China
 (c) The US
 (d) None of the above

- 160 Four noble paths were outlined by
 (a) Jainism
 (b) Buddhism
 (c) Sikhism
 (d) Judaism
- 161 _____ is the most widespread religion
 (a) Christianity
 (b) Islam
 (c) Hinduism
 (d) Judaism
- 162 Rural settlements are associated with
 (a) Agriculture
 (b) Mining
 (c) Industry
 (d) None of the above
- 163 What is apartheid?
 (a) Inter mixture of races
 (b) A policy of segregation between whites and blacks
 (c) Establishment of white superiority
 (d) Universal suffrage
- 164 Dispersed settlements are found commonly in
 (a) Tamil Nadu
 (b) Kerala
 (c) Andhra Pradesh
 (d) Himachal Pradesh
- 165 The important transport animal in the deserts is
 (a) Camel
 (b) Donkey
 (c) Buffalo
 (d) Cow
- 166 _____ industry is located in Churk
 (a) Textile
 (b) Glass
 (c) Silk
 (d) Cement
- 167 The hydel project that produces maximum power is
 (a) Bhakra Nangal
 (b) Damodar Valley Corpn
 (c) Tungabhadra
 (d) Hirakud
- 168 Where is the National Defence College?
 (a) New Delhi
 (b) Dehra Dun
 (c) Khadakvasala
 (d) Bombay
- 169 The planet nearest to the sun is
 (a) Mars
 (b) Saturn
 (c) Venus
 (d) Mercury
- 170 Congo Basin partly comes under which type of climate?
 (a) Desert type
 (b) Tropical-monsoon type
 (c) Equatorial-monsoon type
 (d) None of the above
- 171 _____ is a Union territory
 (a) Patna

- (b) Chandigarh
 (c) Lucknow
 (d) Bhopal
- 172 London is situated on the
 (a) Moskava
 (b) Nile
 (c) Thames
 (d) Seine
- 173 Celestial bodies moving round the sun having a tail are called
 (a) Asteroids
 (b) Apogees
 (c) Comets
 (d) Meteorites
- 174 The largest river basin in the south is that of
 (a) Krishna
 (b) Cauvery
 (c) Godavari
 (d) Mahanadi
- 175 Kalahari desert is in
 (a) India
 (b) China
 (c) Africa
 (d) The USSR
- 176 _____ is famous for its petroleum industry
 (a) Digboi
 (b) Gwalior
 (c) Howrah
 (d) Sindri
- 177 The mouth of a volcano is called
 (a) Pipe
 (b) Crater
 (c) Hole
 (d) Door
- 178 Somnath temple is in
 (a) Darjeeling
 (b) Siliguri
 (c) Mysore
 (d) Patna
- 179 New York is situated on the banks of the
 (a) Mississippi
 (b) Hudson
 (c) Potomac
 (d) St Lawrence
- 180 Rabi crop is harvested during
 (a) August and September
 (b) October and November
 (c) June and July
 (d) March and April
- 181 _____ is not an international airport
 (a) Delhi
 (b) Cochin
 (c) Calcutta
 (d) Bombay
- 182 The longest dam is the
 (a) Bhakra-Nangal
 (b) Tungabhadra
 (c) Hirakud
 (d) Nagarjunsagar
- 183 Coimbatore is associated with
 (a) Coal mines
 (b) Rubber
 (c) Cotton textiles

(d) Oil factories

- 184 Which of the following statements is false?
 (a) Rameshwaram temple is in Tamil Nadu
 (b) Meenakshi temple is in Madurai
 (c) Lingaraja temple is in Bhubaneswar
 (d) Mahabaleswar temple is in Madras
- 185 White House is situated in
 (a) London
 (b) Washington D C
 (c) Moscow
 (d) New York
- 186 India's first rocket launching station is located in
 (a) Baroda
 (b) Thumba
 (c) Hyderabad
 (d) Delhi
- 187 Rameshwaram temple is in
 (a) Andhra Pradesh
 (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Tamil Nadu
 (d) Kerala
- 188 Percentage of India's population to that of the world is
 (a) 5
 (b) 10
 (c) 15
 (d) 20
- 189 Maximum woollen clothes are knitted in
 (a) Punjab
 (b) Gujarat
 (c) UP
 (d) Rajasthan
- 190 What is the circumference of earth?
 (a) 25 000 km approximately
 (b) 40 000 km approximately
 (c) 13 000 km approximately
 (d) 8 000 km approximately
- 191 Which is the brightest planet?
 (a) Venus
 (b) Mars
 (c) Jupiter
 (d) Mercury
- 192 Which is the largest planet?
 (a) Jupiter
 (b) Mercury
 (c) Mars
 (d) Saturn
- 193 _____ is known as 'Evening Star'
 (a) Saturn
 (b) Venus
 (c) Mercury
 (d) Jupiter
- 194 _____ was the first European to reach India via Cape of Good Hope
 (a) Vasco da Gama
 (b) Christopher Columbus
 (c) Marco Polo
 (d) Michael Anderson
- 195 What is the main reason for the

low crop yield per acre in India?

- (a) Poor soil
 (b) Less-developed technology
 (c) Unfavourable weather conditions
 (d) Natural calamities
- 196 _____ is a natural satellite of earth
 (a) Mars
 (b) Jupiter
 (c) Moon
 (d) Pluto



- 197 The Gateway of India is in
 (a) Cochin
 (b) Bombay
 (c) Visakhapatnam
 (d) Calcutta
- 198 In terms of value _____ leads in mineral production
 (a) Madhya Pradesh
 (b) Bihar
 (c) West Bengal
 (d) UP
- 199 _____ is the biggest state in India
 (a) UP
 (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Bihar
 (d) Madhya Pradesh
- 200 What is the correct order of states in descending order in coal production?
 (a) West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa
 (b) Bihar, Orissa, Assam
 (c) Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh
 (d) Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Bihar
- 201 Which group among the following is under public sector steel plants?
 (a) Bhilai, Jamshedpur, Bokaro
 (b) Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur
 (c) Rourkela, Bhilai, Jamshedpur
 (d) Salem

- (c) Rourkela, Bhilai, Jamshedpur, Salem
 (d) Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Durgapur, Salem

- 202 _____ top in copper production
 (a) Bihar and Rajasthan
 (b) Rajasthan and Orissa
 (c) Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal
 (d) UP and Bihar
- 203 Hindustan Shipyard is located at
 (a) Madras
 (b) Calcutta
 (c) Visakhapatnam
 (d) Bombay
- 204 Where is Meenakshi temple located?
 (a) Kenya Kumari
 (b) Hyderabad
 (c) Madurai
 (d) Calcutta
- 205 Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 (a) Konarak in Gujarat is famous for its Sun Temple with the biggest Buddha stupa
 (b) Khajuraho is famous for medieval Hindu temples
 (c) Sarnath is famous for its Buddha temple
 (d) Auroville is an international township near Pondicherry
- 206 What was the primary aim of building the Farakka Barrage?
 (a) To instal a giant hydroelectric project
 (b) To preserve and maintain Calcutta port and to improve the navigability of the Hooghly river
 (c) To prevent Bangladesh from being flooded in rainy months
 (d) To divert the Ganga waters to Bihar for irrigation
- 207 What is Sagar Samrat?
 (a) A newly-constructed ship in India
 (b) A tunnel for transporting petroleum products through the sea
 (c) India's first self propelled drilling ship anchored at Bombay High
 (d) A military vessel used in naval warfare
- 208 The world's largest peninsula is
 (a) India
 (b) Saudi Arabia
 (c) Siberia
 (d) None of the above
- 209 _____ is not a rabi crop
 (a) Wheat
 (b) Mustard
 (c) Gram
 (d) Rice

V G

Test of Reasoning

BY I R M

FOR BSRB CLERICAL CADRE EXAM

This section is designed to help those appearing in the BSRB (North-Eastern Region) Clerical Cadre Exam to be held this month.

Time 40 minutes

Scores 1 Give yourself one mark for each correct answer. 2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer 3 The rate your score as under:

Excellent 38-42 Very good 33-37 Good 29-32 Fair 25-28 Poor ... Below 25

DIRECTIONS For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers are given at the end of this supplement

- What number comes next in the series 7 25 61 121 ?
(a) 211
(b) 215
(c) 251
(d) 364
- Two trains A and B leave stations P and Q at the same time and move towards each other at 30 and 50 kmph respectively. When they meet it is found that train B has covered $4\frac{1}{2}$ km more than train A. Stations P and Q are—km apart
(a) 12
(b) 14
(c) 16
(d) None of the above
- Walking at a speed of $3\frac{1}{2}$ kmph a boy reaches his school 4 mins late. But when he increases his speed by one fourth he reaches school 2 mins early. How far is the school from his house?
(a) 750 m
(b) 1250 m
(c) 1750 m
(d) 2300 m
- A manufacturer makes two types of gadgets—A and B—and has three machines installed for this purpose. The time (in mins) required for each gadget on the machine is as under

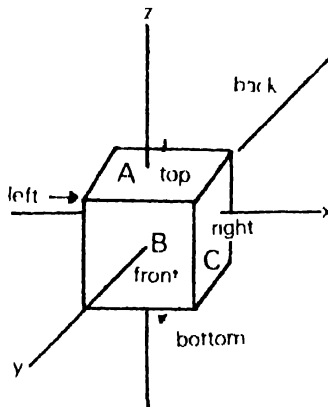
| Gadget | Machines | | |
|--------|----------|------|-----|
| | I | II | III |
| A | 24 | 36 | 12 |
| B | 12 | Zero | 18 |

Each machine is available for a maximum of 12 hrs in a day. If the profit margin on gadget A is Rs 3 and that on gadget B Rs 2, how many gadgets of each type should be manufactured in a day to derive the maximum profit?

- Gadget A—10, gadget B—30
 - Gadget A—15, gadget B—30
 - Gadget A—16, gadget B—32
 - None of the above
- 5 A and B can do in 60 days a piece of work which B and C take 40 days to complete. All the three work on

the first day. Thereafter, however, both A and C together absent themselves on every alternate day. In how many days will the work finish?

- 24 days
 - 36 days
 - 48 days
 - Can't be worked out
- 6 The number of twelfths in three wholes and five sixths is
- 42
 - 44
 - 46
 - 48



Directions: Questions 7 to 9 are based on the following. The above cube can be rotated about any of its three axes x, y or z. The rotation of the cube 90° about x in the clockwise direction will be denoted by " $\rightarrow x$ ", the rotation of the cube 90° about y in the anti-clockwise direction by " $\leftarrow y$ ", and the rotation of the cube 90° about z by " $\rightarrow z$ " or " $\leftarrow z$ ", respectively, depending on whether it is rotated in the clockwise or anti-clockwise direction.

If operation x is performed thrice, the whole operation will be indicated by " $\rightarrow x^3$ " or " $\leftarrow x^3$ ", depending upon the direction in which the operation is performed, if four times, as " $\rightarrow x^4$ " or " $\leftarrow x^4$ ". Likewise, " $\rightarrow xy$ " means two operations performed in the anti-

clockwise direction: first rotation of the cube 90° about x axis followed by its rotation by the same amount about y axis. Axis x passes through side C, axis y through B, and axis z through A.

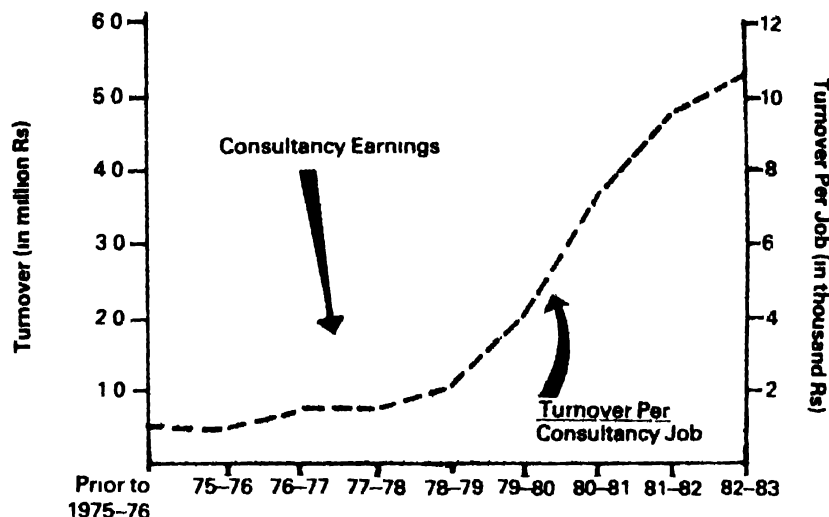
- After the operation " $\rightarrow x^3 y z$ ", where will face B be?
(a) Back
(b) Bottom
(c) Left
(d) Top
(e) Right
- Where was the face which is at the bottom after operations " $\rightarrow y^2 z^3$ " before the operation?
(a) Back
(b) Left
(c) Right
(d) Top
(e) Bottom
- After which of the following operations will face A come at the bottom?
(a) " $\rightarrow z^3 y x^3$ "
(b) " $\rightarrow z^3 y^2 x^4$ "
(c) " $\rightarrow z^3 y^2 x^3$ "
(d) None of the above

Directions: Questions 10 and 11 are based on the following. (1) All national level swimmers wear blue blazers, (2) None of the sportsmen from Gangtok wear blue blazers or take part in the marathon race held at national level, (3) If Raja is a national level swimmer, Rahim is a national level marathon runner.

- If the statements above are all true, which of the following must be true?
(a) Either Raja or Rahim wears a blue blazer
(b) If Raja wears a blue blazer he is a national-level swimmer
(c) None of the sportsmen from Gangtok are national level swimmers
(d) If Raja is a national level swimmer, Rahim does not wear a blue blazer
- The conclusion—"Raja is not a national-level swimmer"—could be validly drawn from the statements given above if it were proved that
I Raja does not wear a blue blazer, II Rahim is not a national-level marathon runner, III Raja is not a sportsman from Gangtok
(a) I only
(b) II only
(c) III only
(d) I and II
(e) I and III

Directions: Questions 12 to 16 are based on the following graph

CONSULTANCY AT BLUE LAND INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



- 12 In the graph the percentage increase in consultancy earnings over the preceding year was the highest in
 - (a) 1976-77
 - (b) 1978-79
 - (c) 1980-81
 - (d) 1981-82
- 13 The percentage increase in the turnover per job compared with the one in the preceding year was the highest in
 - (a) 1978-79
 - (b) 1979-80
 - (c) 1980-81
 - (d) 1981-82
- 14 In — Blue Land Institute of Technology undertook the maximum number of consultancy jobs
 - (a) 1976-77
 - (b) 1977-78
 - (c) 1978-79
 - (d) 1979-80
- 15 If the consultancy earnings during 1979-80 were 40% more than those shown in the graph and there being no change in average turnover per job the number of jobs undertaken by Blue Land Institute of Technology during that year must have been
 - (a) 725
 - (b) 875
 - (c) 925
 - (d) Can't be worked out due to insufficient data
- 16 In — consultancy earnings were closest to the average of the consultancy earnings for the period

- 17/5/76 to 1982/83 both years inclusive
 - (a) 1977-78
 - (b) 1978-79/1979-80
 - (c) 1980-81
 - (d) 1981-82/1982-83

Directions In questions 17 to 24 select the lettered choice that bears almost the same relation as exists between the capitalised words

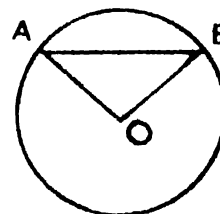
- 17 ABERRATION ECCENTRICITY
 - (a) kidnap release
 - (b) small large
 - (c) sophisticated charming
 - (d) ingenuous unsophisticated
- 18 NIGGARDIY PARSIMONIOUS
 - (a) catholic uncultured
 - (b) profligate epicurean
 - (c) materialistic philistine
 - (d) uxorious misogynist
- 19 JUDAS DECEIT
 - (a) teacher god
 - (b) pedant virtuoso
 - (c) athlete sublimite
 - (d) patriot sacrifice
- 20 PHLEGMATIC EXCITABLE
 - (a) complacent constant
 - (b) punctilious careful
 - (c) indefatigable tireless
 - (d) gullible shrewd
- 21 FUTILITARIAN OPTIMISTIC
 - (a) ugly adonis
 - (b) charming graceful
 - (c) gourmet food
 - (d) sycophant hypocritical
- 22 HYPOCHONDRIA ILLNESS
 - (a) amnesia digestion
 - (b) somnambulism sleepwalking

- (c) dipsomania eve-teasing
- (d) kleptomania sleeplessness
- 23 COMPUCTION WRONG DOING
 - (a) ennui inactivity
 - (b) demonstration laboratory
 - (c) crime punishment
 - (d) doctor medicine
- 24 VAPID REPULSIVE
 - (a) ascetic mountains
 - (b) catholic taciturn
 - (c) insipid boring
 - (d) pompous attractive

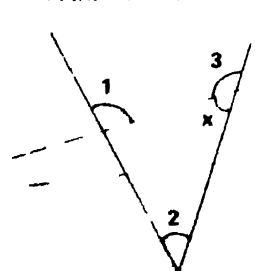
Directions Questions 25 to 34 contain two numbered statements Decide whether the data given is sufficient for answering the question Mark your answer thus

- A —if statement (1) alone is sufficient to answer the question but statement (2) alone is not
- B —if statement (2) alone is sufficient to answer the question but statement (1) alone is not
- C —if both statements together are required to answer the question but neither statement alone is sufficient
- D —if either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question
- E —if enough information is not given to answer the question

- 25 In circle O how many degrees are there in angle AOB?

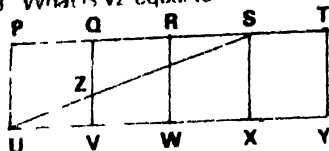


- (1) The diameter of the circle is 8 cm
- (2) Arc AB = 63 cm
- 26 What was the percentage decrease in the sale of the number of items at a store on one particular day?
 - (1) Sales decreased from Rs 1100 to Rs 1075 on a particular day
 - (2) The number of items sold on the particular day were 65
- 27 In the diagram below what is the measure of ?



- (1) $\angle 1 = 30^\circ$
- (2) $\angle 3 = 135^\circ$

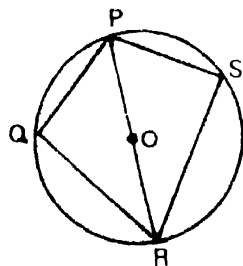
28 What is VZ equal to?



(1) PQVU, QRWV, RSXW and STYX are congruent rectangles

(2) $TY = 21$

29 In circle O, what is the area of the shaded portion?



(1) POR is the diameter of the circle and is equal to 8 cm

(2) PQRS is a cyclic quadrilateral and $PQ = QR$

30 For how much should a landlord get his house insured, if he wishes to recover the cost of the house and yearly premium in case of total loss?

(1) The house cost him Rs 95,000

(2) The yearly premium is 5%

31 What is the distance from P to R?

(1) P and Q are 12 cm apart

(2) Q and R are 10 cm apart

32 What could be the maximum score of X in any one of the three subjects, if his average score in the three subjects was 93?

(1) In no subject did his score exceed 111

(2) In no subject did he score less than 84

33 In a right-angled triangle, what is the length of the hypotenuse?

(1) The triangle is isosceles also

(2) One of the sides other than the hypotenuse is 6 cm

34 What is $x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$ equal to?

$$(1) x - \frac{1}{x} = 4$$

$$(2) x + \frac{1}{x} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

Directions Questions 35 to 40 are based on the following. An Indian, an Italian, a German and an American win the top four international awards given by the World Parliament in recognition of their contributions to the advancement of science in the service of mankind. One of them is an atheist, the second an agnostic, the third believes in Christianity, while the fourth

believes in Judaism, not necessarily in that order. Their names are Oscar, Peter, Quintal, and Romeo, not necessarily in that order.

(1) The one who believes in Christianity wins neither first nor second prize; (2) The German wins the first prize; (3) Romeo wins the second prize; (4) Oscar is an Indian; (5) The agnostic, i.e., the American, wins the fourth prize; (6) Peter believes in Judaism.

35 Who won the first prize?

(a) The atheist

(b) The scientist who believes in Judaism

(c) Romeo

(d) Oscar

36 Who believes in Christianity?

(a) The German

(b) The Italian

(c) The Indian

(d) The one who wins the

IN MY OPINION

CCTimes values your opinion. Of the flood of letters we received inviting your opinion for changing the supplement to full-size pages, 50 have qualified for a prize—an immensely readable book—from a draw of lots. We appreciate the interest you've taken in CCTimes and hope it will grow still more.

Winners

1 T Appa Rao, Kharagpur 2 Rakesh Jaiswal, Udaipur 3 V K Upadhyay, Indore 4 Mohsin Ali Khan, Hiraakud (Orissa) 5 Anand Shankar, Varanasi 6 V V Kulkarni, Hubli 7 V Naga Rajan, Madurai 8 Prem Sinha, Patna 9 M L N Rao, Calcutta 10 Ravindranath V, Baroda 11 Sanjay Minocha, Pili 12 A J Abdul Tamee, Madras 13 Anant Kumar Fio, Roorkee 14 Vin eeta Singh, Nasik 15 D R Garg, Patiala 16 Prakash Chandra, Ahmedabad 17 Pradeep Kumar, Gharaunda (Karnal) 18 Parmod Kumar Wadhwa, New Delhi 19 Pankaj Kumar Bhutani, Gulabpura (Rajasthan) 20 Subhas Mewar, Bombay 21 Rajiv Boolchand, New Delhi 22 Rohit Awasthi, Pathankot 23 Rajeev Kumar, Allahabad 24 Leo Lalit Chorana, Gauhati 25 Arun Kumar, Muzaffarpur 26 Mahesh Menon, Bombay 27 A Subhani, Patna 28 Sushil Kumar, Palghat 29 Pradeep Kumar Bhatt, Mathura 30 Anuj Srivastava, Allahabad 31 Vasin Iqbal Panhar, Jaipur 32 Ajay K Saxena, Chandausi (UP) 33 Amichand Aggrawal, Danpur Cantt (Patna) 34 Jayanta Nath, 24 Parganas 35 Mira A Shah, Bhavnagar 36 G Mahambare, Pune 37 Kishore H Sharma, Ahmedabad 38 Ravindra Kumar Amatya, Lucknow 39 Anurag Prashar, Lucknow 40 N Mahendran, Coimbatore 41 N Nagendra, Bangalore 42 Navdeep Sodhi, Ludhiana 43 Harjit Singh, New Delhi 44 A Arjunan, Tiruchy 45 Susanta Kr Som, Gauhati 46 K Sare Rama Murthy, Yanam 47 A T Kandaswamy, Madras 48 N Parthasarathy, Bangalore 49 Rawal Bhaskar Pune 50 K.A.V Kulkarni, Hubli City (Karnataka)

second prize

37. Which statement correctly lists the scientists in descending order of their prizes?

I Peter, the Indian, the atheist; II The Italian, the one who believes in Christianity, Oscar; III The atheist, the Indian, Quintal.

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) III only

(d) I and III

(e) II and III

38 Quintal is an/the

(a) Agnostic

(b) Atheist

(c) Italian

(d) German

(e) One who wins the third prize

39 Based on statements (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) only, which of the following may be deduced?

I Romeo is an Italian, II The American is Peter or Quintal, III Oscar wins the third prize

(a) I and II

(b) I and III

(c) II and III

(d) I, II and III

(e) Neither I, II nor III

40 On the basis of statements (1), (2), (3), (4) and (6) only, which of the following may be deduced?

I Either Oscar or Quintal (but not both) believes in Christianity II The atheist wins the first or second prize, III Peter is a German

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) I and II

(d) I, II and III

41 A man sells an article at a profit of 25% of the selling price. What is the ratio between his cost and the selling price?

$$(a) \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(b) \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(c) \frac{5}{4}$$

(d) Can't be worked out

42 A lake is surrounded by birds on all sides. A lotus flower is seen $\frac{1}{2}$ cubit above the water level. With the onset of wind, the lotus sinks in the water 2 cubits, away from its place, slowly. The water in the lake is—cubits deep.

$$(a) 2\frac{1}{4}$$

$$(b) 2\frac{3}{4}$$

$$(c) 2\frac{3}{4}$$

(d) Can't be worked out

Senior Observers Exam, Nov '82

BY K.R. RAJA LAKSHMI

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Questions published in this section appeared in the GENERAL KNOWLEDGE paper of the Senior Observers Examination held in November 1982. These are based on the candidates' memory as they are not allowed to take their question papers out of the examination hall. Though we have compiled these questions as close to the original as possible, we take no responsibility for any discrepancies.

DIRECTIONS For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers are given at the end of this supplement

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 Copenhagen is the capital of
(a) Denmark
(b) Finland
(c) Sweden
(d) Netherland | 10 It is necessary to know both longitude and latitude of a place in order to determine its
(a) Local time
(b) Standard time
(c) Altitude
(d) Location | (c) Hiroshima
(d) Pearl Harbour |
| 2 The White House is situated in
(a) The US
(b) The USSR
(c) Canada
(d) The UK | 11 The red blood corpuscles in the human body die after about — days
(a) 90
(b) 120
(c) 150
(d) 157 | 19 Santosh Trophy is associated with
(a) Cricket
(b) Football
(c) Tennis
(d) Hockey |
| 3 — is the largest producer of mica
(a) Bihar
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan
(d) West Bengal | 12 — is the gas used in soda water
(a) Carbon dioxide
(b) Methane
(c) Butane
(d) Oxygen | 20 Fatehpur Sikri was built by
(a) Shah Jehan
(b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir
(d) Aurangzeb |
| 4 — is the world's largest tea producer
(a) China
(b) India
(c) Sri Lanka
(d) Indonesia | 13 — was the inventor of the electric bulb
(a) Edison
(b) Galileo
(c) Otis
(d) Bell | 21 — is the best electrical conductor
(a) Copper
(b) Silver
(c) Iron
(d) Aluminium |
| 5 Houses in Kerala have sloping roofs because of
(a) High-velocity winds
(b) Sloping mountains and hills
(c) Heavy rains
(d) Vertical rays of the sun | 14 Bile is secreted by
(a) Liver
(b) Stomach
(c) Pancreas
(d) Intestines | 22 A High Court judge retires at the age of
(a) 58
(b) 60
(c) 62
(d) 65 |
| 6 The most densely-populated state in India is
(a) Bihar
(b) Kerala
(c) UP
(d) West Bengal | 15 The green colour of leaves is due to
(a) Etiolin
(b) Chlorophyll
(c) Iron
(d) None of the above | 23 — was the first woman cosmonaut
(a) Rula Fana
(b) Florence Nightingale
(c) Sally Ride
(d) Valentina Tereshkova |
| 7 The first general elections in India were held in
(a) 1948
(b) 1950
(c) 1952
(d) 1954 | 16 Barometer was invented by
(a) Einstein
(b) Boyle
(c) Newton
(d) Torricelli | 24 The Indian National Congress was founded by
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) Allan Octavian Hume |
| 8 Gastric juices are produced in the
(a) Liver
(b) Stomach
(c) Mouth
(d) Pancreas | 17 INSAT-1A was launched on April — 1982
(a) 4
(b) 6
(c) 8
(d) 10 | 25 Who wrote <i>India Wins Freedom</i> ?
(a) Ayub Khan
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Rajendra Prasad
(d) Maulana Azad |
| 9 The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the
(a) Planning Commission
(b) Election Commission
(c) Finance Commission
(d) Rajya Sabha | 18 The atom bomb was first dropped on
(a) Tokyo
(b) Nagasaki | 26 Vitamin D is produced in our body by
(a) The sun rays
(b) Green vegetables
(c) Oxygen
(d) Fresh fruits |
| | | 27 Who wrote <i>Ramcharitmanas</i> ?
(a) Kalidas
(b) Valmiki
(c) Surdas
(d) Tulsidas |
| | | 28 Who wrote <i>Alice In Wonderland</i> ?
(a) P G Wodehouse
(b) George Bernard Shaw
(c) T S Eliot
(d) Lewis Carroll |
| | | 29 The first king of Delhi Sultanate was
(a) Qutab-ud-din Aibak
(b) Ala-ud-din Khilji
(c) Babar
(d) Balban |

30. PRABASHI RAJAKUTUM IS WELL-KNOWN for
 (a) Badminton
 (b) Boxing
 (c) Lawn tennis
 (d) Table tennis
31. The average number of heart beats per minute in an adult is
 (a) 72
 (b) 86
 (c) 90
 (d) 92
32. The first reusable spacecraft sent up by the US was
 (a) Columbia
 (b) Soyuz
 (c) Kennedy
 (d) Challenger

33. KEN MERR was a
 (a) Briton
 (b) Russian
 (c) Frenchman
 (d) German
34. A camera forms a — image
 (a) Real erect
 (b) Real inverted
 (c) Virtual erect
 (d) Virtual inverted
35. Increase in pressure
 (a) Lowers boiling point of liquids
 (b) Raises boiling point of liquids
 (c) Has no effect on the boiling point
 (d) Reduces volume of liquids

ordinary life
 (d) archaeology lacks the romantic appeal of history

SYNONYMS

II Select the word which is nearly the same in meaning as the given word.

1. ADVANCE
 (a) succeed
 (b) delay
 (c) ignore
 (d) go forward
2. EUPHONY
 (a) discord
 (b) pleasant sound
 (c) racket
 (d) concert
3. DILEMMA
 (a) contract
 (b) puzzle
 (c) hard choices
 (d) complexity
4. EMPHATIC
 (a) important
 (b) basic
 (c) vital
 (d) forceful
5. PROFICIENT
 (a) profitable
 (b) deficient
 (c) capable
 (d) sufficient
6. ABDICATE
 (a) execute
 (b) renounce
 (c) kidnap
 (d) escape
7. ABHOR
 (a) annoy
 (b) loathe
 (c) displease
 (d) disapprove
8. SMUGNESS
 (a) stupidity
 (b) foolishness
 (c) shrewdness
 (d) complacency
9. CONGREGATE
 (a) assemble
 (b) join
 (c) return
 (d) migrate
10. DERIDE
 (a) display
 (b) entertain
 (c) mock
 (d) tell

ANTONYMS

III Select the word which is nearly the opposite of the given word.

1. ARROGANT
 (a) mild
 (b) lowly
 (c) humble
 (d) graceful

English

BY THE AARBEEES

FOR ASSTS' GDE, CDSE ...

This section will be of help to those appearing in the Clerical Cadre (BSRB North Eastern Region), Assistants' Grade and Combined Defence Services exams to be held this month, and Senior Observers and Central Excise, Income-tax Inspectors exams in November.

DIRECTIONS For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers are given at the end of this supplement

READING COMPREHENSION

I Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the best alternative

Archaeology, by drawing back the curtain which concealed the life of man during the half-a-million years before written records were kept, has given to our view of past ages a perspective which was entirely lacking when our knowledge was restricted to the comparatively limited time-span covered by written records. The archaeologist has unearthed materials far more intimately concerned with people's daily lives than are the documents of the historian. It is true that he cannot fire our imagination by the romantic appeal of famous names; he cannot, like the historian, marshal an impressive company of heroes and kings. Instead, he can tell us about people's houses, the pots from which they ate and drank, their weapons and implements. Such things bring him much nearer to the essential components of history than the historian. The historian is concerned mainly with a few outstanding individuals who focus our attention on single moments of history, but the archaeologist is interested in the multitude of ordinary folk who play anonymous but vital parts in the constantly unfolding drama of mankind's

development.

1. According to the author archaeology has
 (a) given more information about the past than history
 (b) added to the information already given by history
 (c) laid bare the pre-historic past
 (d) covered a longer period than history has
2. Archaeology serves as a better instrument than history in our understanding of mankind because it
 (a) deromanticises the past
 (b) does not deal with kings and heroes
 (c) gives us basic information about the pre-historic people
 (d) tells us a lot about unknown people
3. The main concern of the historian is with
 (a) single moments of history
 (b) written records
 (c) essential elements of human life
 (d) persons of extraordinary importance at certain points in time
4. According to the author
 (a) history has greater objectivity
 (b) archaeology gives us more colourful details about our past
 (c) history gives a better view of

2. DEPOSE

- (a) allow
- (b) permit
- (c) extend
- (d) retain

3. AMBIGUOUS

- (a) straight
- (b) explicit
- (c) positive
- (d) certain

4. EXTENUATE

- (a) compound
- (b) multiply
- (c) heighten
- (d) open

5. VIGILANT

- (a) asleep
- (b) careless
- (c) unconcerned
- (d) unmindful

6. MALIGNANT

- (a) beautiful
- (b) benevolent
- (c) growing
- (d) inventive

7. HYPOCRISY

- (a) sincerity
- (b) charity
- (c) honesty
- (d) crudity

8. TEMPORAL

- (a) early
- (b) final
- (c) spiritual
- (d) physical

9. SPONTANEOUS

- (a) laboured
- (b) planned
- (c) unnatural
- (d) thoughtful

10. ACERBITY

- (a) wit
- (b) happiness
- (c) geniality
- (d) simplicity

SPOTTING ERRORS

IV Spot the errors if any

- 1 Many a man was opposed to
a b c
the idea of making attendance in
d
the lectures compulsory No error
e
- 2 Because of the undoubted excess-
a
ive official formality prevalent in go
b
vernment offices you may not rece
c
ive a reply for much time No error
d e
- 3 Thanks to an insight and persistence
a b
of the local doctor, hundreds of
c

victims have been able to resume
d

normal life No error
e

4 When at last, we got to the theatre
a b
the much publicised play was
c d
already begun No error
e

5 I am sorry I did not know
a
you have left your coat here
b
when you came to see me last
c d
Thursday No error
e

6 I am wondering why are you
a b
tinkering with the wires you might
c d
get a shock No error
e

7 He promised he would do best he
a b
could to help me get a first
c d
No error
e

8 A lots of people go to the hill resorts
a b
during the summer vacation even
c
though it has become extremely
d
expensive to travel these days

WHAT ONE WORD?

Can you find the single word which will be a synonym for both the words in each pair that follows? For example the word that would be a common synonym to Sort and Benevolent is Kind. You should be able to supply 7 double-duty words for the remaining groups but 9 or more is excellent

- 1 Sort—Benevolent
- 2 Results—Belongings
- 3 Curtsy—Prow
- 4 Stays—Corpse
- 5 Railing—Duel
- 6 Tresses—Fastens
- 7 Dissertation—Try
- 8 Ray—Timber
- 9 Intersect—Peevish
- 10 Raise—Back
- 11 Eruption—Reckless
- 12 Calculate—Shape

Answers

- | | | | |
|----|--------|---|---------|
| 12 | Figure | 6 | Locks |
| 11 | Rash | 5 | Fence |
| 10 | Rear | 4 | Flamens |
| 9 | Cross | 3 | Bow |
| 8 | Beam | 2 | Effects |
| 7 | Easy | 1 | Kind |

From Reader's Digest Tests And Teasers

No error

- 9 The committee appointed to investigate into the said murder will
a b c
convene next week to further
d
discuss their strategy No error
e
- 10 What I did say was that just as
a b
meteorologists have classified
c
clouds so they have classified
winds No error
e

SELECTING WORDS

V At certain points in the following passage you are given a choice of three words, one of which fits the meaning of the passage. Choose the best word.

I envy the man who enjoys — [1 (a) some (b) the (c) a] trip by train. Such a man is — [2 (a) never (b) always (c) forever] in a hurry. He has all the — [3 (a) freedom (b) time (c) leisure] in the world. He plans his — [4 (a) strategy (b) time (c) routine] so thoroughly that there is enough — [5 (a) adjustment (b) capacity (c) margin] for unexpected developments, like a — [6 (a) slow (b) sudden (c) brief] downpour or a breakdown. On his — [7 (a) journey (b) trip (c) way] to the station no jumps or — [8 (a) unexpected (b) frustrated (c) calculated] drives. No struggle with the windows — [9 (a) or (b) and (c) nor] doors and latches. No arguments with — [10 (a) porters (b) employers (c) workers]

RECONSTRUCTING PASSAGES

VI In the following item the first and the last sentences (S1 and S6) have been given in the beginning. Sentences 2, 3, 4 and 5 have been jumbled and marked PQRS. Point out their correct order.

- S1 And then Gandhi came
S2 S3 S4 S5
S6 Political freedom took new shape then and acquired a new content.
- (P) Get off the backs of these peasants and workers, he told us, all you who live by their exploitation.
- (Q) He was like a powerful current of fresh air, like a beam of light, like a whirlwind that upset many things.
- (R) He spoke their language and constantly drew attention to them of their appalling conditions.
- (S) He did not descend from the top; he seemed to emerge from the masses of India.

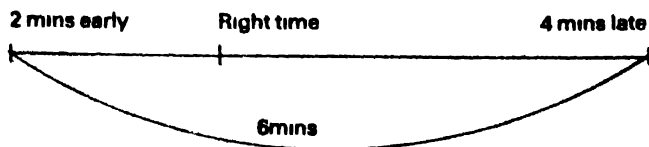
ANSWER KEY

GEOGRAPHY

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 (c) | 2 (d) | 3 (d) | 4 (b) | 5 (a) | 6 (c) |
| 7 (b) | 8 (b) | 9 (b) | 10 (d) | 11 (c) | 12 (b) |
| 13 (d) | 14 (b) | 15 (a) | 16 (d) | 17 (d) | 18 (c) |
| 19 (a) | 20 (c) | 21 (a) | 22 (d) | 23 (c) | 24 (c) |
| 25 (d) | 26 (c) | 27 (b) | 28 (b) | 29 (d) | 30 (b) |
| 31 (a) | 32 (c) | 33 (a) | 34 (a) | 35 (a) | 36 (a) |
| 37 (a) | 38 (d) | 39 (d) | 40 (a) | 41 (a) | 42 (b) |
| 43 (a) | 44 (d) | 45 (c) | 46 (a) | 47 (a) | 48 (b) |
| 49 (c) | 50 (c) | 51 (a) | 52 (c) | 53 (d) | 54 (b) |
| 55 (c) | 56 (c) | 57 (a) | 58 (c) | 59 (a) | 60 (a) |
| 61 (a) | 62 (b) | 63 (b) | 64 (a) | 65 (a) | 66 (a) |
| 67 (c) | 68 (i) | 69 (d) | 70 (d) | 71 (b) | 72 (c) |
| 73 (d) | 74 (a) | 75 (a) | 76 (b) | 77 (b) | 78 (b) |
| 79 (c) | 80 (b) | 81 (c) | 82 (b) | 83 (a) | 84 (a) |
| 85 (d) | 86 (b) | 87 (b) | 88 (c) | 89 (c) | 90 (a) |
| 91 (c) | 92 (a) | 93 (a) | 94 (a) | 95 (b) | 96 (c) |
| 97 (b) | 98 (c) | 99 (a) | 100 (a) | 101 (a) | 102 (a) |
| 103 (b) | 104 (b) | 105 (a) | 106 (b) | 107 (a) | 108 (c) |
| 109 (c) | 110 (b) | 111 (d) | 112 (c) | 113 (c) | 114 (b) |
| 115 (a) | 116 (a) | 117 (c) | 118 (c) | 119 (a) | 120 (a) |
| 121 (a) | 122 (a) | 123 (c) | 124 (b) | 125 (b) | 126 (d) |
| 127 (c) | 128 (c) | 129 (c) | 130 (b) | 131 (a) | 132 (c) |
| 133 (a) | 134 (a) | 135 (b) | 136 (b) | 137 (a) | 138 (a) |
| 139 (b) | 140 (a) | 141 (b) | 142 (d) | 143 (b) | 144 (d) |
| 145 (c) | 146 (b) | 147 (a) | 148 (b) | 149 (b) | 150 (c) |
| 151 (b) | 152 (d) | 153 (a) | 154 (b) | 155 (d) | 156 (b) |
| 157 (c) | 158 (c) | 159 (b) | 160 (a) | 161 (a) | 162 (a) |
| 163 (b) | 164 (b) | 165 (a) | 166 (d) | 167 (a) | 168 (a) |
| 169 (d) | 170 (b) | 171 (b) | 172 (c) | 173 (c) | 174 (c) |
| 175 (c) | 176 (a) | 177 (b) | 178 (c) | 179 (b) | 180 (d) |
| 181 (b) | 182 (c) | 183 (c) | 184 (d) | 185 (b) | 186 (b) |
| 187 (c) | 188 (c) | 189 (a) | 190 (b) | 191 (a) | 192 (a) |
| 193 (b) | 194 (a) | 195 (b) | 196 (c) | 197 (b) | 198 (b) |
| 199 (d) | 200 (c) | 201 (b) | 202 (a) | 203 (c) | 204 (c) |
| 205 (a) | 206 (b) | 207 (c) | 208 (b) | 209 (d) | |

TEST OF REASONING

- (a) i.e. 211 Series pattern is $2^3 - 1$ $3^3 - 2$ $4^3 - 3$ $5^3 - 4$
The next number should therefore be $6^3 - 5 = 211$
- (d) i.e. none of the above The correct answer is 18 km The ratio between the speed of the two trains is 3 : 5 During the time A covers 3 km B covers 5 km If the distance between P and Q is assumed to be 8 km it will be found that train B has covered 2 km more than train A by the time the two trains meet According to the question train B has covered $4\frac{1}{2}$ km more Therefore the distance between P and Q must be $\frac{8}{2} \times (4\frac{1}{2}) = 18$ km
- (c) i.e. 1750 m Increased speed will be $\frac{7}{7} + \frac{7}{8}$ kmph

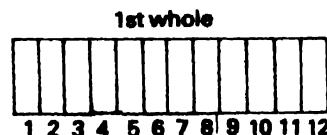


Assume distance from house to school to be 35 km (This figure of 35 km is taken to facilitate calculations. You can take any distance.) Time taken in the first case would be $\frac{35 \times 2}{7} = 10$ hrs and in the second case $\frac{35 \times 8}{35} = 8$ hrs Difference in

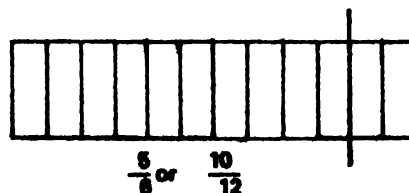
the time taken comes to 2 hrs, i.e., 120 mins, when we assume the distance between the school and house to be

35 km But actual difference in the time taken in the two cases according to the question is 6 mins only Therefore, distance between the school and the house must be $\frac{35 \times 6}{120}$ km or $\frac{35 \times 6}{120} \times 1000$ m = 1,750 m

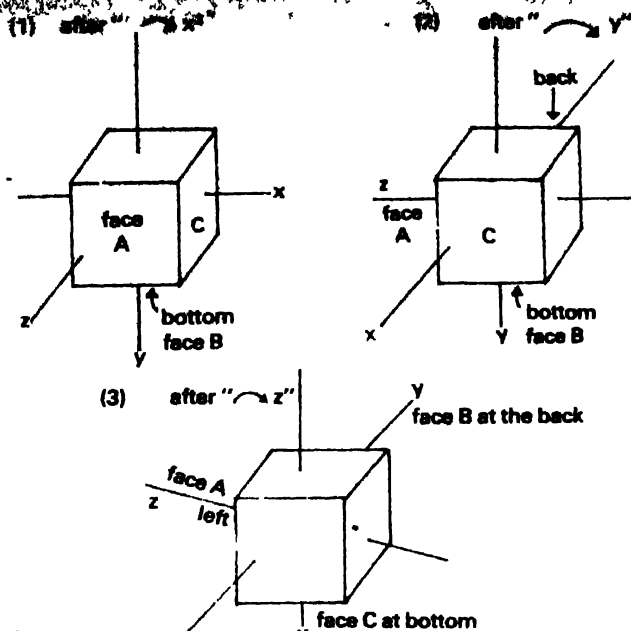
- (b), i.e. gadget A—15, gadget B—30 Suppose x gadgets 'A' and y gadgets 'B' will give the maximum profit Machines I, II and III will, therefore, devote 24x mins, 36x mins and 12x mins respectively to produce x number of gadgets A. Machines I and III will, therefore, be available for manufacturing of number of gadgets B for $(720 - 24x)$ mins and $(720 - 12x)$ mins, respectively, on one particular day since each machine is available for a maximum of 12 hrs To ensure maximum profit 12y must equal $720 - 24x$ and 18y equal $720 - 12x$ In other words, $\frac{720 - 12x}{18} = \frac{720 - 24x}{12}$ or $40 - \frac{2}{3}x = 60 - 2x$ or $4x = 60$ or $x = 15$ If $x = 15$, then $y = \frac{720 - 24 \times 15}{12}$ or $\frac{720 - 12 \times 15}{18}$, which is equal to 30
- (c) i.e., 48 days A and B, in 1 day, can do $\frac{1}{40}$ of the work while B and C, in 1 day, can do $\frac{1}{40}$ of the work A, B and C all work on the opening day, on the second day only B works In other words, work put in over a period of two days is equivalent to the work put in by A, two Bs and C in 1 day Since $A + 2B + C$ in 1 day do $(\frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{40})$, i.e., $\frac{1}{24}$ of the work the work will, therefore finish in 48 days
- (c), i.e., $46 \frac{3}{6} = \frac{23}{6}$ Therefore the number of twelfths in three wholes and five sixths will equal $\frac{23}{6} \times 12 = 46$
The diagram below will help you understand the solution speedily



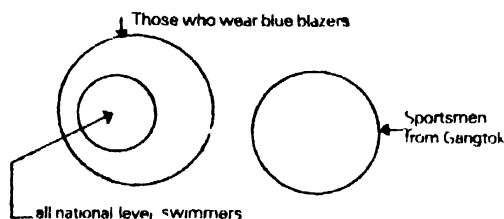
Each whole if divided into 12 parts will mean 36 parts Five sixths is the same as ten twelfths i.e.



- Therefore, three wholes and five-sixths equal 46
(a), i.e., back $\frac{1}{3} \times 3$ will bring face B to the bottom, face A to the front, and face C will remain where it was $\frac{1}{3} \times 3$ will bring face C to the front, face A to the left, and face B will remain at the bottom $\frac{1}{3} \times 3$ will take face B to the back The complete operation is shown diagrammatically on the next page



- 8 (d), i.e., top
 9 (b), i.e., $z^3 y^2 x^4$
 10 (c) i.e., none of the sportsmen from Gangtok are national level swimmers. The diagram below clarifies why (c) is correct



Choice (a) is obviously wrong. Statement 2 does not imply that nobody other than national level swimmers can wear blue blazers. Nor does it imply that all who wear blue blazers are national-level swimmers. Choice (b) is, therefore, wrong. Choice (d) is obviously wrong.

- 11 (d), i.e., I and II. All national-level swimmers wear blue blazers (I) and since Raja does not wear it, we can conclude that Raja is not a national-level swimmer. Further if A, then C means 'Not C', then 'Not A'. Therefore, it will be quite appropriate to conclude from II, read in conjunction with (3), that Raja is not a national-level swimmer. III is quite illogical.
 12 (a), i.e., 1976-77. Though the maximum increase took place during 1981-82, percentage-wise the highest increase took place during 1976-77. In 1975-76, consultancy earnings were Rs 0.75 million while in 1976-77, these were Rs 1.50 million, an increase of 100%. The percentage-wise increase in 1981-82 over 1980-81 was $\frac{1.5}{3} \times 100$, i.e., 50%.
 13 (d), i.e., 1979-80. Turnover per job in 1978-79 was Rs 2,000, while that in 1979-80 was Rs 4,000. Percentage-wise, it was a 100% increase.
 14 (c), i.e., 1978-79. The number of consultancy jobs, during each of the years mentioned can be worked out by dividing the total consultancy earnings by the turnover per job. $1976-77 = \frac{1.5m}{1.750}$, $1977-78 = \frac{2m}{1.750}$, $1978-79 = \frac{2.5m}{2.000}$, $1979-80 = \frac{2.5m}{4.000}$. The maximum number of consultancy jobs undertaken was, therefore, in 1978-79. A quick glance

at the graph will indicate that the maximum number of consultancy jobs undertaken will be during that year where the gap between the curves showing total consultancy earnings and that showing turnover per job is the widest. And this happens to be in 1978-79.

- 15 (b), i.e., 875. During 1979-80, consultancy earnings were Rs 2.5 million and turnover per job was Rs 4,000. 140% of 2.5 million is equal to $\frac{2.5 \times 7}{5} = 3.5$ million. Since there is no change in the turnover per job, the number of jobs undertaken under the assumed conditions would be $\frac{Rs\ 3.5\ million}{Rs\ 4,000} = 875$ jobs.
 16 (b), i.e., 1978-79/1979-80. Total consultancy earnings during the period 1975 to 1982 = Rs (0.75 + 1.50 + 2.00 + 2.50 + 2.50 + 3.00 + 4.50 + 4.50) million = Rs 21.25 million. Average of 8 years is therefore, $Rs\ \frac{21.25}{8}$ million = Rs 2.65 million approximately. This figure is closest to the consultancy earnings during 1978-79 and 1979-80.
 17 (d) i.e., ingenuous, unsophisticated. They are synonyms.
 18 (c), i.e., materialistic, philistine. They are synonyms. Philistine means a narrow-minded man—a man without liberal culture. A materialistic individual is narrow-minded. Niggardly and parsimonious mean stingy.
 19 (d), i.e., patriotic sacrifice. Judas was the disciple who betrayed Christ. Judas means infamous traitor. An infamous traitor is known for deceit in the same way as a patriot is known for sacrifice.
 20 (d), i.e., gullible, shrewd. Phlegmatic means one who does not get easily angered/agitated/excited. Gullible is a person who gets easily duped/fooled. They are antonyms.
 21 (a), i.e., ugly, adonis. Futile is a pessimist and a cynic who sees no particular point to anything in life. Adonis means extremely handsome, Greek-god type. The relationship is that of antonyms.
 22 (b), i.e., somnambulism, sleepwalking. A hypochondriac always imagines that he suffers from all sorts of diseases. A somnambulist sleepwalks. Other choices have no logical relationships. Amnesia is loss of memory. Dipsomania is compulsive drinking while kleptomania is compulsive stealing.
 23 (a), i.e., ennui, inactivity. Wrong-doing results in compunction, i.e., self-reproach, slight regret, inactivity results in ennui, i.e., a feeling of listlessness, weariness, boredom.
 24 (c), i.e., insipid, boring. Vapid means inane, insipid. Anything vapid is repulsive in the same way as anything insipid is boring. In fact, choice (c) merely gives the spirit of the relationship between capitalised words in another manner.
 25 "C", i.e., both statements together are required to answer the question but neither statement alone is sufficient to answer the question. To know the circumference of the circle, we need information contained in statement (1) and to find out the angle subtended by arc AB we need to know its length. $2\pi(4)^2\text{ cm} = 360^\circ$. Therefore, 6.3 cm will equal $\frac{360^\circ}{32\pi\text{ cm}} \times 6.3\text{ cm}$.
 26 "E", i.e., not enough information is available to answer the question. Statement (1) will tell us the percentage decrease in the sale proceeds, i.e., the amount in rupees, but gives no indication as to the drop in the number of items. Statement (2) is also incomplete to get the answer.
 27 "C", i.e., both statements together are required to answer the question. $x = 180 - 135 = 45^\circ$, $\angle 1$, which is 90° , must equal $\angle x + \angle 2$. In other words, $\angle 2$ must equal 45° also.
 28 "C", i.e., both statements together are required to answer

the question. Since the rectangles are congruent, $TY = SX = RW = QV = PU$, also, $UV = VW = WX = XY$. SX , which is 21, becomes zero over a uniform horizontal distance of 3 equal units, i.e., UV, VW , and WX . Distance VZ must, therefore, equal $\frac{21}{3} = 7$ or $21 - 2 \times 7 = 21 - 14 = 7$

29 "E", i.e., not enough information is available to answer the question

30 "C", i.e., both statements together are required to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient. If Rs x is the amount for which the house is insured, then the cost of the house plus premium paid on the insured value must equal the insured value. In other words, $95,000 + \frac{x}{20}$

must equal x or x must be $\frac{20 \times 95,000}{19} = \text{Rs } 1,00,000$.

Alternatively, you should think like this: Rs 95,000 must represent 95% of the value for which the house is insured. Therefore, value for which the house should be insured must equal $\frac{100}{95} \times 95,000 = \text{Rs } 1,00,000$.

31 "E", i.e., not enough information is available to answer the question. Since we do not know the direction at which point R is lying with respect to P or Q, we cannot find out the distance from P to R.

32 "D", i.e., either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question. Statement (1) is giving the answer straightaway. Since his average score in the three subjects was 93, his total score must have been 279. Assuming that in the two subjects he scored 84 each as set out in statement (2), his maximum score in any one of the three subjects would be $279 - 168 = 111$.

33 "C", i.e., both statements together are needed to answer the question. Statement (1) tells us that the two sides other than the hypotenuse are equal. Since we know the measure of these two sides as indicated in statement (2), we can find out the length of the hypotenuse, which is $\sqrt{6^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{72} = 6\sqrt{2}$.

34 "D", i.e., either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question. Statement (1), i.e., $x - \frac{1}{x} = 4$ means $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 16$ or $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 18$. $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} + 2x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = 324$ or $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 322$. Statement (2) gives us $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 20$ or $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 18$ or $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} + 2 = 324$ or $x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} = 322$.

Note Questions 35 to 38 can be answered speedily if the statements given in the setting are tabulated as shown below. The underlined entries in the table, though not directly stated, can be inferred logically from the available information by a process of simple reasoning.

| Prize | Nationality | Religious belief | Name |
|-------|-------------|------------------|---------|
| 1 | German | Judaism | Peter |
| 2 | Italian | Atheist | Romeo |
| 3 | Indian | Christianity | Oscar |
| 4 | American | Agnostic | Quintal |

35 (b), i.e., the scientist who believes in Judaism

36 (c), i.e., the Indian

37 (c) or III only, i.e., the atheist, the Indian, Quintal

38 (a), i.e., Quintal is an agnostic

39 (d), i.e., I, II, and III may be deduced. Tabulating the information given in statements (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6), only, we get the following picture

| Prize | Nationality | Religious belief | Name |
|-------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. | German | | Peter/Quintal |
| 2. | Italian | | Romeo |
| 3. | Indian | | Oscar |
| 4. | American | Agnostic | Peter/Quintal |

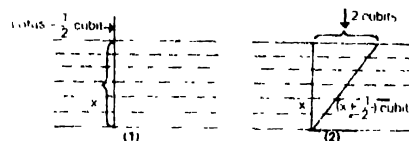
40 (c), i.e., I and II may be deduced. Summarising the information contained in statements (1), (2), (3), (4), and (7), the following picture emerges:

| Prize | Nationality | Religious belief | Name |
|----------|-------------|------------------|-------|
| 1. | German | | Romeo |
| 2. | | Christianity | |
| 3. or 4. | | Judaism | Peter |

According to the above table, it is clear that Romeo does not believe in Christianity. Since according to statement (7), Peter believes in Judaism, it is correct to infer that either Oscar or Quintal believes in Christianity (I). Since the person who believes in Christianity wins neither the first nor the second prize, it leaves the atheist, the agnostic, and the person who believes in Judaism to win the first or the second prize. Taking into account the ambiguities that arise from the incomplete information, we can say that statements I and II may be deduced.

41 (a), i.e., $\frac{3}{4}$. If SP is 100, profit would be 25. In that case CP would be 75. The ratio between cost and selling price will, therefore, be $\frac{75}{100}$, i.e., $\frac{3}{4}$.

42 (c), i.e., $3\frac{3}{4}$ cubits. A cubit was an ancient measure of length: 18 to 22 inches. Look at the diagrams below. Diagram (1) shows the position of the lotus before the onset of wind. Diagram (2) shows the position of the lotus with the onset of wind. Assume that the depth of the lake is x cubits.



From diagram (2), it is clear that $(x + \frac{1}{2})^2$ must equal $(x)^2 + (2)^2$

In other words, $x^2 + \frac{1}{4} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = x^2 + 4$, or $x = 4 - \frac{1}{4} = 3\frac{3}{4}$ cubits

SENIOR OBSERVERS EXAM, NOV '82

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) |
| 19. (b) | 20. (b) | 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (a) | 27. (d) | 28. (d) | 29. (a) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (a) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (a) | |

ENGLISH

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| I | 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | | |
| II | 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) |
| | 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) | | |
| III | 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) |
| | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) | | |
| IV | 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) |
| | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (e) | | |
| V | 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) |
| | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) | | |
| VI | QSRP | | | | | |

HOW TO WRITE A PRECIS

BY RAGHU BHATNAGAR & RAJUL BHARGAVA

A **precis** is a restatement in shorter and clear form of the chief ideas, points, etc. of a piece of prose. The aim is to present the essential facts with clarity and brevity without any attempt at elaboration.

Difference between a precis and a summary

According to the dictionary there is no difference between the two. However, many examining bodies make a formal distinction restricting the word 'precis' to mean a version which is about one-third the length of the original and written in reported speech. A summary, on the other hand, could be any length depending upon the requirements of the situation. Also, a summary need not be as highly controlled and structured as a piece of writing as a precis.

Two basic requirements

The most essential thing is a full and clear understanding of what the passage is about and its main content. Comprehension is a vital step to precis writing. Another basic requirement is the ability to rewrite the main points of the passage briefly, clearly and accurately.

Method and general principles

As part of comprehension, noting down the essential points or skeletonising the passage helps the student to see whether and to what extent rearrangement is necessary. After it has been done, the student has to apply the two basic tools of **compression**.

1. Suppression which are in fact two sides of the same coin, both aiming at making a shorter version of the original. Compression can be both of words and of ideas.

Compression of words

(a) By vocabulary

(i) He is one of those persons who treats people suffering from certain diseases by the manipulation of the bones and muscles. → He is an osteopath.

(b) By ellipsis (leaving out words)

(i) I shall buy a car if it is necessary for me to do so. → I shall buy a car if necessary.

(ii) You must continue typing, however tired you may be. → However tired, you must continue typing.

(c) By shorter construction

(i) As we had been exhausted by the

work we had a short rest. → Exhausted by the work, we had a short rest.

Compression of ideas

(a) By generalisation

(i) Germans, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Scandinavians, the Dutch and the Swiss usually know at least one foreign language. → Most Europeans usually know at least one foreign language.

(b) By selection and rejection

(i) The wanted man, who wore a silk necktie and gold rimmed spectacles disappeared from view. → The wanted man disappeared from view.

(The original sentence contains three separate facts: the wanted man wore a silk necktie - he wore gold rimmed spectacles - he disappeared from view. Of these the first two can easily be omitted as they only give some additional information about the wanted man.)

(ii) Most weekends in the year the two brothers went cycling, but now and then they went fishing for a change. On one of their cycle rides the elder brother, senior by some 10 years, crashed into a stationary truck and had to be taken to hospital. → Most weekends in the year the two brothers went cycling. On one of their cycle rides the elder brother crashed into a stationary truck and had to be taken to hospital.

(It is not difficult to see that, but now and then they went fishing for a change, and senior by some 10 years, are the two parts which can be easily rejected since they do not contain any essential information.)

(iii) The other day I met a man who maintained that both tea and coffee are harmful to human health and should be never drunk more than a cup at a time. After a couple of days I saw him again, this time sitting in a restaurant, where I often went for an afternoon cup of tea in a far corner, three tables away from me. He had a big teapot in front of him and within the brief space of 10 minutes I saw him gulp three cups of tea. It is obvious that most people do not practise what they preach. → Most people do not practise what they preach.

(Here we have a lot of illustrative or elaborative detail and if asked to reduce the whole passage to approximately

eight words, we can safely omit everything except the main point made by the author as our precis.)

Let us now attempt a precis of the main points we have stated above for reducing the length of a given passage.

We can shorten a piece of writing by substituting words or phrases for clauses and sentences by combining two or more sentences into one, using the shortest possible linkers like *because* though yet however etc. by omitting figurative language, repetitions, elaborations and illustrations wherever possible and by retaining the main facts and ideas of the original passage in plain language, ensuring that the precis is approximately one-third the length of the original.

Example

We will now take up a passage and illustrate the step by step process of making its precis.

1. Citizen's high job far beyond voting, paying taxes, sitting on a jury and the other duties expected by a nation from its members. 2. Properly conceived it involves all a man's actions which touch his fellow citizens and affect the health and well-being of the State. It is almost co-extensive with his duty to his neighbour. 3. It includes everything which the law requires but also many duties about which it is silent and which are left to the individual conscience. 4. It is not passive, not mere abstention from unbecoming conduct. 5. It is active. 6. We regard the man who holds aloof from public duties not as quiet but as useless. 7. Public life is a situation of power and energy; he trespasses against his duty who sleeps upon his watch. 8. Well as he that goes over to the enemy. 9. The ideal state is one where every citizen is determined to be a part of the community to share its burdens, to put its interest before his own, to sacrifice if need be his own welfare, convenience, time and money to that of the machine of which no part is idle or inefficient, none rusted, broken or ill-fitting, in which each pulley and cog takes up its full share of the load and plays its part in the swift and smooth running of the whole. 10. A man who evades his taxes is so far a bad citizen, but so is one who, in giving a vote for Parliament, thinks only of his private interests, or is too indifferent or lazy to vote at all. So is the bad employer whose treatment of his employees is not only a breach of the moral law but adds to the social problems of the country, so are profiteers and the traders and clients of the black market, so are workmen who strike for some private interest when the existence of their country is at stake, so is the man who would be useful in local government but evades the burden, not because he cannot but because he will not spare the time.

The first step is understanding the main points or 'skeletonising' the passage. If we read it intelligently, we will easily discover that it contains three distinct though interrelated parts. The first

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|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Deposit (Rs.) | Term | Total Earning (Rs.) |
| 125 00 p m | 1st 120 months | 27 215 00 |
| 27 000 00 | Kuber Yojna during 2nd 120 months | 79 970 00 |
| 125 00 p m | 2nd 120 months | 27 215 00 |
| Total | | 1 07 135 00 |

Interest rate subject to Reserve Bank's directive

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UCOBANK through UCOPLAN
UCOPLAN is not a savings scheme but a unique multiple - interest earning formula

You save what you can, and UCOBANK will chart out your deposits on to rewarding avenues

Read how a simple saving of Rs 125 a month can earn you more than Rupees One Lakh in 20 years Through UCOPLAN. At UCOBANK



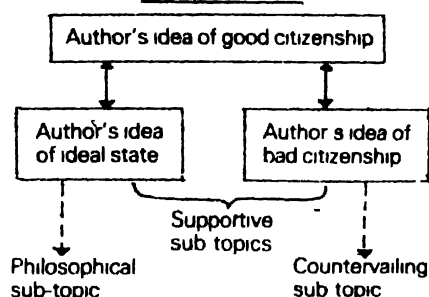
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passage from the beginning of the passage to 'who sleeps upon his watch as well as he that goes over to the enemy'. The second, from 'the ideal state is one' to 'swift and smooth running of the whole'. And the third from 'a man who evades his taxes' to the end of the passage.

The above division automatically yields three main ideas—the author's ideas of good citizenship, ideal state and bad citizenship. How does one get to know it? Initially, the search should be for the topic sentence, which in a large number of cases, including the present one, is the very first sentence of the passage. Thereafter, one has to look out for supportive props which can be looked upon as sub-topics. In the pre-

MAIN TOPIC-1



passage, the idea of good citizenship, is further clarified and made precise by reference to the rather philosophical idea of the ideal state and the countervailing (counter-balancing) idea of bad citizenship.

The structure of the passage can thus be graphically represented as in Main Topic 1.

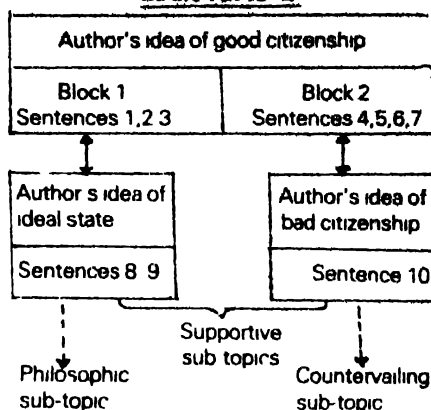
It follows that the author has adopted the strategy of expressing his views on who is a good citizen by first telling the reader about the need for having not a narrow but a comprehensive view of citizenship, and then by making citizenship a part of what constitutes an ideal state as well as by sharply distinguishing it from the negation or violation of the principles of good citizenship.

Once we have understood the theme of the passage and the strategies the author has used for developing it, it remains for us to apply the tools of selection and rejection or compression and suppression, in order to be able to restate the basic ideas in one-third the length of the original. Let us examine the passage from this point of view (see table below).

The above exercise enables us to slightly modify the earlier graphic representation of the structure of the

passage

MAIN TOPIC-2



It is easy now to see how the precis has been arrived at through the omission of all that is inessential in the original text. For example, we have completely eliminated the analogy contained in the sentence 'It is a machine running of the whole' (sentence 9). Similarly, we have made use of generalisation in relation to the last sentence of the passage 'a man who evades spare the time' (sentence 10).

You might like to apply the techniques tried here to a few representative passages in order to master them.

| TEXT | CONTENT | PRECIS |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Sentence 1
Citizenship members

Sentence 2
Properly conceive his
neighbour
Sentence 3
It includes conscience | Comprehensive view of citizenship | Citizenship is a comprehensive concept. It includes all actions which directly or indirectly contribute to the social good and well-being of the state and goes far beyond the expressly stated prescriptions of law. A good citizen often acts following the dictates of his conscience. |
| Sentence 4
It is not conduct

Sentence 5
It is active.
Sentence 6
We regard useless
Sentence 7
Public life the enemy | Citizenship—an active principle | |
| Sentence 8
The ideal state money
to it

Sentence 9
It is a machine the whole | Citizenship and the ideal state | |
| Sentence 10
A man who evades
spare the time | Qualities of a bad citizen | Likewise, any activity, be it social or private, which harms the interests of the community or the country by placing the interest higher than that of society, makes for bad citizenship. |

GEOGRAPHY

(Continued from page 33)

Kurukshetra (Haryana) Here the great battle, Mahabharata, was fought between the Kauravas and the Pandavas.

Ludhiana (Punjab) Known for its woollen hosiery industry

Lumbini (Nepal). Birthplace of Gautam Buddha.

Madurai (Tamil Nadu) Famous for Meenakshi temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Mahabaleshwar: Health resort and principal hill station of Maharashtra

Mahabalipuram Near Madras, famous for rock-cut temples, figures, etc

Mathura. A holy city in UP, birthplace of Lord Krishna, Hindu temples

Meenakshi temple: Famous Hindu temple in Madurai

Mirzapur (UP) Known for carpets, brassware and lac industry

Murshidabad Known for silk and ivory carvings, gold and silver embroidery

Nagda (Madhya Pradesh). Known for rayon silk industry

Nalanda (Bihar). Seat of ancient Nalanda University

Nasik (Maharashtra) Known for Government Security Press

Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh) Known for government-owned newsprint factory

Nilgiris Mountain range in Tamil Nadu, known for tea plantations

Ootacamund (Tamil Nadu) A hill station. Photo films are manufactured here

Panipat (Haryana) Scene of three successive historical battles in 1526, 1556 and 1761 A.D

Panna (Madhya Pradesh) Known for diamond mines

Perambur (Tamil Nadu) The Integral Coach Factory is located here

Pichola Lake. A well-known man-made lake in Udaipur (Rajasthan) In the middle of the lake, there is a palace which has now been converted into a hotel by the Maharaja of Udaipur

Pimpri (Maharashtra) Known for penicillin factory

Pondicherry Formerly a French possession, now a Union territory Aurobindo Ashram is established here

Porbunder (Gujarat) Birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi

Puri (Orissa) Famous for Jagannath temple, a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus

Pantnagar (UP) Known for the agricultural university

Qutab Minar Located in Delhi, it is the highest minar in the world It was built by Qutab-ud-Din Aibak

Ragbir (Bihar) Place of pilgrimage for the Buddhists.

Raj Ghat On the banks of Jamuna in Delhi, samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi

Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu) A place of Hindu pilgrimage.

Rana Pratap Sagar (Rajasthan): Atomic power plant.

Pushkar (Rajasthan). Famous for ancient temples of Brahma.

Pokhran (Rajasthan): On May 18, 1974, India carried out its first nuclear test here.

Raniganj (West Bengal): Coal-mining

LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES

| Location | State | Industries |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Alwaye | Kerala | Rare earths |
| Avadi | Tamil Nadu | Heavy vehicle |
| Ahmedabad | Gujarat | Textiles |
| Aligarh | UP | Locks |
| Ankleshwar | Gujarat | Oil |
| Bangalore | Karnataka | Machine tools/aircraft |
| Bhopal | Madhya Pradesh | Heavy electricals |
| Bhilai | Madhya Pradesh | Steel |
| Barauni | Bihar | Oil |
| Bokaro | Bihar | Steel |
| Batanagar | West Bengal | Shoes |
| Chittaranjan | West Bengal | Locomotives |
| Dhariwal | Punjab | Woollen |
| Digboi | Assam | Oil |
| Durgapur | West Bengal | Steel |
| Firozabad | UP | Glass |
| Guntur | Andhra Pradesh | Cotton |
| Hospet | Karnataka | Steel |
| Jamshedpur | Bihar | Steel |
| Jharia | Bihar | Coal |
| Korba | Madhya Pradesh | Aluminium |
| Kiriburu | Bihar | Iron-ore |
| Katni | Madhya Pradesh | Cement |
| Kalol | Gujarat | Fertiliser |
| Kandla | Gujarat | Fertiliser |
| Khetri | Rajasthan | Copper |
| Ludhiana | Punjab | Hosiery |
| Madurai | Tamil Nadu | Hosiery |
| Mettur | Tamil Nadu | Aluminium |
| Nepanagar | Madhya Pradesh | Newsprint |
| Neyveli | Tamil Nadu | Lignite |
| Nunmati | Assam | Oil |
| Nangal | Punjab | Fertiliser, heavy water |
| Nagda | Madhya Pradesh | Textile, railway |
| Perambur | Tamil Nadu | Coaches |
| Pimpri | Maharashtra | Antibiotics |
| Pipri | UP | Power-generation |
| Rourkela | Orissa | Steel |
| Raniganj | West Bengal | Coal |
| Ranchi | Bihar | Heavy engineering |
| Ranipur | UP | Heavy electricals |
| Renukoot | UP | Aluminium |
| Sindri | Bihar | Fertiliser |
| Titagarh | West Bengal | Paper |
| Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | Ship-building |
| Uttarpura | West Bengal | Automobile |
| Kolar | Karnataka | Gold |
| Jogindernagar | Himachal Pradesh | Power-generation |
| Salem | Tamil Nadu | Steel |

centre.

Red Fort: Red-stone fort built by Shah Jahan in Delhi

Rishikesh (UP). A place of Hindu pilgrimage-an antibiotics plant has been set up here.

Rourkela (Orissa): Steel plant and fertiliser factory.

Sabarmati (Gujarat). Known for Harijan Ashram founded by Mahatma Gandhi.

Sambhar: Salt lake in Rajasthan.

Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh): Famous for the largest and the most well-preserved Buddhist stupa.

Sarnath (UP): A famous place of Buddhist pilgrimage in India In the Deer Park of Sarnath, Gautam Buddha preached his first sermon. Also located here is the famous Ashoka Pillar

Seerapattanam (Karnataka): Capital of old Mysore State during the rule of Tipu Sultan. The Fourth and the last Mysore War was fought here. Tipu Sultan died here fighting

against the British forces.

Sevagram (Maharashtra): Near Wardha. Known for the Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi.

Shanti Vana. Near Raj Ghat in Delhi; late PM Jawaharlal Nehru was cremated here.

Sikandara(UP). Near Agra; tomb of Akbar

Sindri (Bihar): Fertiliser factory.

Singareni (Andhra Pradesh): Famous for coal mines.

Singhbhum (Bihar): Principal copper-mining centre in India.

Somnath Temple: In the extreme south of Kathiawar; destroyed by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni in 1025 A.D.

Sunderbans (West Bengal): Largest delta in the world.

Taj Mahal: The white marble mausoleum built at Agra (UP) by Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

Tanjore (Tamil Nadu): Famous for museum, temples and library.

Tatanagar: In Jamshedpur (Bihar); famous

LIST OF IMPORTANT PLANTS/FACTORIES

| <u>Plant/Factory</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>State</u> | <u>Plant/Factory</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>State</u> |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Integral Coach Factory | Perambur | Tamil Nadu | (v) Digboi | Assam | |
| Explosives Factory | Gambia | Bihar | (vi) Trombay | Maharashtra | |
| National Newsprint & Paper Mills | Nepanagar | Madhya Pradesh | (vii) Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | |
| Hindustan Cables Factory | Rupnarainpur | West Bengal | (viii) Mathura | UP | |
| Indian Telephone Industries | Bangalore | Karnataka | | | |
| Machine Tools Prototype Factory | Ambamath | Maharashtra | | | |
| Antibiotic factories | i. Rishikesh | UP | | | |
| | ii. Pimpri | Maharashtra | | | |
| Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd | Bangalore | Karnataka | | | |
| Aircraft Manufacturing Depot | Kanpur | UP | | | |
| Heavy Machinery Plant | Ranchi | Bihar | | | |
| Raw Film Project | Ootacamund | Tamil Nadu | | | |
| Watch Factory (HMT) | Bangalore | Karnataka | | | |
| Security Paper Mills | Hoshangabad | Madhya Pradesh | | | |
| Bharat Electronics | Jalahalli (Bangalore) | Karnataka | | | |
| Hindustan Aluminium | Renukoot | UP | | | |
| <u>Heavy electrical units:</u> | Bhopal | Madhya Pradesh | | | |
| | Hyderabad | Andhra Pradesh | | | |
| | Ranipur | UP | | | |
| | Tiruverumbur | Tamil Nadu | | | |
| <u>Automobile units:</u> | | | | | |
| (i) Premier Automobiles (Bombay—Premier President) | | | | | |
| (ii) Hindustan Motors (Calcutta—Ambassador) | | | | | |
| (iii) Maruti Udyog (Gurgaon—Maruti) | | | | | |
| <u>Shipyards</u> | | | | | |
| Hindustan Shipyard | (i) Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | | | |
| | (ii) Cochin | Kerala | | | |
| Garden Reach Workshop | Calcutta | West Bengal | | | |
| Mazagon Dock | Bombay | Maharashtra | | | |
| (Under construction) | | | | | |
| <u>Atomic energy stations or nuclear-power projects:</u> | | | | | |
| | (a) Rana Pratap Sagar | Rajasthan | | | |
| | (b) Tarapur | Maharashtra | | | |
| | (c) Kalpakkam | Tamil Nadu | | | |
| | (d) Narora | UP | | | |
| | (e) Kakrapar | Gujarat | | | |
| <u>Oil refineries:</u> | | | | | |
| | (i) Nunmati (Gauhati) | Assam | | | |
| | (ii) Barauni | Bihar | | | |
| | (iii) Koyali | Gujarat | | | |
| | (iv) Cochin | Kerala | | | |

Locomotive manufacturing factories

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Steam | Chittaranjan | West Bengal |
| Diesel | Varanasi | UP |
| Electric | Bhopal | Madhya Pradesh |
| Meter-gauge locomotives | Tatanagar | Bihar |

MiG aircraft factories

| | |
|---|----------------|
| (i) Ozar (Nasik) for manufacture of aeroframes | Maharashtra |
| (ii) Koraput for manufacture of MiG engines | Orissa |
| (iii) Hyderabad for electronic equipment for MiGs | Andhra Pradesh |

HMT factories

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| (i) Jalahalli (Bangalore) | Karnataka |
| (ii) Pinjore | Haryana |
| (iii) Kalamassery | Kerala |
| (iv) Hyderabad | Andhra Pradesh |

Space research stations:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| (i) Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS), near Trivandrum | Kerala |
| (ii) Satellite Launching Station at Srihankota | Andhra Pradesh |

Steel plant (under private sector)

Steel plants:

(under public sector)

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Jamshedpur | Bihar |
| (i) Rourkela | Orissa |
| (ii) Bhilai | Madhya Pradesh |
| (iii) Durgapur | West Bengal |
| (iv) Bokaro | West Bengal |
| (v) Burnpur | West Bengal |
| (vi) Jamshedpur/Tatanagar | Bihar |
| (vii) Salem | Tamil Nadu |
| (viii) Hospet | Karnataka |
| (ix) Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh |
| (x) Bhadravati | Karnataka |

for Tata Iron and Steel Works.

Thumba: Near Trivandrum (Kerala), is known as rocket launching station.

Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh): Has a temple of Lord Venkateswara which is the holiest place in the south.

Trichanapalli (Tamil Nadu): Known for cigar industry.

Trombay: Near Bombay; atomic reactors, oil refineries and fertiliser factory.

Udaipur (Rajasthan): Famous as a city of lakes with island palaces; Pichola lake.

Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh): Known to be the seat of King Vikramaditya.

Uttarpara (West Bengal): Hindustan Motors which manufacture buses and trucks are located here.

Varanasi (UP): A place of Hindu pilgrimage. It is the new name of Benaras.

Victoria Memorial: A magnificent building in Calcutta having an art gallery and a well laid-out garden attached to it.

Industries and towns associated:

1. Antibiotics—Pimpri (Maharashtra), Rishikesh (UP)
2. Cement—Kaimor (Madhya Pradesh), Lakheri (Rajasthan), Okha, Dalmianagar, Gwalior, Katni, Bhadravati, Swajpur Raniganj (West Bengal), Dhanbad, Jhana, Bokaro, Giridih, Karampur (Bihar), Panchvalley & Chanda (Madhya Pradesh), Singareni Mukum (Assam), Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Sholapur, Coimbatore, Nagpur, Kanpur, Madurai, Delhi, Calcutta.
3. Coal—West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, UP.
4. Cotton—Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Agra, Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur, Gwalior, Katni.
5. Jute—
6. Leather—

7. Sugar—UP, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, towns: Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Dalmianagar, Chapra, Champaran.
8. Silk—West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Kashmir, Karnataka.
9. Fertiliser—Sindri (Bihar), Nangal (Punjab), Neyveli (Tamil Nadu), Rourkela (Orissa), Trombay (Maharashtra), Durgapur (West Bengal), Korba (Madhya Pradesh), Gorakhpur (UP), Namrup (Assam), Panki (UP), Cochin (Kerala), Visakhapatnam, Kandla, Panipat, Bhatinda.
10. Woollen—Kanpur, Dhanwal, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Bombay, Bangalore.

NEWS IN BRIEF

People in power have changed. Record-holders in sports have been outpaced. Old issues have given way to new. In short, much eventful has happened in the last 12 months. Since 10 per cent of the questions in all exams figure on these events, here's a brief outline to restock your memory bank.

WHO'S WHO

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru)

World Bank President A W Clausen
WHO Director-General Dr H T Mahler
Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces President Zail Singh
Chief of Army Staff General A S Vaidya
Chief of Naval Staff Admiral O S Dawson
Chief of Air Staff Air Marshal Dilbagh Singh
Chairman, Rajya Sabha Vice-President M Hidayatullah

Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha Shyam Lal Yadav
Speaker, Lok Sabha Balram Jakhar
Governor, RBI Dr Manmohan Singh
Chairman, ISRO & Space Commission Dr Satish Dhawan
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission Dr Raja Ramanna
Registrar General & Census Commissioner P Padmanabha
Attorney-General of India K Parasaran
Comptroller & Auditor-General of India Gian Prakash
India's Permanent Representative at the UN N Krishnan
Chief Election Commissioner R K Trivedi
Chairman, Public Accounts Committee Chandrajit Yadav
Chairman, Estimates Committee Bansilal
Chairman, Public Undertakings Committee Madhusudan Vairale
Chairman, 8th Finance Commission (appointed by the President) Y B Chavan
Central Vigilance Commissioner R P Khanna
Chairman, UGC Dr Madhuri R Shah
Chairman, 2nd Press Commission and Law Commissioner Justice K K Mathew
Chairman, Economic Administration Reforms Commission L K Jha
Chairman, Minorities Commission Gopal Singh
Chairman, Planning Commission PM Indira Gandhi

Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission S B Chavan
Chief Justice of India Y V Chandrachud

AWARDED

Aryabhata Medal, 1983: By Indian National Science Academy once in three years, to Satish Dhawan, Chairman, Space Commission, as also Secretary, Department of Space

Golden Peacock Award at the IXth International Film Festival held in New Delhi in January 1983 to no film.

National Award: Best Feature Film (Swaran Kamal) to *Chokh*

Dada Saheb Phalke Award, 1983: To L V. Prasad, maker of Hindi, Tamil and Kannada films. Last year, the award went to Naushad Ali, music director. This award was instituted by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry in 1970, when it was presented to Devika Rani Roenck.

Bhartiya Jnanpith Award, 1981 To Punjabi poetess, Amrita Pritam, for her work *Kagaz Te Kanwas*. She is the first Punjabi and second woman writer to receive this honour. For 1982, the award goes to Hindi poetess Mahadevi Verma. She has been chosen for her distinguished work *Yama*.

Bharat Ratna, 1983 To Acharya Vinoba Bhave posthumous.

Last recipient. Mother Teresa, in 1980

Third World Prize, 1982 To Dr M S. Swaminathan

UN Population Award: To the PM, along with Chinese Family Planning Minister Qian Qinzhong. They are the first winners of this newly-instituted award

Olympic Order Gold, 1983. To the PM. She is the seventh person, first Asian and first woman to receive this coveted honour.

Kalinga Prize, 1982. To Apristides Bastidas (Venezuela). Given by UNESCO

Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding, 1981 To Prof Gunnar Myrdal and his wife Alva. They are both Nobel Prize winners. Gunnar Myrdal for Economics in 1974 and Alva Myrdal for Peace in 1982.

Nobel Prizes, 1982

Physics: Prof Kenneth G. Wilson (USA)
Chemistry: Dr Aaron Klug (UK)
Literature: Gabriel Garcia Marquez (Colombia) for his novel *One Hundred Years Of Solitude*
Economics: George Stigler (USA); Peace: Alva; Alfonso Garcia Robles (Mexico); Medicine: Dr S Bergstrom (Sweden); Dr Bengt Samuelsson (Sweden); John Vane (UK)

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Acharya Vinoba Bhave: Leader of Bhodan Movement; died on November 15, 1982, at Paramdham Ashram in Paunar.

Anandmayi Ma: Spiritual leader; died on August 27, 1982.

Mrs Bina Dattatraya Shetty: Disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and recipient of Padma Vibhushan award; died on July 20, 1982.

George P. Shultz: US Secretary of State; visited India June 29, 1983.

Lech Walesa: Leader of Poland's outlawed independent trade union Solidarity.

Sally Ride: First US and the world's third woman to go up in space in the space shuttle, Challenger. Two Soviet women have earlier gone in space. Sally is, however, the first woman to go in a space shuttle.

Svetlana Savitskaya (Russia): Second woman cosmonaut to go in space. The first was Valentina Tereshkova.

Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev: President of USSR; died on November 10, 1982.

H.M. Ershad: Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh.

Hosni Mubarak: President of Egypt after Anwar Sadat's assassination

PLACES IN THE NEWS

Razole (Andhra Pradesh): In the Krishna-Godavari basin. A substantial gas reservoir has been struck here recently

Kakarpara (Gujarat): Location of India's fifth atomic-power plant.

Falkland Islands: Issue of war between Argentina and the UK. Argentina forcibly occupied the islands which lie in the Atlantic Ocean. On Great Britain's victory, Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri resigned.

Harare: New name of Salisbury, capital of Zimbabwe

Tehri dam: Asia's biggest and the world's third-highest dam, being built on the river Bhagirathi in UP.

Salal hydro-electric project: Coming up in J & K

Thain dam: Hydel project on the river Ravi in Punjab.

Silent Valley project (Kerala): Subject of controversy as hydro-electric project is being set up at the cost of deforestation.

Damanjodi (Orissa): India's largest and one of the world's biggest aluminium projects being built with French assistance.

Kahuta: Near Islamabad. Site of Pakistan's secret nuclear operation.

Cholistan: Site of Pakistan's probable nuclear explosion

Chashma: Near Lahore. Pakistan's nuclear reprocessing plant is located here.

MISCELLANY

Challenger: Second space shuttle. It was first launched in April 1983 and a second time in June 1983. This was the seventh flight of any space shuttle. **Columbia**, the first space shuttle, had made four test flights and one operational mission. Both the space shuttles were launched by the US. The USSR has sent none.

Pioneer 10, the first man-made spacecraft to pass beyond the farthest planet and cross the earth's solar planetary system, was launched on June 13, 1983.

Indian space exploration: Ravish Malhotra and Rakesh Sharma have been selected for manned space flights to be conducted with Russian help. They are presently undergoing training in the USSR.

SLV-3 Four-stage rocket carrying the 660-

kg Rohini satellite, RSD-2, it was launched on April 17, 1983. Expected life of the Satellite is two to three years. The rocket was built by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thumba, Trivandrum Tracking stations (a) Trivandrum; (b) Ahmedabad; and (c) Calicut.

Mandal Commission was set up to study the social and economic backwardness of various sections of people in India. The backward classes in the country comprise 52 per cent of the population. The present representation of SCs and STs is 22.5 per cent.

Sarkaria Commission was set up to study Centre-state relations. The Commission is headed by Justice R S Sarkaria.

ASEAN is the acronym for Association of South-East Asian Nations. There are five member nations: Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand.

OPEC: Members: Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

Value of rupee: 19.92 paise in March 1983 (base 1960=100, source: finance minister's statement in the Rajya Sabha).

Rice: Andhra Pradesh retains the position of largest producer and West Bengal second largest as per statistics compiled for 1981-82. According to earlier figures (1980-81), West Bengal was the largest and Andhra Pradesh the second-largest producer.

Wheat: India ranks as the fourth largest producer of wheat in the world (as per 1980 figures), having recorded a production of 36.4 million tonnes as against the world total of 44.4 million tonnes. In India, wheat is the second most important crop after rice.

Foodgrains: UP retains the position of being the largest foodgrain producer (242.2 lakh tonnes as per 1981-82 figures), with Punjab coming up second (133.26 lakh tonnes).

Tea: India is the largest producer of tea in the world with a production of 5,67,000 tonnes in 1982. Corresponding figures for China and Sri Lanka: 3,81,000 tonnes and 1,88,000 tonnes.

Group of 77 refers to the 77 developing countries which formed this conglomerate initially in 1964. Today, the number of members is 125.

UNCTAD: The 6th UNCTAD was held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1983. Before this, it was held at New Delhi in 1982. Secretary-General (1983 meet): Gernan Coreas.

Poverty line: In India, 304.6 million (43 per cent) people were below the poverty line in 1977-78. Of this, 252.3 million were in rural areas. A person is said to be below the poverty line if his consumption expenses are less than Rs 65 per month in rural areas and Rs 75 per month in urban areas. Or, if the consumption is less than 2,400 calories for those in rural areas and 2,100 calories for those in urban areas. Tripura (59.73 per cent) had the highest share of population below the poverty line and Punjab the lowest (15.3 per cent). The Sixth Plan aims at reducing the poverty percentage from 48 in 1979-80 to 39 in 1984-85, mainly through implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

Uranium supply for the Tarapur Atomic

Power Station was stopped by the US. However, at Washington's behest, France has agreed to resume the supplies. George Shultz, US Secretary of State, who visited India in July 1983, has assured supplies of certain critical spare parts for the atomic plant to keep the radiation hazards below the accepted norms.

Per capita income: In 1981-82, at current prices, the per capita income was Rs 1,689, while in real terms (at 1970-71 prices) it was Rs 716.

Food target (1983-84): 142 million tonnes. During the last three years, India has had a record food production each year. Procurement price of wheat has been fixed at Rs 151 per quintal (last year it was Rs 142 per quintal) and the issue price is Rs 172 per quintal.

Oil refineries: The one at Mathura was inaugurated recently in May 1983. Two more are likely to be set up, one each at Kamal and Mangalore.

Dul-Hasti hydro project is the 700 Mw power project on the river Chenab in J & K. Its foundation stone was laid recently by Indira Gandhi.

'Gandhi': Produced by Sir Richard Attenborough of the UK, the film *Gandhi* has won eight Motion Pictures Academy Awards (Oscars). Ben Kingsley, an Anglo-Indian, played the role of Mahatma Gandhi. Rohini Hattangadi played the role of Kasturba. Bhanu Atharya became the first Indian to win an Oscar. She was given this award for best costumes for the same film. Sir Richard Attenborough won an Oscar for Best Director and Ben Kingsley for Best Actor.

IX International Film Festival of India Held in New Delhi from January 3 to 17, 1983.

Commonwealth Conference: Last held in 1981 at Melbourne, the next one will be held in New Delhi in November 1983.

Seventh Non-aligned Meet (NAM): Held in New Delhi in March 1983. A record total of 101 states became NAM members. The Kampuchean seat was left vacant because of certain controversies. The last meeting was held at Havana (Cuba) and the next is scheduled to be held at Baghdad (Iraq).

The non-aligned movement was first launched in 1961 by Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia) and Abdul Gamel Nasser (Egypt). Ever since, the movement has been gaining momentum. It has taken up the cause for early independence of Namibia.

Saturn: According to the latest pictures received, it has 21 moons, the largest number of any planet in the solar system.

Coemoe 1448: Soviet nuclear-powered satellite which crashed in the Indian Ocean on March 16, 1983, less than 12 hours after launch.

Antarctica expedition: The first one was led by Dr S Z Qasim, the second by Dr V K Raina. Name of the unmanned station set up: Dakshin Gangotri.

20-Point Economic Programme: The first such programme was announced in 1975, the present one in January 1982.

Sixth Plan Objectives: Removal of poverty—which is feasible only in the long run. Other objectives: substantial increase in the rate of growth of national income, self-reliance, development of indigenous sources of energy, improving the quality of life of the people, reduction in regional inequalities, population control, ecological and environmental improvements, and people's participation in Plan implementation. Total outlay: Rs 172,210 crores. Public sector: Rs 97,500 crores. Private sector: 74,710 crores. Aim: 5.2 per cent growth rate of gross domestic product.

Time period: 1980-85 (earlier 1979-84).

Maximum allocation: Energy.

1983-84 annual budget

Deficit: Rs 1,555 crores.

Total receipts: Rs 33,281 crores.

Total disbursements: Rs 34,836 crores.

Gross national product (GNP) growth rate 1982-83 (estimated): 7 per cent.

Average growth rate during first three years of the Sixth Plan: 5 per cent.

Thirty-six per cent of the Central outlay or Rs 5,014 crores has been earmarked for development of petroleum, coal and power.

Minimum taxable income envisaged: Rs 15,000.

Standard deduction: Rs 6,000.

Minimum rate of income-tax proposed: 25 per cent.

Surcharge: 12.5 per cent.

Indian Railways: One of the largest public-sector undertakings with capital-charge at Rs 7,000 crores as on March 31, 1982. It is the fourth-largest in the world and the second-largest in Asia.

46th Constitution Amendment Bill became an Act on February 3, 1983. It enables the government to plug loopholes and

IMPORTANT BOOKS

One Hundred Years Of Solitude
Darkness At Noon
A Village By The Sea
Midnight's Children

Son Of India
In Search Of Gandhi
Herr Apparent
My India
Years Of Upheaval
Idle Hours
Price Of Power. Kissinger In
The Nixon White House

Gabriel Marquez (Nobel Prize winner, 1982)
Arthur Koestler
Anita Desai (Winner of 1982 Guardian Award)
Salman Rushdie (Winner of Booker McConnell Prize of 1981)
Ali Siddiqui
Sir Richard Attenborough
Karan Singh
S. Nihal Singh
Henry Kissinger
R K Laxman

Seymour Martin Hersh

overcome deficiencies in the administration of sales tax laws by the states

Years

1983—World Communications Year
1985—Year of Peace
1987—International Homeless Year or Shelter Year

International Years are declared by the UN
World population (1982) 4.6 billion (source: Population Reference Bureau)

Costliest city in the world: 1. Lagos 2. Tokyo (source: Business International Corporation, 1981)

1981 Census

Urban population: 23.3 per cent or 160 million

Highest per capita income: Delhi among Union territories and Punjab among states. Among Union territories/states, Delhi is number one.

Sex ratio: 935 females per 1,000 males (earlier it was 940/1,000). The implication: females in the country are now better looked after.

Hindus have maximum population (82.71 per cent) and Jains are the least in number. Density: 221 per sq km.

Highest population of SC: UP, ST: Madhya Pradesh, SC and ST: Bihar.

Maximum literacy: Kerala (69.17 per cent), Chandigarh (64.68 per cent), all India average: 36 per cent.

Birth rate: 36 per thousand

Death rate: 14.8 per thousand

Life expectancy: 54 years

Population: 1981: 684 million, i.e., 68.4 crores, 1947: 360 million

Population growth rate: 24.74 per cent

Before 1981, the last census was undertaken in 1971. The first census in the country took place in 1872 and the regular decennial census started from 1881.

Postal rates

For every 10 g

Embossed envelopes: 55 p

Ordinary envelope: 50 p

For every additional 10g: 20 p

Island letter: 35 p

Postcard, printed: 25 p, ordinary: 15 p

Money order Form: 10 p, commission: 30 p for every Rs. 10

Registration charges: Rs 2.75

Vayumail: Third level air-service started in 1981.

SPORTS

Olympics

Venue: Last 1980 Moscow, next 1984 Los Angeles (USA), 1988 Seoul

At the 1980 Olympics held in Moscow, the Soviet Union won the largest number of medals followed by East Germany. In the hockey event, Pakistan did not participate and India won the gold.

Badminton

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: Icuk Sugianto (Indonesia) was declared world champion (men's) at Copenhagen on May 8, 1983, when he defeated fellow Indonesian Liem Swie King. Li Lingwei (China) was declared world champion (women's).

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS: Syed Modi (men's), Radhika Bose (women's)

THOMAS CUP: China defeated Indonesia in London. Luan Jin represented China and

Rudy Hartono Indonesia.

Asian Games

IX Asian Games held in New Delhi in 1982. Other venues: Bombay—yachting; Jaipur—rowing. Next venue (1986): Seoul. The first Asian Games were held in New Delhi in 1951. The mascot at the 1982 New Delhi Games was Appu, a prancing baby elephant.

Some Indian gold winners

1. Lance Dafadar Raghurib Singh
2. Chand Ram
3. Bahadur Singh
4. Farokh Tarapore and Zarir Karanja
5. Charles Borromeo
6. Indian women's hockey team defeated Singapore 3-0
7. Satpal (Haryana)
8. Kaur Singh
9. M.D. Valsamma (Kerala)
10. Laxaman Singh (also Asian champion) Golf

which symbolises power and prosperity. The slogan was 'Friendship, Fraternity Forever'. China won the maximum medals (61 gold and 153 total). India got the fifth largest medal tally: 57, of which 13 were gold.

Cricket

WORLD CUP: India defeated West Indies, twice world champions. Skippers: India—Kapil Dev, West Indies—Clive Lloyd.

RANJI TROPHY: It was won by Karnataka, defeating Bombay on March 15, 1983. Earlier, the Trophy was won by Delhi when they had beaten Karnataka.

INDIA-WEST INDIES SERIES: Played in West Indies. West Indies won 2-0.

Skippers: India—Kapil Dev, West Indies—Clive Lloyd.

INDIA—PAKISTAN SERIES: Played in Pakistan. Pakistan won 3-0.

Skippers: India—Sunil Gavaskar, Pakistan—Imran Khan.

C.K. NAYUDU TROPHY: Gujarat beat UP.

1982 Commonwealth Games

Venue: Brisbane (Australia)

Largest number of medals won by Australia.

Football

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU CUP: Mohammedan Sporting, Calcutta, defeated holders Mohan Bagan 2-0 in Cannanore. (Note: A cup of similar name is also associated with basketball and volleyball.)

DCM TOURNAMENT, 1983: The young stars from Incheon University (South Korea) lifted the trophy defeating Mohammedan Sporting of Calcutta, 3-0, in a replay in Delhi. The earlier match had ended in a draw.

SANTOSH TROPHY: Shared by Bengal and Goa as they were locked in a goalless draw in Calcutta on March 6, 1983. This is the first time the Trophy has been shared. Last year, Bengal had defeated Railways.

DURAND CUP: East Bengal and Mohan Bagan emerged joint champions in the finals played at New Delhi on February 10, 1983.

WORLD CUP: Italy beat West Germany 3-1 at Madrid, Spain. Next venue: Mexico.

Hockey

This game was first introduced at the Olympics in 1908, when England won the gold. India first participated in 1928 and won the gold. Our captain then: Jaipal Singh.

BEIGHTON CUP: EME, Jullundur, beat CRPF, Neemuch, 1-0 at Calcutta on April 30, 1983. Last year, Eastern Railway Athletic Association, Calcutta, and EME, Jullundur, were joint winners at Calcutta.

AGA KHAN CUP: Pakistan International Airlines beat Indian Airlines of Delhi 5-4 in Bombay on May 21, 1983.

Event

Equestrian (show jumping)

20-km walk (athletics)

Shotput

Yachting

800 m (athletics)

Hockey

Wrestling

Boxing

400-m hurdles (athletics)

RANGASWAMY CUP: Punjab beat Bombay 1-0 in Meerut on March 13, 1983.

NEHRU HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP: Punjab Police beat ASC, Jullundur, 3-2 in New Delhi on January 16, 1983.

WORLD CUP (men): Pakistan defeated West Germany in Bombay in 1981. Next venue: London (1985).

WORLD CUP (women): Holland defeated Canada 4-2 in Kuala Lumpur in 1983. India was 11th.

Table Tennis

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS: Guo Yue Hua of China won the world TT championship title (men's) in Tokyo on May 9, 1983. Amongst countries, China emerged as the champion. Cao Yanhua, also of China, was declared world champion (women's). Next venue: India (1987). Table tennis will be included for the first time in the Olympics in 1988 at Seoul.

NATIONAL CHAMPION (Men's): Kamlesh Mehta (Maharashtra) (Women's): Indu Puri.

BARNA—BELLACK CUP (men): Delhi beat Tamil Nadu.

JAYALAKSHMI CUP (women): Maharashtra 'B' beat Railways.

Chess

WORLD CHAMPION: Anatoly Karpov.

NATIONAL CHAMPION: Jaishree Khadilkar (women).

Billiards

WORLD CHAMPION: Michael Ferreira (India).

Arjuna Award Winners 1983

Gopal Saini—Athletics

Isaac Amaldas—Boxing

Rohini Khadijkar—Chess

Chetan Chauhan/Syed Kirmani—Cricket

Mohd. Habib—Football

Mohd. Shahid—Hockey

Jagminder Singh—Wrestling

Syed Modi—Badminton

Manjit Dua—Table tennis

Ramesh Krishnan—Tennis

Sports Stars Awarded Padma Shri, 1983

Vijay Amritraj: Tennis

M.D. Valsamma: Hurdles

Chand Ram: 24 km walk

Eliza Nelson: Hockey

Dafadar Raghurib Singh: Equestrian

V.G.

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

August 12 Sri Lanka accepts India's offer of help to solve ethnic crisis.

Pakistan President Gen Zia-ul-Haq promises elections by March 1985 giving martial law a 19-month lease on power.

Centre to build barbed-wire fence along Indo-Bangla border to stop illegal infiltration.

13 Opposition parties' reaction to Zia's announcement hostile; Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) to go ahead with civil disobedience.

14 Demonstrations held in various Pak cities on Pak independence day.

Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) chief A. Amirthalingam holds talks with PM Indira Gandhi in New Delhi; welcomes India's initiative on Lanka issue.

15 Akali Dal calls for work stoppage in Punjab on August 29; Dal chief Sant Harchand Singh Longowal announces new phase of str.

Anti-Zia demonstrations continue

16 India to send emissary to negotiate between Sri Lanka Government and Tamils

Assam agitation leaders announce next phase of str after five-month break, movement to be taken up on August 21.

Police fire on rebellious prisoners in jail in Sind, violent clashes in Dadu town

17 G. Parthasarathy to proceed to Sri Lanka as PM's special envoy to help process of negotiations.

Pak troops sent to Dadu to quell riots.

Lanka extends emergency by a month

18 Troops take control of three Pak towns, police fire on crowd in Sind, killing four

Soviet President Yun Andropov proposes moratorium on launching of anti-satellite weapons; US to study Soviet offer

19 Three more Sind towns brought under army control as anti-Zia str enters 6th day

Crucial talks on security for ethnic minorities in Sri Lanka begin between Sri Lanka President Junius Jayewardene and Ceylon Workers Congress.

20 Pakistan opposition parties decide to intensify campaign of civil disobedience

Bangladesh Chief Martial Law Administrator H.M. Ershad conveys "unhappiness" to Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao on India's plans to erect barbed-wire fence along Indo-Bangla border,

second meeting of Indo-Bangla Joint Economic Commission begins in Dhaka

21 Two-day meet of Indo-Bangla Joint Commission concludes with decision to expand economic cooperation; Rao explains need for barbed-wire fence along border

Philippines Opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr shot and killed upon arrival in Manila from three-year exile in US.

Assam agitation leaders resume str

Mauritius goes to polls.

22 PM Anerood Jugnauth's three-party alliance wins Mauritius polls.

First UN Regional Conference on Disarmament begins in New Delhi.

No talks with parties advocating Sri Lanka's division, Jayewardene declares.

23 Zia blames "foreign elements" for str

Differences within Akali Dal ranks resolved

Dal announces.

24 Pak lawyers boycott courts to support demand for restoration of democracy, crowd attacks jail in Sind and frees 40 prisoners

Jaffna city in Sri Lanka observes bandh in protest against killing of 52 Tamil detenus in Lanka jail a month ago

India expresses concern at developments in Central America; urges negotiations for settlement of disputes.

President Ferdinand Marcos of Philippines announces special judicial commission to probe Aquino's murder

25 Rao's official statement in Parliament expresses India's distress at happenings in Pakistan; reiterates India's commitment to democracy.

Aquino allies reject probe commission for lack of credibility

Parthasarathy arrives in Colombo

Home Minister P.C. Sethi appeals to Akali Dal to condemn violence in Punjab

26 Parthasarathy has series of talks with Lanka leaders including Jayewardene, Amirthalingam flies into Colombo at Parthasarathy's instance

Hundred Akali activists held in Punjab as preventive measure against 'Kam-roko' agitation on August 29

Akali Takht exonerates Longowal of "anti-panthic" activities

PM justifies Pak struggle for democracy, anti-government agitators prepare for rally at Bhutto's grave site on August 28

27 Rioting students shot at in Quetta as anti Zia str spreads to Baluchistan province, Pakistan protests against statements made by Indian leaders on Pak situation, Indian Ambassador K.D. Sharma gets protest note

Parthasarathy has further talks with Lanka leaders; details not disclosed

19-man Jugnauth Ministry sworn in.

28 Eleven members of Bhutto's family arrested in preventive measure against demonstrators' rally in Larkana

Punjab put on state of alert, paramilitary forces deployed in strategic places as 'Kam-roko' draws near

Israeli PM Menachem Begin to resign

Heavy fighting breaks out in West Beirut between Lebanese Army and Shiite Muslim militia; Beirut airport ordered closed

29 'Kam-roko' str in many areas peaceful, 45 injured in violence in Amritsar and Gurdaspur

Twenty-eight hurt in grenade attack on Karachi Opposition rally

Assam situation on first day of bandh peaceful despite stray disturbances, 117 people held

Fresh ethnic violence erupts in Sri Lanka, houses set on fire and fishing boats damaged in Batticaloa district.

Three US mannes die in Beirut fighting

30 US space shuttle Challenger lifts off carrying Indian three-in-one satellite INSAT-1B.

Thirty-six-hour Assam bandh ends with stray incidents of violence

Demonstrators and police clash in Sind, 40 hurt as MRD agitation enters 17th day

Pak criticism of PM's remarks on developments there "misplaced and ill-founded", External Affairs Ministry statement says.

31 INSAT-1B placed into orbit; obeys all crucial first-phase commands from Hasan master control facility.

Thirty killed in fighting between pro- and anti-Syrian factions in Tripoli in Lebanon

September 1 Soviets shoot down South Korean jetliner with 269 people aboard; "Unidentified plane ignored warning," says TASS

Jayewardene Government rejects idea of federal set-up for Sri Lanka to accommodate Tamil interests

Parthasarathy returns to New Delhi

Pakistan National Party leader Ghaus Baksh Bizenjo arrested in Karachi while addressing MRD rally.

2 Soviets lying about plane crash, says US President Ronald Reagan, urgent meeting of UN Security Council convened to discuss Soviet action, South Korean plane on spying mission, says TASS

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir wins ruling Herut party's nomination to succeed Begin as Israeli PM

3 Deployment of INSAT-1B's solar arrays postponed

Travel curbs by West on Soviets likely for downing South Korean airliner.

4 INSAT-1B's solar array fails to open.

5 INSAT's solar array partially deployed.

Zia stops short of blaming India for Pak disturbances

6 US reprisals against USSR: Reagan avoids tough sanctions, Moscow admits it shot down South Korean airliner

Bid to throw open INSAT-1B's solar array.

Tamil Nadu is helping separatists, says Jayewardene.

7 US-USSR trade charges in UN Security Council, India deplores downing of South Korean airliner.

Manoeuvre to open solar array begin

No meddling in Pak affairs PM

8 Manoeuvre to free solar array fails.

Third World joins in condemning USSR in UN for downing South Korean airliner

Zia rules out 'national government' in Pak; prisoners tortured to implicate India

9 Mysterious object hit INSAT-1B, leading to snag in solar array deployment, say experts

US orders closure of Aeroflot offices as reprisal against Soviet downing of South Korean airliner

Zia warns of serious steps against Pakistan People's Party for str, but also hints at compromise by preponing elections, Pak allegations will hit normalisation of relations, says India.

10 Scientists unfurl solar array

Anti-Zia agitators sabotage Punjab-Sind rail lines, Zia's motorcade stoned in Sind

West Europe response to US anti-Soviet call in low key, US Congressman may have forced [South Korean] plane to stray [into USSR] says Washington Post

Blasts mark Assam road-blockade str

11 Pak equips Mirage-V with Exocet missile, oil truck set on fire in Sind

INSAT set to occupy geostationary space home

Assam blockade ends

A.P.

NEWS CAPSULE

ABBREVIATIONS

GARP—Global Atmospheric Research Programme
ICCP—International Commission on Communication Problems
ITM—Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology
MCT—Military College of Telecommunications
NANAP—Non Aligned News Agencies Pool
NRSA—National Remote Sensing Agency

AWARDED

The Nishan-i-qaad-i-Azam Award, Pakistan's second highest civilian award, to former World Bank President Robert S. McNamara, on the occasion of its independence day

Sri Raja Lakshmi Foundation Award for 1983, consisting of a cash prize of Rs 10,000 and a citation, instituted in 1979 to promote literature, arts, science, the humanities and other intellectual pursuits, to Prof Y. Nayudamma, former Jawaharlal Nehru University Vice Chancellor and Secretary in the Department of Science and Technology

The Soviet Union's **Order of the October Revolution** to Italian nuclear physicist Dr Bruno Pontecorvo for his "services rendered to the development of the physical sciences"

The Jamnalal Bajaj Awards for 1983, carrying a cash prize of Rs 1 lakh, a citation and a medal, to T. Ramachandra Rao of Mysore for constructive work; Dr Manibhai Bhimbhai Desai of Pune for applying science and technology to rural development; Pushpaben Janardanbhai Mehta of Ahmedabad for welfare and uplift of women and children

The 17th Golden Wreath Award and a citation of the Council Yugoslav Poetry Festival to noted writer S.H. Vatsyayan 'Ajneya'. Previous winners of the award include W.H. Auden (USA), and Pablo Neruda (Chile).

Ramon Magsaysay Awards for 1983, carrying a cash prize of \$20,000 and gold medallions for: *International Understanding*: The Reverend Aloysius Schwartz (USA) for his social work with destitute children in South Korea; *Public Service*: Fua Hariphitak (Thailand), a "veteran guardian of Thailand's classical artistic traditions", who spent 14 years directing the restoration of the library at Ho Phra Trai Pidok, a Buddhist monastery in Thon Buri, Thailand; *Government Service*: Mayor Su Nan-Cheng of Taiwan City "for making the government readily available and responsible to the needs of all citizens, while attractively modernising an ancient city"; *Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts*: The Reverend Marcelline Jayekody (Sri Lanka), who runs a performing arts school for young people near Colombo, for his work as a song writer; *Community Leadership*: Anton Soedjarwo for

"stimulating Javanese villagers in Indonesia to genuine self-reliance using simple, readily available technology"

APPOINTED

Dr Raja Ramanna, eminent nuclear physicist and member of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), as Chairman of the AEC and Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy, succeeding Dr H.N. Sethna who is retiring. Dr Ramanna made a significant contribution in the development of an indigenous nuclear device which was exploded at Pokhran in 1974

Prof Nurul Hasan, former Union Minister, presently Vice-President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), as Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union. He will succeed Vishnu Ahuja, a career diplomat who relinquishes his post. Minister of State for Science and Technology, **Shivraj Patil**, takes over as Vice-President of the CSIR.

Prof N.M. Kamble, Minister for Housing in Maharashtra, as the new President of Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee (I), replacing Prof S.M.I. Aseer

Dr Rajshekhar Reddy as the new President of Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee (I) following the resignation of C. Venkat Swamy

K. Parasaran, Solicitor-General of India, as the Attorney-General for a period of three years, with effect from August 9, 1983

Selman Haider, Joint Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry and till recently Indian Ambassador to Bhutan, as the official External Affairs Ministry spokesman, succeeding **Mani Shankar Aiyer**, who is joining as head of the UN Division in the Ministry.

R.K. Kaul, Additional Secretary (banking) in the Finance Ministry, as Deputy Governor of RBI and Chairman of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

Kona Prabhakar Rao, a former Andhra Pradesh minister, as the Lt-Governor of Pondicherry, succeeding K.M. Chandy, who retired last month

ELECTED

Daniel Arap Moi, President of Kenya, for a second term of five years. His nomination as the sole candidate for the office of the president was filed on August 24 but the formal announcement was made on August 29 after he was returned unopposed as MP for the fifth consecutive term from his Baringo parliamentary constituency. Under Kenya's Constitution, the President of the republic must also be a member of Parliament.

India, as one of the five Vice-Chairmen from Asia at the UN International Conference on Palestine, which opened in Geneva on August 30. The others include Malaysia, the United Arab Emirates and PLO. The fifth post remained vacant due to a tussle between Afghanistan, Vietnam and China.

Sarojini Maheshi (Janata Party), to the

Rajya Sabha from the Karnataka Assembly constituency in the by-election necessitated by the resignation of Ramakrishna Hegde upon his election to the State Assembly. Sarojini secured all the 129 votes polled.

RESIGNED

M. Karunanidhi and **K. Anbaz Hagan** DMK President and General Secretary respectively, from the Tamil Nadu Assembly, protesting against what they called the "Centre's inaction on the developments in Sri Lanka"

Mohammad Abdul Baker Markar, as the Speaker of the Sri Lanka Parliament, saying he was quitting to enable President Junius R. Jayewardene to make certain changes. A member of the ruling United National Party (UNP), Markar had been Speaker since 1978. His place was taken by Land and Agriculture Minister E.L. Senanayake following the Sri Lanka Cabinet's decision to recommend his name to the ruling UNP's parliamentary board

SCIENCE

Soviet doctors have restored normal rhythm to an abnormal heart using laser-radiation technology for the first time. Flexible fibreglass was introduced into the cavity of the heart of the patient, a 43-year-old labourer, and laser radiation passed through it. The operation apparently required neither a stoppage of the heart nor artificial blood circulation apparatus

Cosmic-ray Conference opens: An 11-day 18th International Conference on Cosmic Rays opened in Bangalore on August 24 with about 500 scientists from all over the world participating. The Conference, which opened with the hope of "rich veins of discovery" in the cosmic ray field, is being sponsored by the Department of Atomic Energy, Science and Technology and Space, the Indian National Science Academy and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. A special session was held on August 24 to celebrate the birth centenary of Austrian physicist Victor Hess, who discovered cosmic rays in 1911

Brains differ with sex: Dutch Institute for Cerebral Research specialists have found that men's brains are different in size and shape from women's and some scientists believe the abilities of the sexes may differ as a result. Male hormones affect the shape of the brain which is usually more symmetrical in men than in women. Another theory is that in men and women of equal intelligence, men are better at math and women at languages.

New drug to combat AIDS: A new drug, which may help combat the dreaded Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), has been discovered by US researchers. The new drug, isopravismine, has restored immune reactions in cell samples taken from patients with the disease, which has killed 700 of the 2,000 people who have contracted it in the US since it was first recorded in 1979.

DEFENCE

US Congress agrees to \$187.5-billion defence expenditure: Congressional negotiators have agreed to let the US Department of Defence spend up to \$187.5 billion, i.e. \$10.5 billion less than what President Ronald Reagan had requested, but including the MX missiles and B-11 bombers he sought. The negotiators—members of the Senate and the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee—provided \$2.1 billion for production of 21 MX missiles and \$2.64 billion for research and development on the weapons.

US military aid to Sudan: The US has dispatched eight twin-engine F-15 fighters along with AWACS, two KC-10 tankers and about 550 personnel to the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, to protect two radar command-post aircraft sent earlier to monitor Libyan air strikes against Chad. The dispatch reflects a stepped-up US willingness to commit military forces to trouble spots around the globe, even as the Reagan Administration becomes more deeply involved militarily to combat "communist" subversion in Central America.

Another US N-weapons reactor: The US has announced plans to proceed with a \$3-billion to \$6-billion nuclear-weapons reactor for manufacturing more explosives for atomic bombs by 1995. The site of the new reactor will be at the government's Idaho Falls National Engineering Laboratory. The new reactor will raise to six the number of atomic plants in the US now producing plutonium and tritium, the main explosive materials in nuclear weapons.

China develops nuclear submarine: China, which has the third-biggest submarine fleet in the world, has joined the select group of the US, Soviet Union, France and Britain by developing a nuclear submarine capable of hitting targets 900 km away while submerged. Believed to be the first of five submarines of a new class called XIA, it weighs about 8,000 tonnes and has 16 missile tubes like Britain's Polaris nuclear-missile submarine, to which it is identical in size and weight.

The Indian Navy is the most powerful naval force in the Indian Ocean area after detachment from the US's Seventh Fleet, according to *Jane's Fighting Ships*, the standard reference of the world's navies. Editor John Moore points out that India had decided to build her own submarines, was looking for a replacement aircraft carrier and pressing ahead with her frigate construction programme, while Pakistan still relies on second-hand Western ships for its surface strength and Chinese craft for patrolling.

ECONOMY—National

Britain for reduced IDA loan to India: Britain has, in a white paper outlining its attitude towards the second report of the Brandt Commission, made it clear that India's share in credits from the International Development Association (IDA) would have to be subject to limits. The British stand on the IDA comes amid indications that the Reagan Administration is trying to hold down IDA assistance to the poorer countries to \$3 billion a year and reduce its own contribution

from 27 to 25 per cent. India has traditionally received 40 per cent of the IDA concessional loans amounting to about \$1 billion a year.

Mukherjee presents 83-84 supplementary demands: Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee, on August 8, presented to Parliament the first batch of supplementary demands for 1983-84 amounting to Rs 636.56 crores, of which Rs 535.73 crores would go to meet additional Plan expenditure. The expenditure on revenue accounts would be Rs 321.68 crores and the balance of Rs 314.88 crores for capital outlays, including disbursement of loans and advances.

The ceiling on remuneration of managing directors, whole-time directors and managers of public-limited companies and private subsidiaries of public-limited companies has been raised with effect from April 1, 1983. The highest total emoluments under the new ceiling would be Rs 2,02,500 against Rs 1,32,000 hitherto. If profits are inadequate or in event of loss, the remuneration will be reduced by 10 per cent.

Saudi loan for India: India will get a loan of \$30 million from the Saudi development fund for modernising its railway system, according to an agreement signed between India and Saudi Arabia on August 10, in New Delhi. India had earlier secured two loans from the fund in 1977 and 1981 totalling \$134 million, for its hydel projects.

AP budget: Andhra Pradesh Finance Minister N. Bhaskara Rao, on August 12, presented the Telugu Desam Government's budget for the current year showing an overall deficit of Rs 75.80 crores to be covered by "economising on expenditure". Highlight of the budget—the 100-per cent increase in the provision for social and community services—Rs 333.96 crores—in addition to 80 crores provided for the scheme to supply rice at Rs 2 a kg to the poor. During budget discussions on August 23, he announced sales-tax relief, totalling Rs 7.34 crores, for diesel (12-11 per cent), pump-sets (9-7 per cent), lorry chassis (12-8 per cent) and bullion (4-2 per cent).

British aid for India: Britain will provide India with grants worth Rs 82 crores under two agreements signed between the countries on August 19. Under one agreement Britain will provide India Rs 59 crores as local costs aid in lieu of debt relief for 1983-84 and under the other, a grant of Rs 23 crores for the oil and natural gas sector.

Beef tallow has been brought under appendix 4, banning the item's imports, according to a public notice issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on August 23. Initially, import of beef tallow was channelised through the State Trading Corporation (STC) and, on July 29, it was decided that a monitoring committee would set the terms for its pricing and distribution.

Assam budget: A tax-free budget showing a deficit of Rs 100.56 crores for 1983-84 was presented in the Assam Assembly by State Finance Minister Mohammed Idris. The budget contained a provision of Rs 270 crores for the general plan and Rs 21 crores for the hill plan, Rs 31.32 crores and Rs 5.67 crores for the tribal sub-plan and scheduled caste plan respectively. Provision under Centrally-sponsored schemes was raised by Rs 24 crores.

ECONOMY—International

Contribution to IMF: Till August 8 only 19 of the IMF's 146 member nations completed action on contribution increases of \$32 billion, pledged in February to rescue developing countries in financial trouble. The 19 are: Britain, Burma, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland and Uganda. Contributions are due by February 28, 1984, when the increase would become effective if member countries with 70 per cent of voting power approve. The 19 countries above account for 13.2 per cent of the voting power.

Third World arrears in payment of interest on loans totalled \$14.3 billion last year against \$6.1 billion in 1982, according to an IMF study. Brazil alone accounted for more than \$2 billion. The IMF study said that in addition to the Third World, there was "an increasing tendency for relatively more developed countries in Eastern Europe and Central America to incur arrears".

The US economy grew at a 9.2 per cent annual rate during the second quarter of 1983, the fastest growth rate in five years. The US Commerce Department had predicted 8.7 per cent during the quarter. The actual rise is the biggest since the 11 per cent registered in 1978 and the 2.6 per cent in the first quarter. The second-quarter corporate profits after taxes rose by \$15.9 billion to an annual rate of \$124.1 billion—the largest increase on record.

Needy Britons: Seven million Britons—one-eighth of the population—are too poor to pay for their needs, according to a survey conducted by the independent Market and Opinion Research International (MORI), which asked people to name items they considered essential for a reasonable standard of living. More than three million cannot afford to heat their homes and 3.4 million wear second-hand clothes. Ten million Britons cannot afford to have a vacation.

The US trade deficit with the rest of the world worsened last month, expanding to a near-record \$6.36 billion as imports rose and

LECTURES FOR CIVIL SERVICES EXAM

Come September and the fever is on for the approaching Civil Services Mains. Just the right time to augment your own preparations with helpful lectures. We are sponsoring eight such lectures in the first two weeks of October in collaboration with Kirori Mal College, Delhi University. Well-known economists, administrators and journalists will participate. The topics under discussion are: Planning in India—Vth Plan Appraisal; Rural Development; Centre-state Relations; Nonalignment; Arms Race; North-South Debate; Unity in Diversity; Energy Imperatives; and India And its Neighbours.

For exact dates of these lectures, look up *The Times Of India*, September 20-September 30, 1983.

imports fell. The Commerce Department foresees a deficit of \$65 billion to \$70 billion this year against last year's record of \$42.7 billion. US exports have suffered as the result of business activity's revival, which has increased demand for imported oil and other products. Again, debt problems facing the developing countries—traditional import markets for US products—prevent them from increasing their imports.

EVENTS—National

Bill on dowry deaths: A Bill designed to deal effectively with dowry deaths and other forms of cruelty to women, was tabled in the Rajya Sabha on August 8, containing provisions for inquest by executive magistrates and post mortem in case of a woman's unnatural death within seven years of marriage. Cruelty to a woman by her husband or his relatives would be punishable with imprisonment upto three years, cruelty itself meaning "wilful conduct of such a nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or with a view to coercing her or any of her relatives to meet any unlawful demands for property."

Goa CM wins vote of confidence: Goa Chief Minister Pratapsinh Rane, on August 14, won a vote of confidence with 14 of 25 Congress (I) MLAs expressing confidence in him at a special Legislature party meeting. Ten dissidents, led by Health Minister Wilfred De Souza, boycotted the meeting while Rane did not cast his vote. The immediate fall-out of the meeting, De Souza's resignation.

India is virtually assured of a seat in the 15-member UN Security Council for a two-year term beginning January 1, 1984, following endorsement of its candidature by the Asian group at the UN on August 19. Elections for five non-permanent seats, which will be vacated by Jordan, Guyana, Poland, Togo and Zaire at the end of 1983, will take place during the 38th General Assembly session beginning September 20. India was last on the Council in 1977 and 1978, having held the Council seat three times before—1950-51, 1967-68 and 1972/73. Also endorsed were the candidatures of Bhutan, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan and Singapore for the posts of Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly and Japan's for the Chairmanship of the UN Budgetary Committee.

Consumer Protection Council set up: The Union Government has set up a 28-member Consumer Protection Council under Food and Civil Supplies Minister Bhagwat Jha Azad to give direction and purpose to the consumer protection movement in the country. The term of the Council, three years, it will meet twice yearly.

US aid for family planning: India and the US, on August 30, signed a project agreement to provide funds for the first year of a seven-year project designed to increase fertility awareness, promote the small-family norm and the use of safe and inexpensive contraceptive methods. The US will grant about Rs 47 crores to the project, which involves the setting up of a semi-automatic contraceptive marketing organisation for procurement, promotion and marketing of contraceptives.

EVENTS—International

Swaziland Queen dethroned: Queen Regent Dzeliwe has been removed as Head of State in the little African kingdom of Swaziland, to be succeeded by another widow of the late King Sobhuza, the government announced on August 9. This followed a power struggle between Queen Dzeliwe and various princes and government figures seeking a more constitutional monarchy in Swaziland. Queen Dzeliwe had assumed the throne on the death of King Sobhuza in August last year after an unchallenged 61-year rule.

Nkomo back home: Zimbabwe Opposition leader Joshua Nkomo returned home on August 16, five months and a week after going into self-imposed exile in Britain. Nkomo's return followed assurances from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that he would not be jailed upon his arrival. Nkomo and Mugabe are bitter rivals in Zimbabwe politics.

Emergency ends in Chile: In a major step to meet Opposition demands, Chile's military junta announced an end to the state of emergency with effect from August 28. Emergency was imposed when armed forces seized power in 1973, toppling the Socialist government of Salvador Allende.

GCC's new anti-Israeli move: The six states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have decided to suspend economic and other aid to any country restoring relations with Israel. GCC Secretary-General Abdalla Yaquob Bishara said the decision was taken during the Council's eighth session held in Saudi Arabia in August.

Thirty criminals were sentenced to death and later executed by the Chinese authorities in an attempt to curb a soaring crime rate. About 10,000 people in a sports hall in Beijing were shown the accused to voice their approval of the sentence on August 23. Among the 30 were 19 murderers, 10 rapists and one car thief.

UN for Puerto Rico freedom: The UN Special Committee on Decolonisation, on August 25, voted 10-2 to approve a resolution calling for an independent Puerto Rico. The Committee, however, asked that the resolution be placed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly session beginning mid-September. The two nations that voted against the resolution: Australia and Norway.

The 41-nation Committee on Disarmament ended its 1983 session in Geneva, on August 31, without reaching its goals of promoting a test ban on nuclear weapons or general disarmament.

US-USSR grain deal: The US and the Soviet Union, on August 26, signed a five-year 45-million-tonne grain deal in Moscow, obliging Moscow to buy eight million tonnes of wheat and corn a year for five years and another one million tonnes of wheat, corn, soya bean and soya bean meal in a variety of combinations. The Soviet Union said it regards the US as residual supplier after purchases have been made in other countries like Canada and Argentina, from which they have been buying grain since former US President Jimmy Carter's embargo on grain sales to the USSR. After

President Ronald Reagan lifted the embargo, the USSR confined itself to buying the previous minimum of 20 per cent of its estimated shortfall of six million tonnes.

Liberia and Israel signed a cooperation agreement on August 25 agreeing to exchange ambassadors, 10 years after Liberia severed relations with Israel. In an additional conciliatory move, Liberia recognised that Israel had legitimate national interests in South Africa.

NASA's future plans: America, in the next 50 years, will fly civilians into space to the edge of the universe and will begin preparations for a manned mission to Mars, according to NASA administrator James Beggs. NASA's ambitious plans include probing the planet Venus, orbiting Jupiter and flying weekly shuttles to a permanent space station. The first to fly will be artists, writers and journalists—who can translate their experiences for a broad section of the public—by 1985, if NASA has its way. NASA also plans to launch a 250-cm reflector telescope this decade "to peer further and with greater clarity at events in space than ever before", Beggs said.

MISCELLANY

Amnesty report on emergency: More than 30 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe lived under "state of emergency or comparable situation" in 1982, the Amnesty International said before the UN Human Rights Sub-committee in Geneva, on August 25. The suspension of human rights made it easier to torture, carry out arbitrary arrests and execute without trial, the report said, singling out Syria, Brunei and Paraguay, which have been under emergency for more than two decades.

World population swelled by 82 million in the past year. Now standing at 4.7 billion the population went up by nearly one billion in a decade—the greatest leap ever recorded—according to the US census bureau. While the annual growth rate remained steady at 1.75 per cent for 1982-83, the gain in numbers was the largest ever. In 1980, the global population was less than 4.5 billion. India, with 15.5 million, had the highest population growth, China was second with 15 million and Indonesia third at 8.3 million. A few countries experienced population declines during the year, with the reasons ranging from people leaving Afghanistan in the face of Soviet intervention to successful birth control campaigns.

DIED

Najmul Hassan, 37, New Delhi-based correspondent of Reuters, the international news agency, in an explosion caused by a landmine in the border town of Mehran in western Iran, on August 11.

Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, 81, one of Britain's most eminent architectural writers and editor of an authoritative 37-volume series, *The Buildings Of England*, on August 18 in London.

Dr R.V. Sethe, 78, noted heart specialist and former Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, on August 28, in Bombay, after a prolonged illness.

ANIL PENNA

CURRENT EVENTS: NATIONAL

(Continued from page 22)

4.97 crores), imports from Pakistan have also dropped (from Rs 56.01 crores in 1981-82 to Rs 29.32 crores) over the past nine months.

The joint commission formed early this year has failed to produce any results. The two sub-commissions on bilateral trade and economy have also not arrived at any conclusive agreement. So far even the question of avoiding double taxation between the two countries has not been resolved.

The postponement of the visit has also quashed any hopes raised by the visit of S.M. Ishaq, Director, Trade Corporation of Pakistan, last month.

The Pakistan trading community had shown considerable interest in Indian drilling rigs, textile spares, escalators, potato diggers, and know-how and machinery to manufacture cloth and dyes. They had offered cotton fabrics, fresh fruits, handicrafts and precious stones as exports.

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY DUTY RELIEF

In a much-awaited change of policy, the government announced some concessions for the electronics industry.

The Finance Ministry has provided duty relief of Rs 98 crores on various electronic goods as an incentive for the development of the industry.

The cut in the excise revenue is expected to be Rs 11 crores and revenue loss from customs duty will be Rs 87 crores in a full year. The excise duty on music systems has been reduced from about 40 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Customs duty relief has been provided on computers, components and project imports.

The basic duty on computers (including central processing units and peripheral devices) will be reduced to 15 per cent *ad valorem* against the existing rate of 20 per cent *ad valorem*. Electronic goods will be fully exempted from payment of special excise duty, now charged at the rate of 5 per cent of the basic excise duty.

The government's decision is laudable, but whether it proves to be a catalyst for the development of the industry is hard to say. India's electronics industry has been neglected for long. Other developing countries like Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong have developed much faster than India. In the developed countries, advancement in this industry has totally revolutionised their technology. India's contribution in the world electronic production is miniscule.

DISARMAMENT TALKS LEADING NOWHERE

With the disarmament talks between the two superpowers leading nowhere, perhaps the best way to force their hand is to motivate public opinion for it. At the regional meeting of World Disarmament Conference in New Delhi (held in India for the first time), the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs (UNDDA) launched a campaign to educate, inform the public and generate understanding in favour of disarmament.

Speaking at the five-day meet, Jan Matenson, Under-Secretary-General of UNDDA, revealed that already more than 40,000 nuclear warheads exist, with a destructive capacity of one million Hiroshima bombs. He said, a single submarine equipped with nuclear arms possessed more explosive power than all the munitions of World War II.

External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in his inaugural speech called for complete disarmament in all the countries, covering all the weapons.

ANITA SHARMA

CURRENT EVENTS: INTERNATIONAL

(Continued from page 26)

Director, Peter Davies, told the UN that "ethnocide"—the extermination of ethnic groups—is taking place in five countries. The Indians of Guatemala, the Hmong of northern Thailand, the Chittagong hill people of Bangladesh, the Melanesians of Indonesia and a number of Taibes in the Philippines are facing extinction, and their crime is their failure to conform to the majority's ideas and in some cases, live on land that someone else wants. The society, which has also campaigned against debt bondage and child labour in India, has done much good work in the past by bringing instances of inhumanity before the public eye and persuading the UN to investigate the matter.

US POVERTY ON THE RISE

The US Bureau of the Census' report on poverty in America 1982, was published in early August. In 1982, more Americans were below the poverty line than at any time since the days of President Lyndon Bain Johnson. The number of Americans living in poverty rose from 31.8 million (14 per cent) in 1981 to 34.4 million (15 per cent) in 1982, the percentage being the highest since 1965. Blacks, Hispanics and families headed by women were the worst hit—the respective percentages being 35.6, 29.9, and 36.3. The report also showed that the American south is poorer than the north.

The Reagan Administration has emphasised that the poverty rate will go down by 1984, but, meanwhile, the President has expressed his perplexity at the persistence of a problem which "should not exist in this great and wealthy country". One reason for the high poverty rate in 1982 may be Reagan's economic policies, which stress the importance of private-sector economic growth. Reagan and his conservative aides feel this would help the needy more than federal aid. Actually, budget cuts affected by the government have resulted in further hardships for the poor.

EX-NAZIS GOING SCOT FREE

Klaus Barbie, the Nazi 'Butcher of Lyons' who supervised the murder, torture and deportation of thousands of French Jews during World War II, was helped by the Americans in the immediate post-war period. This confession came in the form of a 218-page US Justice Department report, which confirmed that US intelligence agents had recruited Barbie in 1947 and helped him escape to Latin America under the noses of the French authorities in 1951. The report came in the wake of Barbie's extradition from Bolivia six months ago. He now faces charges for war crimes committed about four decades ago.

The US, probably, did not help any other Nazi criminal still alive, but a large number of ex-Nazis are still scattered all over the world. The most blatant fugitive from justice: Walter Rauff, the 'Murderer of Milan', who invented the Nazi 'gas wagons' to murder Jews through suffocation. He now lives openly in Santiago, Chile. Neither Israel, which does a thriving arms business in Chile, nor the US, which does not wish to offend the American ally, Chilean strongman Gen Augusto Pinochet, are pushing for his extradition. Besides Rauff, there are over 500 top-level ex-Nazis still at large. Among them, Josef Mengele, the 'torture doctor' of Auschwitz lives in Paraguay; Heinrich Muller, SS Chief Heinrich Himmler's number two, is reported to be in Brazil; Alois Brunner, Adolf Eichmann's top assistant, is believed to be in Syria; and Walter Kutschmann, lives at Miramar, near Buenos Aires.

SANJUKTA BANERJI

SPORTS

BASKETBALL

The Soviet Union won the 9th women's world championship when they just edged out defending champions USA by 84-82 points (half-time 37-40) in the final played at Sao Paulo in Brazil, on August 6

The Commonwealth Championships ended in New Zealand on August 28 with a good performance by England. The men's title was claimed in Christchurch, when a well-disciplined English team defeated the defending champions Canada 86-80. For the women's title, Australia overwhelmed England 85-51 in a fast, and at times, physical final, in Auckland.

CHANNEL SWIMMING

Twenty-two-year-old Irene Van Der Laan (Holland) became the third woman, on August 18, to swim the English Channel both ways without a break and set a new record with her time of 18 15 0 min. The channel is about 22 miles (35 km) wide at its narrowest point, but swimmers cover up to 35 miles (56 km) as they zig-zag to beat tides and currents. Other records set at the Channel:

Two Indians set records for swimming across the English Channel, on August 18. Aranath Shenoy, a Bombay youth, became the first deaf and dumb to swim the Channel. His timing 10 54 0 min, from the French coast to Dover in England. About 100 minutes later, an 18 year old architecture student from Bombay, Bijoy Jain, became the fastest Asian, and the fourth fastest swimmer, to cross the Channel. His timing, 8 42 0 min, from Dover to Cape Grisnez (France). He is the seventh Indian to swim the Channel.

The same day, Alison Watherly (UK), aged 12 years and 163 days, became the youngest girl to swim across. Her time just over 16 hours. But Alison held this record only for about four hours. Another British girl, Samantha Druce, also completed her swim across the Channel—and she is 43 days younger than Alison.

MODERN PENTATHLON

The Soviet Union earned double honours at the 27th World Championships, which concluded at Warendorf (FRG) on August 7. The 23 year-old Russian, and reigning Olympic champion, Anatoly Starostin, won the individual title, after being the runners-up three before—in 1978, 81 and 82. He amassed 5,506 pts. The team title was also won by the Russians.

CRICKET

Hosts England beat New Zealand 3-1 in the four Test series. The break-up results: England won the First (July 14-18, Oval, London), Third (August 11-16, Lords, London) and Fourth Test (August 25-29, Trentbridge, Nottingham), and lost the Second Test (July 28-August 1, Headingley, Leeds).



Flying high: Alena Drebjano of Czechoslovakia leaps high over the balance beam to take the gold in the women's individual finals of the McDonald's 1983 International Gymnastics Championships in Los Angeles, U.S.A.

SWIMMING

The following world records were set at the US National Championships (men's section), which concluded on August 7 at Clovis, California: (i) 100m backstroke—Rick Carvey broke the record twice, first in the heats, when he clocked 55.44 sec, and again in the final, with 55.38 sec. (ii) 200m backstroke—Carvey clocked 1 58.93 sec. (iii) 100m butterfly stroke—In the heats, Matt Gribble clocked 53.44 sec. (iv) 100m breaststroke—Steve Lundqvist broke his own record by clocking 1:02.34 sec. The earlier record was 1 02.53, set in August 1982.

Michael Gross (FRG) broke his own world record in the 200m freestyle event, clocking 1:47.87 sec, at the European Championships in Rome on August 22. His earlier mark of 1:48.28 was set in Hanover in June 1983. He also shattered the 200m butterfly world-record when he clocked 1:57.05 sec. The previous mark of 1:58.01 was set by Craig Beardsley (USA) two years ago. Other world records set in Rome:

In the women's 100m breaststroke, East Germany's Ute Geweniger (19 years) clocked 1:08.51, to break the record she set at the last European Championships at Split in 1981. The East German quartet set a new record in the 4x100m medley relay with a time of 4:05.79, erasing their old mark of 4 05.88 set at the World Championships last year.

TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in August.

The Players' International Tournament, which ended in Montreal on August 14, was won by second-seeded Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia), when he beat unseeded



Head, shoulders & bike above double-decker buses: Chris Bromham, 26, flies 5,948 m through the air over 18 of them on his 495 cc Moto-Cross bike in Bromley, England and sets a new world record.

Swede Anders Jarryd 6-2, 6-2. Earlier, in the first round, Ramesh Krishnan beat Henri Leconte 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, but lost to another Frenchman, Georges Goven, 4-6, 1-6 in the second round.

Top-seeded Martina Navratilova (USA) overwhelmed the second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd (USA) 6-1, 6-3 in 58 mins to win the \$ 1,50,000 Virginia Slims Los Angeles Tournament at Manhattan Beach, California, on August 14. Later, Martina and her partner of long-standing, Pam Shriver (USA), teamed up to win the doubles title with a 6-1, 6-0 rout of Betsy Nagelsen (USA) and Virginia Ruzici (Romania).

WEIGHTLIFTING

Daniel Nunez (Cuba) set a new world record in the featherweight (upto 60 kg) category, when he registered a 138.0 kg snatch lift at the Pan-American Games in Caracas (Venezuela), on August 16. He had set the previous record last year in November at Copenhagen with a lift of 137.5 kg. Unfortunately, his record has been erased from the record books and his gold medals taken back because of illegal use of muscle-building drugs: anabolic steroids.

ATHLETICS

Ullrich Meyfarth FRG, despite an injured foot, and Tamara Bykova (USSR) cleared 2.03m (6ft-8in) to set a joint world record in the women's high jump, on August 21, at the European Cup Finals in London (Crystal Palace Stadium). Just four days later Tamara broke her own record by clearing 2.04 m at an international meet in Pisa, Italy.

HOCKEY

The International Pentagonal tournament, for the Raja Azlan Shah Cup, which ended on August 28, in Kuala Lumpur, was won by Australia, who beat Pakistan by a solitary goal in the final. The tournament was played on a round-robin basis, with the top two teams meeting in the final. India gave a pathetic display in the league matches, ending up

and New Zealand (1-1) and lost to Australia (3-1) and Malaysia (3-2).

But in the match for the third place, they came back into their own and trounced hosts Malaysia 5-0.

The European Championships, which ended at Amsterdam on August 28, was won by Holland, who beat surprise finalists Soviet Union 8-5 in the tie-breaker, following a 4-all draw after extra time.

QUADRATHON

This is a new event on the world sporting scene, consisting of four disciplines and covering 256 km. It ended in London on August 21, and was won by 29-year-old Richard Crane (UK). Crane took 16:26:49 sec to complete the 3.2-km sea-swim, 51.5-km walk, 161-km cycle race and 41.8-km marathon race.

SANJEEV GUPTA

HELSINKI MEET BREAKING NEW RECORDS



The feet that ran away with the gold: Steve Cramm (325) in the 1,500 m event; world record holder Steve Ovett (341) fell to fourth place

Amongst major sports, athletics was the only one not to have an official world championship, until August 7, 1983: Helsinki, the capital of Finland, hosted the 1st World Track and Field Championships from that day.

A record 158 countries participated—the maximum at any world meet—and after the fiascoes at the Munich, Montreal and Moscow Olympics, this meet was free of any political interference and bungling. Among the major highlights.

Sprints

Carl Lewis (USA) consolidated his position as the supreme sprinter of modern times, with world-record-holder Calvin Smith (10.21 sec) second and Ermit King (10.24 sec) third. Lewis's time: 10.07 sec.

This trio, along with Willie Gault, set up a new world record in the 4 x 100 m relay.

Tragedy struck the Americans in the long relay (4 x 400 m): in the third leg, Willie Smith

made an effort to overtake Gault, but fell on the second bend and all was lost: anchorman Ed Moses ran the race of his life—past at least three runners—yet could not make it into the medals.

Marita Koch emerged as the all-round sprinter among the women as she collected 3 golds (200 m, 4x100 m, 4x400 m) and 1 silver (100m), the maximum medals at the meet. The major duel was for the fastest woman in the world: world record-holder, Evelyn Ashford (USA) and Marlies Goehr (GDR) took off in the 100 m final. The American seemed to be gaining when around the 60 m mark, she pulled up with a hamstring injury. Unfortunately, this ruled out the American's from the sprint relay.

The 400 m was a cakewalk for the Czech Jarmila Kratochvilova, as she became the first woman to crack the 48-sec barrier—to set a new world record.

The middle distance

Veteran West German—and 10 times national champion—Willie Wuelbeck out-sprinted Joachim Cruz (Brazil) to win the 800 m.

In the women's race, Jarmila merely toyed with the opposition: at the finish, there was about 10 m of daylight between her and the two Russians, Lyubov Gurina and Yekaterina Podkapayeva.

The Czech girl collected 2 golds and 1 silver at the meet. Now, onto the 'blue riband' event of the meet—the 1,500 m or the 'metric mile'. The assembled athletes would have sent any connoisseur into raptures. Steve Ovett, Cramm (both UK) and Scott (USA), the new French find, Said Aouita (Morocco), Jose Abascal (Spain), John Walker (New Zealand), Dragan Zdravkovich (Yugoslavia) and Mike Boit (Kenya), to name a few.

The start of the race was low key—none was willing to set the pace. But into the final lap and the Moroccan went ahead, Ovett got boxed-in, and on the home stretch it was Scott. But Cramm had other ideas: to prove that his European and Commonwealth titles in the absence of Ovett, were no fluke, he outkicked the entire field. Ovett finished fourth!

Long distance

Both the 5,000 m and 10,000 m were won by outsiders. Alberto Cova (Italy) outsprinted the East Germans, Werner Schildhauer and Hans Kunze to take the 10,000 m gold.

The Irishman, Eamon Coghlan, made a tactical change when he elected to participate in the 5,000 m, instead of his usual event the 1,500 m. The move paid off.

Mary Decker (USA) proved to the world that the East bloc girls (specially the Soviets) could be beaten in the long-distance races. She recorded the 1,500 m and 3,000 m double (equivalent to the men's 5,000 and 10,000 m double).

The hurdle

There was no stopping Moses, the greatest low hurdler of all time—absolutely unbeatable! He easily demolished the field, and won his 90th consecutive race, about 8 m ahead of Harold Schmidt (FRG)—the last man to beat Moses, back in 1977.

Jumps

Lewis collected his third gold when he led another US clean sweep by winning the long

jump (leading 8.95 m). Jason Gifford (USA) and Mike Conley (B.12) were second and third.

In the triple jump, Willie Banks (USA) suffered one of his rare defeats: Zdzislaw Hoffman (Poland) set off on his last run—and produced the best jump.

Throws

The greatest ovation by the packed stadium was reserved for their heroine, Tiina Lillak (Finland), the world javelin record holder. Right upto the last throw, Fatima Whitbread (Great Britain) was leading with a throw of 69.14 m. The crowd went wild as Lillak's last throw sent the javelin beyond the 70-m mark.

Decathlon

The battle for the best all-round athlete of the world—between Daley Thomson (UK) and Jurgen Hingsen (FRG)—was one of the most eagerly-awaited events. Hingsen had taken the world record from Thomson, while the latter was recovering from nagging groin injuries just prior to the world championships. But despite the lack of training, Thomson earned an easy victory, to add the world champion title to his Commonwealth, European and Olympic titles.

Break-up results of the Helsinki meet:

Men

100 m: Carl Lewis (USA)—10.07 sec; 200 m: Calvin Smith (USA)—20.14; 400 m: Bert Cameron (Jamaica)—45.05; 800 m: Willie Wuelbeck (FRG)—1:43.65; 1,500 m: Steve Cramm (UK)—3:41.59; 500 m: Eamon Coghlan (Ireland)—13:28.53; 10,000 m: Alberto Cova (Italy)—28:01.04; Marathon: Robert De Castella (Australia)—2:10:03.0; 110 m hurdles: Greg Foster (USA)—13.42; 400 m hurdles: Edwin Moses (USA)—47.48; 3,000 m steeplechase: Ilg Partz (FRG)—8.15.06; High jump: Gennady Adveenko (USSR)—2.32 m; Pole vault: Sergei Bubka (USSR)—5.70 m; Long jump: Lewis—8.55 m; Triple jump: Zdzislaw Hoffman (Poland)—17.42 m; Shotput: Edward Sarul (Poland)—21.39 m; Discus: Imrich Buga (Czechoslovakia)—67.72 m; Hammer throw: Sergei Litvinov (USSR)—82.68 m; Javelin: Detlef Michel (GDR)—89.48 m; Decathlon: Daley Thomson (UK) 8,666pts; 4x100 m relay: USA—37.86 (WR); 4x400 m relay: USSR—3:00.79; 20-km walk: Ernesto Canto (Mexico)—1:20:49.0; 50-km walk: Ronald Weigel (GDR)—3:43:08.0.

Women

100 m: Marlies Goehr (GDR)—10.97sec; 200 m: Marita Koch (GDR)—22.13; 400 m: Jarmila Kratochvilova (Czechoslovakia)—47.99; 800 m: Jarmila 1.54.68; 1,500 m: Mary Decker (USA)—4:00.90; 3,000 m: Mary—8:34.62; Marathon: Grete Waitz (Norway)—2:28:09.0; 100 m hurdles: Bettina Jahn (GDR)—12.35; 400 m hurdles: Yekaterina Fesenko (USSR)—54.14; High jump: Tamara Bykova (USSR)—2.01 m; Long jump: Heike Dauter (GDR)—7.27 m; Shotput: Helena Fibingerova (Czechoslovakia)—21.05 m; Discus: Martina Optiz (GDR)—68.94 m; Javelin: Tiina Lillak (Finland)—70.82 m; Heptathlon: Ramona Neubert (GDR)—6,714 pts; 4 x 100 m relay: GDR—41.76; 4 x 400 m relay: GDR—3:10.7.

S.K.G.

CAREER NEWS

SBI (PO) Exam

The Central Recruitment Board, State Bank Group, will hold a competitive exam on 11.12.83 for the recruitment of POs to fill approximately 500 vacancies. To be eligible, candidates must have a degree or an equivalent qualification and their age must not be below 21 years or above 28 years as on 1.7.83. For details and format of application form, see *The Hindustan Times* dated 3.9.83. Last date for receipt of applications is 10.10.83.

Auditors, Jr Accountants, UDCs Exam, SSC

The Staff Selection Commission (SSC) will hold a competitive exam on 19.2.84 for recruitment of Auditors, Junior Accountants and Upper Division Clerks (UDCs) in different offices of the Government of India. To be eligible, candidates must be degree-holders and in the age group of 18 to 25 years as on 1.1.84. Application forms

are available from head/main post offices on payment of 70 paise. If these are not available, candidates may send their applications on plain paper in the standard format. For details and format of application form, see *Employment News* dated 3.9.83. Last date for receipt of applications is 18.10.83.

National Overseas Scholarships

The Ministry of Home Affairs will award 21 National Overseas Scholarships to SC/ST members for pursuing postgraduate studies or research abroad in subjects for which suitable facilities are not available in India. Preference will be given to those who propose to go in for studies in Engineering, Technology or Science. For details and application form, write at the following address along with a self-addressed envelope (28 x 12 cm) and a crossed I.P.O. worth Re 1 (drawn in favour of the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi): Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Protection of Civil Rights Cell, Room No 624, 'A' Wing, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110 001.

Last date for receipt of applications is 30.11.83.

Opportunities Abroad

Are you looking for information on employment or higher education abroad? The Overseas Employment and Education Information Service, USA, can help you by providing you the required information on current employment opportunities, export-import leads, names of employers, educational institutions, scholarships, assistantships, financial aid, etc. in the USA, Canada, Europe, Middle East, Africa, New Zealand and Australia, among other countries. Send your bio-data with a short statement of your specific needs and a self-addressed air mail envelope (23 x 10cm) to the above-mentioned service at the following address: 3721, Poplar Street, P.O. Box 3364, Erie, Pennsylvania (16508), USA. The letter should be accompanied by five International Reply Coupons if you desire an answer immediately by air mail and two coupons if you require it in three-four months time by sea mail. [E]

Answers to

TEST YOUR WORD POWER

1. **accessible:** B: easy or possible to reach or enter. Barely two hours away by train from Kowloon in Hong Kong, Kwangchow (Canton) is the most accessible city of China.
2. **antidote:** D: something that counteracts poison, disease or bad mood. Work is a good antidote for stress.
3. **attorney:** B: one legally appointed to represent another in business or law. There are 6,00,000 practicing attorneys in the US, or one for every 400 Americans.
4. **bigotry:** B: narrow mindedness or prejudice. The time has come when liberal Hindus must condemn the intolerance and bigotry that is affecting their religion.
5. **catastrophic:** C: disastrous, calamitous. Unless positive action is taken now, the energy situation could get out of control with catastrophic consequences to the economy.
6. **convulsion:** C: violent disturbance, spasms. Although still pole apart from their Western counterparts, the Middle East women are also experiencing the convulsions of change.
7. **discriminate:** A: to act toward someone with partiality or prejudice, treat differently. White South Africans discriminate against non-whites in that country because they fear them.
8. **erupt:** A: to break out suddenly, burst open violently. When Britain and Egypt gave up their claims to Sudan in 1956, a bloody civil war erupted between Arab north and African south.
9. **genius:** D: one who possesses a high degree of intelligence, person with exceptional ability. By applying the right mental skills, people of average intelligence can at times act like geniuses.
10. **innovation:** C: something newly introduced. Microform publishing or the method of forming microimages is more of a technical innovation than a scientific discovery.
11. **integral:** C: necessary for completeness. The police box or

Koban is an integral feature of Japanese existence

12. **jitters:** A: a sense of panic or extreme nervousness. Coffee lovers have been given the jitters by recent reports on the health hazards of caffeine.
13. **parable:** B: story with a moral lesson. The story behind the writing of the book, *Schindler's Ark* by Thomas Keneally, provides an apt epilogue to a parable depicting the triumph, however marginal or momentary, of good over evil.
14. **profligate:** C: reckless; shamelessly immoral; insensible to principles, wasteful. Edwina Mountbatten was willing to be profligate in all things, and that included the waste of her brain and the years of her prime.
15. **reconcile:** A: to harmonise. Today's Japanese women—urbanised, educated, middle class and seeking to reconcile traditional identities with present realities—sound like American women of 10 years ago.
16. **rupture:** A: to burst, break open; sever. AVMs—artery and vein malformations in the brain—form tangled masses of abnormal blood-vessels that can rupture at any time, causing brain damage, stroke or death.
17. **strife:** C: conflict; quarrelling. For centuries, the world has witnessed strife and bloodshed over the treatment of minorities.
18. **susceptible:** B: sensitive; easily affected by. The skin is very susceptible to the vagaries of nature.
19. **tenuous:** A: slender, thin; flimsy. Nuclear power's now tenuous foothold was established because it was sold to the public as the only answer to humanity's future energy needs.
20. **virtual:** A: so in effect, but not in name. Since the American takeover of Diego Garcia, the island has been turned into a virtual floating fortress.

Vocabulary Ratings:

20-18 correct exceptional
17-15 correct excellent
14-12 correct good

ECONOMY

CASH RESERVE RATIO

BY BECO

Recently, the Reserve Bank of India raised the Cash Reserve Ratio of banks. What is the Cash Reserve Ratio, and what are its objectives and implications? Here we explain it all.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) raised the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) of commercial banks to 8.5 per cent with effect from August 27, 1983. Earlier also this very year, CRR was raised from 7 to 7.5 per cent with effect from May 27, 1983, and then again to 8 per cent with effect from July 29, 1983. This raises certain fundamental and interesting questions: What is CRR? What is the object behind maintaining it and changing it from time to time? What is the purpose of the recent change?

What is CRR?

CRR represents the proportion of cash which the banks have to keep with RBI, to their net Demand and Time (D & T) liabilities, otherwise called deposits. The principle of requiring member banks to maintain a minimum percentage of their D&T liabilities with a central bank began in the US, with a view to ensuring liquidity, solvency of commercial banks, as also to influence and ultimately to restrict commercial banks' expansion of credit.

In India, originally under section 42 (1) of the RBI Act, scheduled banks were required to maintain with RBI a minimum of cash reserve of 5 per cent of their demand liabilities and 2 per cent of their time liabilities at the close of business on any day. Subsequently, the rates were revised many times, the latest being 8.5 per cent, as applicable from August 27, 1983.

Banks in India, as also in other countries, have two major functions to perform: to secure deposits from the public; and to lend money to the public for socially useful purposes. Not all the deposits are given for lending: a portion of it is kept for meeting day-to-day needs and other obligations. Whatever this proportion, one thing is logically clear: the capacity of banks to lend depends upon the amount of deposits they have.

An inflationary situation exists when too much money chases too few goods or in other words when increase in money supply is much out of proportion with increase in the supply of goods and services. Under such a situation traders and manufacturers build undesirable level of inventories with the help of bank funds and there is a general rise in the price level, causing inconvenience and hardship to the community at large. Since the credit is likely to be misused, it is desirable to check its expansion.

Why change the CRR?

RBI has several ways at its command for doing this. These include a raise in the bank rate, i.e., the rate at which RBI refines the commercial banks, or the use of selective credit controls under which credit against selected commodities can be restricted through certain stipulations. Another important and convenient method is the use of variable reserve ratios, of which CRR is one. RBI has used the technique of changing the CRR quite often during the last few years and the latest raise is one in the series. Other methods have also been used from time to time, though with little success.

What is the purpose of the recent change?

The rationale behind the latest move comes from certain recent developments in the economy. One of the bright spots of the economic scenario in 1982-83 was the welcome behaviour of prices. The annual rate of inflation in consumer prices came down to 8 per cent in December 1982 compared with 12.7 per cent in December 1981. Of late, however, the general price level has again charted an upward course. Consumer Price Index during April-June 1983 recorded an increase of about 6.2 per cent. Increase in wholesale prices, particularly of primary products, during the first seven weeks of the financial year 1983-84 was nearing 3.9 per cent, which was causing concern.

It was discernible, on the other hand, that growth of bank deposits was much higher than anticipated. RBI had estimated the deposit accretion of Rs 4,000 crores for the first half of the financial year 1983-84, i.e., upto September 1983.

But the growth of deposits upto the third week of July 1983 itself had crossed Rs 3,800 crores, despite providing for all other obligations, which meant some drain on banks' deposit resources.

It was thus felt that the growth of 'primary money', of which bank credit is an important component, has been significantly larger than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and that there is a need to further immobilise the excessive liquidity of the banking system. Acting on this logic, RBI has directed the banks to maintain with effect from the week beginning August 27, 1983, a CRR of 8.5 per cent of net D & T liabilities. This step is expected to siphon off an amount of about Rs 275 crores from the banking system.

The principal stance of the credit and monetary policies in India has been to contain inflation and at the same time, ensure the availability of sufficient credit to meet the genuine needs of production in various spheres. Whenever such steps have been taken in the past, stipulations have been provided on the above-mentioned count and it has been ensured that banks do not face hardship in supporting really productive efforts. The same has been stressed again now, and the banks have been assured of provision of discretionary refinance, based on merits, for short periods to enable them to undertake a smooth adjustment to the higher cash reserve requirement.

The step is one of various measures taken to contain the inflationary situation that was causing concern to the authorities. It is purely temporary and can be withdrawn at any moment if it is felt to be redundant or is thought to be impeding the productive processes. This is amply borne out by the assertion of the Finance Minister, Pranab Mukherjee: 'These measures were introduced to absorb excess liquidity with the banking system and will remain effective until conditions emerged for the suitable deployment of funds as productive credit.'

Frequent changes in CRR sometimes prove counter-productive as they disturb the functioning of commercial banks. Despite this, this technique of influencing the availability of commercial bank credit is considered important. □

The Right Approach To Thematic Apperception Test

BY L. L. R. MANCHANDA former Dy President, S.S.B

It's said novelists can't be made; so can't be story-tellers. It has to come from within—and that's what the Thematic Apperception Test examines

Introduced in 1935 by Morgan and Murray of the US Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), commonly known as 'Picture Story Test' has proved to be a very powerful instrument in the hands of expert assessors to evaluate various facets of an individual's personality. It is one of the projective techniques employed at our Services Selection Boards (SSBs).

The test makes use of a series of pictures which are fairly ambiguous and unstructured, and a candidate is instructed to make up stories around them. The objective interpretation of the stories enables the psychologist to find out a great deal about the candidate's motives, intellectual capacity, ability to withstand stress, both mental and physical, and other aspects of the personality make up. In case the psychologist has any doubts, he is at liberty to call the candidate and interview him.


The psychologists at the SSBs, however, seldom interview the candidates since there are other tests like the Word Association Test (WAT) and the Situation Reaction Test (SRT), which help them clarify their doubts. Despite this, if they still fail to resolve any issue, they convey their doubts to the interviewing officers (the president/ deputy president, SSB) so that the latter probe certain specific areas more deeply when the candidates appear before them for a personal interview.

A large number of privately run institutions in our country, besides various guide books and magazines, attempt to instruct the prospective candidates as to the kind of stories they should write to get selected. However, based on my long experience in this field, I am of the firm opinion that such coaching, instead of helping a candidate, proves a great hindrance in his selection if the experts at the SSBs do their job conscientiously. Is it possible to convince an expert tester that water in a particular container is pure by merely painting it from outside? I would say it is not. Unless a candidate

responds to the pictures naturally and spontaneously, he will fail to reveal his true personality which, I can assure you, is invariably better than the pretended one. Nothing irks the expert more than artificiality displayed by the candidate in his responses. One should remember that all of us have our strengths and shortcomings and that no two personalities are ever identical. In order that candidates are able to do well in this test, coaching should aim at elimination of personality defects rather than practice in writing stories, since practice only helps a candidate to project an affected personality.

It would not be wrong to say that institutions, guide books and magazines which attempt to teach candidates how to respond to psychological tests artificially are doing disservice to both the youth and the country, since quite a large number of candidates who are otherwise good fail to make the grade by learning to reveal what they really are not.

Hence, I suggest that a candidate should fortify his strong points and eliminate his shortcomings rather than waste time in learning the kind of stories which do not project his true personality. An applicant who takes pains to eliminate his personality defects will automatically write stories which will show him in good light. I recommend the following books for this purpose: *Hints For Self-Culture* by Hardayal, *Thoughts Of Power* by Swami Vivekananda, biographies of Guru Gobind Singh, Shivaji and Napoleon; and *Ideals Scrap Book* published by Ideals Publishing Co, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin, USA.

The best way to overcome one's shortcomings is to carry out an objective self analysis. Insight into one's weaknesses coupled with a strong motivation to eliminate them will amount to winning a major phase of the battle. The recommended books will go a long way in achieving your aim of developing a well-balanced personality. 

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I'm a 12th class student with Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Hindi and English as my subjects. How can I get admission in a medical college of a developed country—preferably on a scholarship?

Girdhar Singh Rautella, Allahabad

Most countries have their embassies in New Delhi and counsel offices in leading cities. Decide the country and the university you wish to attend and contact the embassy or consulate concerned. If the US is what you have in mind, write to the Student Advisor, USEFI, Regional Office "Sundeept", 4 New Marine Lines, Bombay-20, or USEFI, Fulbright House, 42 Hailey Road, New Delhi-110 001. If you desire a scholarship, first seek admission in the university of your choice. Refer our March 1982 issue for the list of organisations that give loans and scholarships to students going abroad.

I'm 17 and wish to join the army, air force or naval intelligence. Please give me the details.

Binod Kumar Shaw, Calcutta

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How can I, a first-class Commerce postgraduate, join as a clerk in the UN Secretariat?

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For complete information, write to:

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I have been working as PA to the Director, National Institute of Oceanography, (NIO) Goa—which is one of the many laboratories under CSIR, New Delhi—for the last three and a half years. Last year, I sat for a departmental competitive exam conducted by CSIR and stood second. On the basis of my performance, I have been offered the post of Assistant in NIO itself. At the same time, I have qualified for BSRB and have been asked to join Syndicate Bank as a Stenographer. What should I opt for?

M.G. Dalvi, Dona Paula (Goa)

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I'm doing LL.B. from Lucknow University and want to join the Oxford University for Bar-at-Law. What are the essential qualifications? Any scholarship facility in the Education Ministry?

Shukrant Singh, Lucknow

To be 'called to the Bar', you must first obtain admission to one of the four Inns of Court. The minimum qualification is a degree and age 21 years. For further details, write to Secretary, Council of Legal Education, 4 Gray's Inn Place, London WC1R 5DX. Foreign exchange is only released for Bar-at-Law studies when the candidate is simultaneously studying for another course in Britain. No scholarships are available.

I'm doing M.A. in Archaeology. What are its future prospects? If I also have a diploma in tourism, can I easily get a job in ITDC?

Rakesh Sinha, Varanasi

The Archaeological Survey of India takes in archaeologists, as do uni-

versities and national museums. Archaeologists can also work as tourist officers, especially if they have taken additional training in the field of tourism. ITDC takes in people through an open competition.

I'm a Chemistry (Hons) graduate and am interested in taking up a Sugar Technology course. Which institutions in Maharashtra are conducting this course?

Udayising Ganpatsing Rajput, Satara

National Sugar Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Food, Kanpur, conducts a 2½-year post-B.Sc. diploma course in Sugar Technology, leading to the government-recognised Associateship of National Sugar Institute (ANSI). ANSI candidates are appointed to the posts of Laboratory In-charge, Manufacturing (Shift) Chemist, Chief Chemist, Technologist, etc., in the sugar industry and other departments dealing with sugar. They can also be recruited to superior posts and services requiring specialised training in Sugar Technology.

I'm doing my graduation in Economics (second year) and have obtained a diploma in Architecture from British Institutes. Can I now obtain a recognised degree in Architecture? B. Arch. as an external candidate from any institute?

Mohd Yousuf, Srinagar

The diploma of British Institutes is not considered as a qualification for further studies. If you work hard for a good division in graduation, you could specialise in Economics.

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GROUP DISCUSSION

HAS PLANNING FAILED IN INDIA?

BY A.K. NANDA

A: I think economic planning has, by and large, failed in India. Nothing makes it so unmistakably clear than the wide inequality in the redistribution of national income. The top five per cent people get away with 60 per cent of the national income, and half the population is left to grind below the poverty line.

B: I agree with your facts but not with your point of view. Inequality is not of the plans' making. Inequality had existed in India before the advent of planning. People who had already been in an advantageous position did derive quick gains from investments made under planning and appropriated the gains to themselves. So, today's inequality is the accumulated result of past years and not directly caused by planning failure.

A: Inequality has been perpetuated with the increase in poverty and has rendered planning a futile exercise.

B: A great many measures, including taxation, have been taken to correct the imbalance and more are in the offing.

C: I think you are taking trees for the wood. It is not planning which has failed. The failure is of the strategy which laid heavy emphasis on capital-goods industries in the initial years of development to the detriment of agriculture.

B: India took to planning soon after it became independent, and its aspirations to build an industrial economy were given an important place in plan documents. Under the pressure of industrialisation it did bring about certain social and economic changes which helped to speed up the process of industrial development, and seek full utilisation of human and physical resources.

A: I don't think so. Three decades of planning have given this country numerous landless agricultural labourers and a lot of small and marginal farmers who eke out a living not enough for survival. Yet, it is on them that agricultural prosperity depends. Poverty in rural and urban areas is widespread. Because of increasing unemployment and under-employment, growth in national product is low.

C: What led to failure of planning in India is the recourse to deficit financing and foreign aid. Instead of helping the economy to move up to a higher level of activity they placed hurdles on growth.

D: Yes, you are partially correct. Indian planning aimed to achieve growth with social justice within the democratic process. That may be its particular weakness, as you say, because it has shown no quick results either in growth or social justice. However, that is where its peculiar strength lies. It is decentralised and is open to being remodelled according to the need.

E: I do not get you, really.

D: It is not merely a question of investing resources to achieve the desired end. Coordinated efforts are directed towards transforming a traditional, caste-ridden society and its institutions and practices into a modern, achievement-oriented society, with technology and capital being given the pride of place. The plans have succeeded in making structural changes in the economy. Our industrial base has been strengthened and diversified, accompanied by improvement in the basic infrastructure. Our country has a vast technically trained man power and a large corps of professionally trained managers. The spirit of entrepreneurship is far more widespread. It is now much easier for capital to be raised for new ventures, partly as a result of the increasing saving rate.

E: These gains are at best peripheral and incidental rather than structural. Otherwise, how could one explain the woeful performance of the public sector, supposed to be at the commanding heights of the economy, and the widespread industrial unrest in the organised sector where labour is well-protected and well-paid, such high rate of inflation, balance-of-payment crisis, farm output stagnating despite green revolution, deterioration in administration and failure to curb the growth of population.


A: It is, perhaps, time to think about alternatives to planning now that it has failed to deliver the goods.

C: The alternative to planning is free enterprise. Planning is a necessary evil. What is required is change in the strategy. It would have made a lot of difference if the strategy had been properly formulated, keeping in view the agrarian character of the economy. The agricultural population has remained unaffected by the modernising trends in

our society.

E: The most important thing was growth. If planning in India failed to achieve growth it failed in everything else.

D: Yes, true, but not wholly true. The total development of a country cannot be measured by growth in gross national product. Each plan has constraints in that it has to be administered within the social, economic and administrative framework available in the country. The development programme must be big enough to benefit a large number of people and a big development programme cannot be undertaken with the resources available in the country. The implementation remained exclusively the government's responsibility with the consent of the people, and the government's own bureaucracy was not fully equal to the task. Despite these constraints, planning in India has made a dent into the structure and the emerging industrial structure, with a full view to the industrial goods produced in the country, draws admiration from foreign visitors. If one takes a full view, planning has not failed in India, though its progress has been interrupted by constraints of many kinds.

Assessment: Participating in group discussions requires skill and confidence. In the mock discussion given above the defects of a candidate have been emphasised. Candidate 'A' begins with a lot of self-confidence but is unable to hold on to his view with more arguments. He commits himself to a specific position and is unable to appreciate other views opposed to his. 'B' is more eager to contradict others than to state his own view clearly. 'C' tries to read between the words, to confuse others rather than guide the discussion. Candidate 'D', on the other hand, although he begins much later, is soon able to show his grasp of the subject. He puts the subject in its proper perspective and pleads favour of taking a full view. He is polite and lets others speak first, but when he does speak, he does it thoroughly. He steers the discussion clear through conflicting views. Candidate 'E' fails to make his mark because he is unable to see beyond the immediate and assess the subject. He does not look at those facts which are unfavourable to his view point. Under the circumstances, the choice is clear. Private and public firms and other organisations need people who are well-balanced, clear in their heads about what they are thinking, polite, intelligent and can hold their own in any conference. Of all the candidates, 'D' emerges as the most capable. 

NEW INTERNATIONAL
INFORMATION ORDER
**SOONER THE
BETTER**
BY ASHUTOSH DIKSHIT

If the developing nations are to mobilise public opinion in the world for their needs and demands, they need an effective information system. The biased news coverage by the Western news agencies has forced the Third World to look for a new international information order.

The demand for a new international information order (NIIO) has been one of the most contentious issues of the North South dialogue in recent years. Encouraged by the seemingly lessening control of the superpowers over international events and a growing confidence in their own collective power, the developing countries of the world have, through international agencies like the UNESCO, mounted pressure on the Western countries to review the existing international information order. They have accused the West of cultural domination through its control of the major news collecting resources, through the continual flow of its cultural products across the world, and through the financial power of its advertising agencies, its international newspaper chains, its newsprint companies, and its hold over the electromagnetic spectrum on which all broadcasting depends. The swamping effect of this vast information machinery has transformed the social fabric of the Third World countries.

Nearly all the Third World countries have a colonial background and the existing information order may be looked upon as part of their colonial legacy. Although the former colonies became politically independent in the years following World War II, their dependence on the respective imperial countries continued in the economic and cultural spheres. This neo-colonialism has largely been a function of 'media imperialism' through which public opinion in the Third World countries has been continuously moulded with a view to expanding the demand for the consumer products of

the West. This also involves imperceptible attempts at inculcating in these underdeveloped countries Western cultural values in preference to indigenous traditional ones.

Another aspect of the present international information order has been the presentation of a distorted and biased picture of the Third World. The major news agencies, oblivious of the Third World interests, provide news which they believe their client magazines will welcome because it will increase their circulation. Famines, coups and corruption therefore feature as the major news items about the Third World countries. This vicious circle of supply and demand naturally damages the interests of the developing nations in their search for capital and markets, and for a just share of world resources.

The following facts speak volumes about the cultural domination of the South by the North's information media.

The five major news agencies of the world, Reuters, Agence France-Presse, UPI, AP and Tass, belong to four major powers but supply 90 per cent of the international news passing into the news rooms all over the world. All these agencies have emerged from the imperial and post-imperial competition of the last century by which the great powers tried to spread their news networks throughout their areas of economic and political suzerainty. Among themselves they have nearly 50,000 offices spread around the globe. Their domination of the Third World media is almost total. Take South America, for example. Fifty per cent of all news published in the South American papers comes from the US agencies. UPI and AP, 10 per cent from Reuters and Agence Presse; while the Third World news agencies contribute barely two per cent.

Turning to television, more than 50 per cent of all programmes shown in Chile, 34 per cent in Colombia, 62 per cent in Uruguay and 84 per cent in Guatemala are of US origin. American export of feature films is 50 per cent to Colombia, Chile and Uruguay, and nearly 70 per cent to Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela. The same applies for countries in Asia and the Middle East. In Thailand, for example, 90 per cent of all films shown are American.

The Third World demand for a review of the existing information order led to the appointment of the MacBride Commission by UNESCO. Although essentially a compromise document, the Commission's report contains several suggestions for a more balanced flow of information. Third World countries have

also proposed several changes. They contend that developing countries must devise their own national communication policies which should involve exchange of expertise, journalists and technicians among themselves, while working with developed countries to establish their autonomous news media. Stress has also been laid on the need for a campaign to make the West realise the deficiencies in the existing order and to persuade it to 'decolonise' its information resources. Developing countries should try to make more equitable use of satellites and other networks at the same time strengthening their own news agencies and news pools and promoting better respect for their output.

A major role has been assigned for UNESCO. This includes the training of Third World journalists, research into how technology may be transferred from North to South and also a proposal for developed countries to tax their cultural exports and use them to create an international copyright fund to be administered by UNESCO. To facilitate the implementation of NIIO, UNESCO has also set up the International Programme for Development Communication (IPDC). The main aim of IPDC is to help improve information systems in developing countries by providing financial assistance and the necessary communications equipment.

The criteria for financial allocation are: the project for which finances are sought should be relevant for communication development; it should increase the capacity to disseminate information. Preference is given to those schemes which promote self-reliance and the use of indigenous techniques.

The demand for NIIO has many negative aspects as well. Certain governments support the demand for reasons far from honourable. It has given them the excuse to repress the media in their country. Thus, the Western view that the demand for NIIO is just an attempt by Third World dictators to gain an authoritarian hold over domestic media is not completely unfounded.

That a new international information order is needed is indisputable, and every effort has to be made to see that the voice of the Third World is not strangled. But at the same time measures have to be taken to ensure that it is not misused by Third World governments to obstruct free flow of information in their own country. The new order should make the Third World media stable enough to guard against not only foreign media domination but even domestic repression. □

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THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

BY RAJU MANSUKHANI

Quit India Movement

World War II broke out in 1939. Although the Congress was in full sympathy with the victims of fascist aggression, they resented the fact that the Government of India immediately joined the war without consulting the Congress or the elected members of the Central Legislature. Its leaders demanded that effective power be put into Indian hands before it could actively participate in the war. When the British Government refused, the Congress ordered its ministries to resign. However, when Japan joined the war in December 1941 and occupied Rangoon in March 1942, thus bringing the war to India's doorstep, the British became more receptive to the demands of the Congress. To secure India's cooperation, a Cabinet Minister, Sir Stafford Cripps, was sent to India in March 1942. But detailed negotiations between him and the Congress leaders broke down because the British Government refused to accept the Congress demand for an immediate transfer of power. The failure of the Cripps Mission embittered the Indians and on August 8, 1942, Gandhi gave the 'Quit India' call to the British.

The Congress had been divided over the passing of the resolution. The moderate Congressmen, the Congress Socialist Party, were in favour of the struggle. But Nehru and the communist forces were against the resolution as they felt that since the fascist forces were right at India's doorstep, this was not the time for an anti-British struggle.

The presence of the Allied forces, the shortage of foodgrains, the scorch earth tactics of the fleeing forces from Burma—all made for a high inflationary situation. The war years in Britain had witnessed strict rationing and egalitarian distribution of supplies. In India, gross mismanagement of resources and blackmarketing was prevalent.

On August 9, Gandhi and other Congress leaders were arrested and this led to a popular revolt. The leaderless and discontented people rose up everywhere. This popular upsurge was centred around Bihar, eastern UP, south-west Bengal, parts of Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. Unprecedented violence, reminiscent of the mutiny, erupted.

This elemental upsurge was, how-

ever, short-lived as it was unrelated to any specific socio-economic programme at a national level. Its importance lay in the fact that it showed how far nationalist feelings had permeated.

Involvement in the war and post-war struggle

The important event in the national movement during the war was the organisation of the Azad Hind Fauj or Indian National Army (INA) by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Singapore. Bose sought Japanese help against the British. He and his INA hoped to march into India with the armies of Japan from Burma. But with the collapse of Japan in 1945, the INA, too, was defeated and Bose killed in a plane accident on his way to Tokyo. After the war, the British Government decided to prosecute the soldiers and officers of the INA. Generals Shah Nawaz, Gurdial Singh Dhillon and Prem Sehgal of the INA, who had earlier been officers of the British Indian army, were put on trial at Red Fort for having turned traitors to the British Crown. The people of India, however, used the trial as a focal point to unite once again against the British. In the face of public protests and mass demonstrations, the government had to release the three generals, although the court martial held them guilty.

The attitude of the British Government changed immediately after the war because of several reasons. Britain was no longer among the major powers of the world and had to take second place to the US and the Soviet Union, both of whom favoured India's demand for independence. In Britain itself, the Labour Party, many of whose members supported the demands of the Congress, was now in power. In India, the British realised that they could no longer rely on the Indian Army, which had so far been its main source of strength. Furthermore, strikes and revolts in the forces were becoming common. The Indian people, too, were becoming more and more confident that they were going to succeed in their struggle for independence. The Post and Telegraph workers went on strike in July 1946 and in August the railway workers struck work in southern India.

The British Government finally decided to send a Cabinet mission to India to negotiate the terms of transfer of power with Indian leaders. It proposed a two-tier plan: there was to be a federation of the provinces and the states with

the federal centre controlling only defence, foreign affairs and communications; at the same time they could form regional unions to which they could surrender some of their powers by mutual agreement. While the Congress and Muslim League both accepted the plan, the two could not agree on the plan for an interim government, whose function it was to convene a Constituent Assembly to frame a constitution for free India. Ultimately, an Interim Cabinet, headed by Nehru, was formed by the Congress alone in September 1946. Although the Muslim League joined it later, in October, it decided to boycott the Constituent Assembly.

Independence and partition

Distrust between the Hindus and Muslims, which had been growing as a result of political quarrels often fanned by the British, burst into flames in August 1946. Communal riots broke out in Bengal and Bihar. In March 1947, the last Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, declared that India was to be free—but not united. The nationalist leaders, however, did not agree to the two-nation theory and, therefore, did not agree to hand over one-third of the country to the Muslim League as the latter wanted in proportion to the number of Muslims in the Indian population. They agreed to the separation of only those areas where the influence of the League was predominant. Plebiscites were to be held in the North-West Frontier Province and the Sylhet district of Assam, as the League's influence was doubtful here.

On June 3, 1947 it was formally announced that India and Pakistan were to be free. The princely states were given the choice of joining either of the two new nations. While most states readily joined India, Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir held back for a short while before joining India.

On August 15, 1947, India became independent and the new state of Pakistan was created. But the jubilation was mixed with pain as communal riots shook both the nations and lakhs of refugees had to be resettled in both countries. And in the midst of this turmoil the man who had spearheaded the nationalist movement, Mahatma Gandhi, fell victim to an assassin's bullet on January 30, 1948. Gandhi "died a martyr to the cause of unity to which he had always been devoted".

(Concluded)



MINI-MAG



SOYA—THE PERFECT BEAN



Legend has it that the first persons to eat soya beans were traders from a rich caravan waylaid by bandits in eastern China more than 4,000 years ago. Cut off and surrounded, the traders took refuge in a rocky gorge and waited for help. When their food supplies dwindled, they ate beans from a nearby plant. After being rescued, they took several of those plants home. The wild soya bean was soon domesticated and became a major staple food in Asia.

The soya bean was imported from Japan into Europe in 1792 by a German botanist, Engelbert Kaempfer. In 1804, an American clipper ship glided along the China coast, searching for cargo. Uncertain how long the return voyage would last, the skipper took on a few bags of soya beans to bolster his food reserves. And so the soya bean entered the US.

But for the next century, it had difficulty surviving there. As forage, it got limited use. Soya bean oil was considered inferior to linseed oil in the production of paint, and inferior to cottonseed oil as a food. Soya bean meal took second place to linseed meal as

*Above: Stuff from soya. Gourmet's delight
Inset: Soya pods. From China with love*

livestock feed.

But then soya bean got a patron saint. William Joseph Morse, a US Department of Agriculture agronomist, became a soya bean advocate when he was asked to find a new, dependable forage crop for a growing agricultural economy.

Morse's experiments convinced him that soya bean meal was the answer. But it wasn't enough, he realised, to discover the bean. He had to make converts in the ranks of American farmers. At night, after finishing work in the laboratory and in the field, he wrote articles on soya beans for agricultural journals. He gave lectures on the subject and met with farmers and plant scientists. Soon he had made a name for himself—and for soya beans.

The US Government commissioned Morse to write a series of pamphlets, 40 in all, on soya beans. He travelled across the country, urging farmers, research scientists and industrialists to produce and use the best

strains of soya beans. At his initiative, more than 1,000 types of soya beans were gathered in Virginia from all over the world for experimentation and study. The growing cultivation of soya beans in the Western world is due to Morse's effort—and, of course, also to simple logistics: a kilogram of processed soya bean yields 792 grams of high protein meal and 178 grams of oil. Against the backdrop of a worldwide shortage of affordable protein, the soya bean stands as a feasible substitute for expensive meat products. At the same time, cheap soya bean meal feeds growing numbers of livestock and poultry. But use of the soya bean for food oil, a protein substitute, and animal feed scarcely scratches the surface of its utility. Soya bean byproducts find hundreds of uses in the home and in industry, from margarine and frozen desserts to adhesives and printer's ink.

Latex paints, antibiotics, lubricants, rubber tyres—all are produced with ingredients from the soya bean. And that's just a start. Add pastry toppings, baby foods, candy bars, salad dressings, shortening, cake mixes, crackers, bread, marshmallows. Then there are industrial byproducts, including brush bristles, disinfectants, pesticides, caulking compounds, linoleum backings, wallboard and plywood adhesives, and fertilisers.

As food, soya beans may be flaked, ground or powdered, and made into a sauce, oil or meal. One of the most savoury soya bean dishes is a kind of curd called tofu. It is made from soaked beans that are cooked, ground, pressed and treated with salt. The beans, mixed with fat, curdle like cottage cheese. Then the curds are separated from the liquids and pressed into cakes. It is used as a meat replacement in stews, or simply fried with vegetables. In either case, the result is a bland, light but protein rich dish.

Soya flour is used to fortify and improve the nutritional quality of many bakery products. Soya fibre provides the body with healthy roughage and may improve the body's ability to process sugars and fats, possibly benefiting persons with diabetes and cholesterol problems. Soya milk has been used successfully in formulas for infants who are allergic to cow's milk, and also is a boon for persons who, because of an enzyme deficiency, are unable to digest cow's milk. Since it contains less sodium than cow's milk, soya milk is better for persons with high blood pressure.

US research scientists are trying to produce a perfect hybrid—a soya bean plant that

will survive in a great variety of climates, bear plentiful pods, and prosper even if rainfall is limited. It's not easy. Soya beans, unlike corn, resist hybridisation. The very latest research in the field of genetic engineering. Scientists hope that the newly developed technique of DNA transfer between cells will enable them to produce improved hybrid plants.

To flower and mature properly, soya beans require just the right amount of daylight. If they are grown too far south, they get too much light, flower prematurely and produce few beans. Planted too far north, they get too little light, mature slowly and perish in frost. Most varieties of soya beans produced in the US flourish only at certain latitudes and in climates conducive to their maturation. The principal goal of scientists is to develop a

hardy soya bean that will grow anywhere.

Developing the perfect soya bean plant, researchers say, will go a long way toward ameliorating the protein malnutrition that is widespread in developing countries. One hectare of land used for grazing purposes will produce enough meat to satisfy one man's protein needs for 190 days, planted in wheat it will provide enough protein for 2,167 days. But that hectare, planted in soya beans, will yield enough protein for 5,496 days.

Since the soya bean is the world's richest natural source of protein food, agronomists say, no efforts should be spared to improve the plant. The task is formidable, but they consider the work worthwhile and are confident of eventual success.

Lucien Agniel, USA

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OF PINS & PIN-PRICKS

The common pin which we use and disuse with such utter disdain today, used to be not so common and certainly not within the reach of the common man a couple of centuries ago. Made of costly materials like ivory, gold, silver, bronze or brass, pins were rare and expensive. Indeed, it required a fortune to own a couple of them. Isn't it strange, then, that a man of this century uses, and loses, without any qualms, innumerable pins every day?

Pin losing would have been prickly, to say the least, for Queen Victoria's seamstress or any of the Czar's valets. As the last Czar lost to the proletariat, so did the elitist pin to John Tilsby of England. He was the first to make pins of drawn iron wire by establishing a pin-manufacturing business in 1926. Thanks are due also to Daniel Foot Taylor of Birmingham, who mechanised and perfected the pin-making machines.

No less prickly than the pin is its sister, the common household needle. One pricks in the office, the other at home. Both are equally indispensable. That is why, it seems, we have the phrase 'pins and needles' for the tingling sensation we feel when we get cramps.

Indeed, philology has a suitable phrase for many an occasion. Take, for example, the expression 'a merry pin'. How innocently joyful the phrase sounds. It signifies that you are in a merry temper. However, in a generous mood you may get rather lavish and give 'pin money' to your better half. While she may 'pin point' you for the former, she may 'pin prick' you for the latter as pin money is money allotted to a wife for private expenses—ostensibly to buy pins, after all?

The expression 'pin money' originated, it seems, from the importance attached to hair-pins. A G. Gardiner, while pitying the lot of an aged husband in a May-December wedding, explains how young and prim Mrs Jones trips gaily into a shop, only to buy pins and strolls out of it with heavier bags and a lighter purse, while poor Mr Jones stands dumbfounded with vicarious pleasure, sinking happily in a quagmire of debt.

Pins have caused yet more pricks. Remember O'Henry's world famous short story, *The Gift Of The Magi*? Just think of the

Dear, I need
more PIN MONEY



young hero's plight, all centred round those tiny trouble-shooters—the pins. When Della had her long cascading hair, Jim had no money to buy her the expensive tortoise-shell pins. And when he bought them, she had no hair to adorn them on.

The little mischief-makers do not stop here. Take the term 'pin-up'. I am afraid, it has an explosive quality about it. Let a wife know of it and she will be inflamed. In fact, a 'pin-up' is a girl who might have her photograph pinned up on the wall for admiration. So there is a prick in the very expression.

The ancient Greeks and Romans gave rather an elevated position to the pin as they used this little item to fasten their tunics and chemise before buttons were invented. They would have felt as lost as we do today without pins. Today, you too can be 'pinned down' to your office if your papers get lost for want of pins.

Yet, imagine how much more lack-lustre

life would be without pins and pinpricks. Public speeches lose much of their monotony and tedium when a heckler pokes in. Parliaments, with all their sombre dignity, have their lively spells with a little brick-batting and pin-pricking. Flashes of wit enliven the otherwise dull atmosphere with light-hearted banter.

Indeed, pins seem to be pinned on to Parliaments. Way back, in the century when women in Parliament were unheard of, Lady Astor became the first woman to cross the threshold of the British Parliament. Opposed to the idea of a woman entering their precincts, many a male chauvinist fought tooth and nail. When both the weapons failed, some gave in but a few took to pin-pricks. Once, during a session, as Lady Astor stood up to speak on some vital issue, a heckler tried to be smart. "Well, my dear Lady," interrupted he, "could you tell me how many toes a pig has?" The lady member stopped her speech, smiled and said, "Take off your shoes, dear sir, and count for yourself." Amid guffaws of laughter the outwitted member resumed his seat. But I am sure, he had had the feeling of sitting on a pin-cushion with all the pins stuck upside down.

Usha Bande, Simla

On The Lighter Side

Brave New World With satellites and rockets hurled about us willy-nilly, the trouble with our brave new world is that it scares us silly!—George Galbraith

Current Affairs With all those expert columnists I've carefully perused, I wish I were as well-informed as I am well-confused. —Thomas Usk

Efficiency Experts—at least those I've known—can cope with my troubles but not with their own!—Anon

Finance Most banks will gladly grant a loan—in fact, they often speed it, the only thing that they require is proof that you don't need it!—F G Kernan

Scientists Lives of scientists oft remind us we can make our own sublime—if they don't blow up Creation, leaving naught but Space and Time!—Bob Stannard

Compiled by Bernie Tellis, Bombay
A mid-western paper heads the list of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS briefly as HATCHED, MATCHED and DETACHED

Hospital patient "I've been on pins and needles all the week."

An actress congratulated Ilka Chase on her book *Past Imperfect*. "I enjoyed it," she said. "Who wrote it for you?"

"Darling," clawed Ilka, "I'm so glad you liked it, who read it for you?"

Rita, Rourkela

Booktalk

PAKISTAN'S SHAME

Having used up all the Indian years of his past life in *Midnight's Children*, Salman Rushdie now exhausts the reserves of his experiences about this sub-continent in a novel about Pakistan, written in faraway England. With *Shame*, Rushdie has slashed at and cut, to shreds the umbilical cord that connected him, however remotely, to that country.

Rushdie told us on his recent visit to India that his next book is a "very bitter book about Pakistan". It now transpires that was an understatement: it is more than bitter, it is blasphemous.

But it's a shame *Shame* will be banned in Pakistan.

It's understandable, however. For the book's protagonists, Iskander Harappa and Raza Hyder, symbolise Bhutto and Zia-ul-Haq and Rushdie tears into the lives of both, rips apart the myths, points to their wounds and bites at them. Of course, it hurts.

Rushdie revels in fantasy, in the supernatural, the extraordinary. His characters are all special and doomed—the women beautiful and elusive and jerking hysterically and unstoppably to become terminal cases of short nerves. The men, not half as strong-willed as their better halves, but possessing qualities that catapult them into positions of power.

Shame is all about what people do to cling to that power. It's a shame, Rushdie demonstrates again and again, the way power is misused, abused and wielded. It reduces giants to pygmies and transforms mortals into colossals—overnight! Power—the greatest aphrodisiac today and castration tomorrow!

The author's fine eye for detail misses nothing. In his novels, you don't encounter plots—you have to traverse utterly complex

**SHAME* by Salman Rushdie, published by Rupa & Co, pages: 286; price: Rs 30.

RHYME & WIN

There was an old man of Peru,
Who dreamt he was eating his shoe,
He woke up in the night,
In a terrible fright,
And found it was perfectly true.

—Rajendra Dhingra, Ahmedabad

That's a limerick—a light humorous verse in a five-line jingle, with a rhyme scheme of aabba.

Can you coin one too? Enter our LIMERICK CONTEST, latest by October 25, by completing any one or all of the three alternative first lines:

- (i) An old maid who lived in Cuba
- (ii) A boring old colonel called Smith
- (iii) A young man called Isaac Newton

The 10 best entries will be published in our forthcoming issues and will be entitled to a surprise gift.

labyrinths as a master story-teller constantly hurls new surprises at you. This novelist is concerned more with content and conviction than with pretty prose. And he doesn't give a damn whether you like it or not.

Which is precisely why this book is so powerful and original. It'll be a shame if you neglect to read it.

Amit Agarwal, New Delhi

Extract.

The last time I visited Pakistan, I was told this joke. God came down to Pakistan to see how things were going. He asked General Ayub Khan why the place was in such a mess. Ayub replied: "It's these no-good corrupt civilians, Sir. Just get rid of them and leave the rest to me." So God eliminated the politicians. After a while, He returned, things were even worse than before. This time He asked Yahya Khan for an explanation. Yahya blamed Ayub, his sons and their hangers-on for the troubles. "Do the needful," Yahya begged, "and I'll clean the place up good and proper." So God's thunderbolts wiped out Ayub. On His third visit, He found a catastrophe, so He agreed with Zulfikar Ali Bhutto that democracy must return. He turned Yahya into a cockroach and swept him under a carpet, but, a few years later, he noticed the situation was still pretty awful. He went to General Zia and offered him supreme power: on one condition. "Anything, God," the General replied, "You name it." So God said, "Answer me one question and I'll flatten Bhutto for you like a chapati." Zia said: "Fire away." So God whispered in his ear: "Look, I do all these things for this country, but what I don't understand is, why don't people seem to love me any more?"

It seems clear that the President of Pakistan managed to give God a satisfactory answer. I wonder what it was.

Centre-Stage

INDIAN DANCES—4

Kathakali:

It is a dance-drama, dramatic in form as opposed to the other styles of dance which are narrative. It is often confused with Kathak, from which it is totally different.

The main feature of Kathakali is that it takes up epic mythological themes and portrays them through an elaborate dramatic spectacle. It is characterised in supernatural grandeur and oversized costumes to give an enlarged impression of human proportions and to identify it with the gods. The actors wear complex symbolic colour make-ups and masks. The masks are painted and moulded on the faces of the actors, each mask symbolising a character type.

The female role in Kathakali is pre-eminently a portrayal of the ideal woman, refined and beautiful. Till recently even the female parts were played by men. Human characters are represented by Brahmins, sages, messengers and charioteers.

Among the famous female exponents of Kathakali dance are Revati and K. Venkitt. Among the males we have, Kalamandalam Murali, K. Sankaranarayanan. Govindan



Complex make-up and oversized masks and costumes—the trademark of Kathakali.

Kutty, K. Vasunni, Raman Kutty Nair, Kalamandalam Gopi and Padmanabhan

Ottan Tullal is a solo dance which employs Kathakali gestures and *abhinaya*. The origin of this dance is attributed to a scholarly poet and musician Kunju Nambiar. His hereditary profession was that of a milavu player in the theatre of Chakkaiyars. One day while accompanying Chakkaiyar's Kuthu performance, he struck a wrong note for which he was publicly rebuked. In retaliation, Kunju conceived and created a different kind of dramatic entertainment in Malayalam. He composed a story poem in the ballad style of *Tullal-pattu* (leaping songs) enacted by solo artists. Thus, *Ottan Tullal* became a rival entertainment for the Chakkaiyars.

Among other dances in Kathakali are *To-dayam*, a benedictory dance performed by young dancers behind the stage, and *Purapaddu*, a dance prelude of rare classical beauty, performed by a male and female character.

V Krishnaswamy, New Delhi
(To be continued)

HOW Y'S ARE YOU?

1. When is a man like frozen rain?
2. What did the big rose say to the little rose?
3. What did the big strawberry say to the little strawberry?
4. Why is a glass of water the mother of telephone?
5. In mid-July what's worse than raining cats and dogs?
6. What is the word that when you take away the first two letters makes you sick?

Answers

1. When he is hale
2. Hi there, Bud!
3. How did you get into this jam?
4. Because water is a necessity and telephone is an invention. We are all aware of the old saying that "Necessity is the mother of invention."
5. Hailing taxis, of course.
6. Music.

Sanjeev Agarwal, Jyotipuram

CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-14

- 1 Erwin Rommel (1891-1944), German, headed Africa Korps in World War II
- 2 Gen K M. Cariappa, O B E
- 3 Simon Bolivar (1783-1830), soldier, statesman, revolutionary from Venezuela, who crowded into his 47 years the action, achievement and thrills of a century. He was the founder of Greater Colombia and has been called the George Washington of South America. He was officially invested with the title of Liberator of all the countries whose independence he obtained from Spain
- 4 By chance or accident, perhaps
- 5 Torah, or divine teaching, found particularly in the first five books of the Bible, *Talmud* and *Midrash*, commentaries on Torah
- 6 *The Sound Of Music*
- 7 Japan
- 8 California, USA
- 9 Last week of November '83
- 10 On July 26, 1956 by Egyptian President Lt Col Gamel Abdel Nasser

Winners

First Prize (all-correct) 1 Manjul, New Delhi 2 Reena Sinha 'Mukul', Patna 3 Atma Nand Das, Patna 4 Anand Krishna, Baroda 5 Mario Shrivastava, Nagpur 6 Dillip Kumar Mahapatra, Rourkela 7 Lokanath Mohapatra, Cuttack 8 Krishna Kumar, Nagda 9 Dinesh Kamath Shevgoor, Mangalore 10 Indira Shrivastav, New Delhi

Second Prize (all-correct) 1 S K Shrivastava, Nainital 2 Prakash Joshi, Dehra Dun 3 Bijay Kumar Das, Rourkela 4 Bikram Kishore Nandi, Rourkela 5 Surendra Nath Mohapatra, Cuttack

Third Prize (all-correct) 1 Arvind Kumar

'Mukul', Patna. 2 Priyanka Verma, Patna. 3 Giselle Lobo Prabhu, Mangalore 4 Saroj Kumar Mishra, Rourkela. 5 Y.S. Narayana Murthy, Hyderabad.

Consolation Prize (all-correct) 1 Mona Shrivastava, Patna 2 Sachin S Adhikari, Indore 3 P G Radhakrishnan Nair, Am balamedu (Kerala) 4 Pramod K Sahoo, Rourkela 5 Mohd. Abdur Rauf, Hyderabad. 6 R N Mohapatra, Rourkela 7 Chittaranjan Sahu, Rourkela 8 Rita, Rourkela 9. Madhu Gopal Singhal, Meerut 10. K.M. Hansh, Mysore

SPORTS QUIZ-22

- 1 Duncan Fletcher
- 2 ICC Trophy
- 3 Svend Pri
- 4 Svend Andersson
- 5 Mulwantra Himmatlal Mankad
- 6 Laurie Doherty and Bjorn Borg
- 7 Googly

Winners

First Prize (all-correct) 1 Rajiv Jain, Delhi. 2 Sanjeev K Gupta, New Delhi

Consolation Prize (all-correct/one-error): 1 Mohinder Kumar, Delhi. 2 J. Vijaya Saradhi, Hyderabad 3 S Venkateswaran, Secunderabad 4 Neelam, Delhi 5 V.K Sharma, New Delhi

TO OUR PRIZE WINNERS

Have you changed your residence lately? Or moved out from hostel to home? If so, you could have missed out on your prize. Some parcels have come back to us without any forwarding address. Please rush your new address so that your parcels may be mailed back to you.

Prizes awarded by

Rupa & Co

3831, Pataudi House Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002

SOLUTION TO KENWORDS-22

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| N | | Y | O | U | N | T | U | R | K | S | |
| A | B | R | A | | C | | N | | | | I |
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| S | U | P | P | L | I | A | N | C | E | | D |
| O | | I | | R | | A | | | | | G |
| N | | N | | A | | T | | | | | A |
| S | W | I | N | G | | T | A | K | H | T | A |

Winners

First Prize (all-correct): 1 Upendra Rawat, New Delhi 2 Dilip K Mukhopadhyay, Bahara (24 Parganas).

Consolation Prize (all correct) 1 Tabish Qureshi, New Delhi 2 Pankaj Shrivastava, Lucknow 3 N Venkatasubramanian, Madurai 4 Kamaldeep Singh Sangha, Sangrur (Punjab) 5 K Karamcheti, Tirupati

Prizes awarded by

Rupa & Co

3831, Pataudi House Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002

Pen Friends



C. Puri Jaganathan (25), Indian Bank, Sadar, Shimoga Distt 577 401 (Reading, penfriendship, photography)

Agni Kumar De, P 523, Raja Basanta Roy Road, Calcutta 700 029 (Music, philately, penfriendship)

Kishore Kumar Mathur (26), Diwan Mohalla, Ramzini Chowraha, Patna 800 008 (Penfriendship, reading books and magazines, chess, singing)

Akshaya Kumar Wani, B 19, D 1, Nepa Nagar-450 221 (Philately, penfriendship, reading magazines, general knowledge)

Kamal Bharti (23), Samaj Kalyan 2, UP Secretariat, Lucknow-226 001 (Art, films, music, drama)

Mokbul Hussain (19), D.H.S. Office, Kohima 797 001 (Reading, exchanging views and gifts, D-xing, movies)

Bhavesh D. Patel, 2, Dr Radhakrishnan Society, Behind Cancer Hospital, Rajkot-360 001 (Travelling, skiing, swimming, music, chess)

Vivek Tripathi (20), 3/4 Tara Chand Hostel, Allahabad University, Allahabad (Photography, cricket, badminton).

Surabhi Bhattacharya (14), 4/2 AIR Colony, Shamlia Hills, Bhopal-462 002 (Music, dancing, card collection, badminton).

Mahendra Singh Lallas (16), Qr No T-19 B, Railway Station, Pali-306 401 (Drawing, singing, philately, penfriendship)

Anu Mohan Garg (16), C-13, Nepa Nagar-450 221 (Table tennis, collection of viewcards and cassettes, science)

Aftab Husain Kola (16), 69, Sultan Street, Kola Villa, Bhatkal-581 320 (Viewcards, philately, cricket, penfriendship, movies)

Sushil Samdani, 483, Penko-Ka-Bass, Jodhpur-342 001 (Letter-writing, collecting viewcards, philately, penfriendship, English movies, music, dancing)

Surajit Kundu, Central Excise Calcutta XVI Division, 4, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-700 001 (Reading, travelling, movies, correspondence)

O P Verma (21), 4017, Rajpura-140 401 (Painting, penfriendship)

Sanjay Pande (22), 5/V/18, F.C.I. Colony, Chembur, Bombay-400 074 (Reading, calisthenics, yoga, light classical music, exchanging views, collecting articles, photography, penfriendship)

Julie (19), R-12, Medical College campus,

Kanpur-208 002 (Reading, driving, travelling, swimming, Western music, correspondence)

Parekh Onil Naivaal (21), Piyush Kunj, Dr Tolia Road, Upleta-360 490 (Penfriendship, collecting viewcards, philately, D-xing, travelling, cricket, reading books and magazines, movies)

Parekh Amish N. (16), Piyush Kunj, Dr Tolia Road, Upleta-360 490 (Penfriendship, cricket, reading science magazines and detective books, carrom, collecting viewcards, philately)

Sudip Ranjan (21), R K Avenue, Rajendranagar, Patna-800 016 (Correspondence, cricket, reading)

N.C. Jain (24), C/o Electrosteel Castings Ltd., P.O. Sukchar, Distt 24 Parganas-743 179 (Swimming, travelling, cooking, table tennis, reading)

J. Aloysius (21), C/o Jegaselman & Co 4, Bertram Buildings, Teppakulam, Tiruchirappalli-620 002 (Penfriendship, cycling, movies)

Harish Kumar (20), 94-R Model Town, Rohtak-124 001 (Penfriendship, reading, movies, sports)

Shashi M. Nair, Room No. 85, Men's Hostel-1, Alleppey Medical College, Alleppey-688 005 (Philately, travelling, music, cricket)

Philately

STAMPED IN MEMORY

Do you stick a stamp in your album and forget all about it? Well, don't. Every stamp has a telling tale to tell—we recount some of them in this column.



THE SWEDISH Post Office issued a miniature sheet in 1981 on their film history with five motifs taken from Swedish films. *The Coachman*, *Intermezzo*, *The Gosta Berling Saga*, *Persecution* and *Cries And Whispers*. The first Swedish motion picture was filmed in 1897. During 1920 to 1923, Victor Sjöström and Mauritz Stiller directed two great films: *The Coachman* and *The Gosta Berling Saga*. Around 1930, films with accompanying sound track made their appearance, and in 1936 Molander made *Intermezzo*.

In the 1940s, a more serious approach prevailed where escapism was triumphant. This was when Ingmar Bergman entered the Swedish film firm with *Persecution* in 1944. Though he did not direct it, he wrote the script. Bergman's films soon became famous and totally dominated Swedish films and drew rare reviews worldwide. With the subsequent release of the *Seventh Seal*, *Wild Strawberries*, *The Silence* and *The Virgin Spring*, Bergman established himself among the top echelons of great directors of all time.

Five stamps of the miniature sheet featured one scene each of the five great films of Sweden. In the 150-kroner stamp, one can see Bergman with Gosta Ekman in *Intermezzo*.

SMOKING IS gravely damaging for health. Statistics reveal that the death rate from lung cancer among smokers is over 10 times that of non-smokers and 80 per cent of recorded lung-cancer patients are smokers. Smoking also causes ulcers, heart dis-

eases, and affects the brain and kidneys. Peculiarly enough, the incidence of smoking is higher among those of Asian or African origin than it is among those from Europe or the U.S.

Recently, there has been a sharp rise in the number of women smokers. It is also generally accepted that the woman who smokes damages not only her health but the health of her unborn child, as the nicotine from tobacco enters the blood stream of the embryo and adversely affects its growth in the womb. Their breast-feeding is also injurious for the infant's health.



So, now, the Postal Department of Israel has joined the campaign against smoking by providing help to smokers wishing to break this deadly habit by issuing a postage stamp (above). Now, the choice is yours—smoking or health!

THE STAMP shown below portrays the joyous celebration of a traditional festival of Finland. Known as Midsummer Eve among Finns, it has long



been celebrated in memory of John the Baptist. The most important event is the burning of bonfires. Though this

custom originated from eastern Finland, it is now common throughout the country. Thousands of bonfires are lit on the shores of lakes—as the stamp depicts. Besides bonfires, many festivals like folk-dances, romantic plays, musical performances, etc., take place during Midsummer Eve. In the foreground, young people in national costume are performing folk dances.

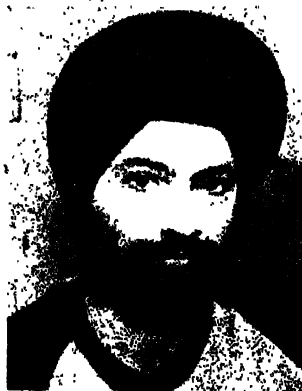
Tapan Roy, Howrah

Bent Street

A HUMAN ORCHESTRA

A HUSHED expectancy descends on the audience as a lithe, young Sardar comes swaying up to the mike. The announcement was for a musical item—but where is the man's instrument?

Then, emanating from deep inside his body, come the toe-tapping throbs of percussion, rising to a crescendo with the thudding of drums. And as a trumpet soars above the rhythm of guitars, the already energised audience breaks into a roar of approval.



Sidhu: Bridging the gap between man and machine.

That's R.S. Sidhu—the human orchestra, who can deliver a repertoire ranging from disco, rock

and jazz to Indian classical music. "Although machines like the synthesiser are replacing musical instruments, I demonstrate how the human being is superior to both," affirms Sidhu, who can imitate the sound of tabla, mridangam, trumpet, sax, synthesiser, electric guitar, etc.

Sidhu, who hails from Delhi, is currently in Bombay looking for an offer that will enable him to produce the first 'solo' disc in the world ever, which will "bridge the gap between man and machine". Any takers? Sidhu has performed extensively all over India, besides east Asia and West Germany. He has even shared the stage with Rod Stewart, Trio, a rock band from England, and the Singapore Symphony Orchestra.

"I used to imitate the sounds of birds and animals from the age of eight," reveals Sidhu. He has now expanded his range considerably in the course of a 15 year career, with the aid of yoga and breath-control techniques.

"This is a new kind of music, the likes of which the international market has not seen. It confirms that a human being is capable of anything—he can even copy a computer," opines Sidhu.

Melody, Bombay

TRUE DEMOCRACY

Spain's popular rock star Miguel Rios was about to go on stage recently at Madrid's packed Rayo Vallecano stadium. In the dense throng of friends and well-wishers gathered backstage, a uniformed policeman spotted a well-known singer and asked for her autograph. The singer accepted the policeman's pen and asked

him to hold her *porro*, a thick joint of marijuana. The policeman took a long draw and beckoned to a colleague. As the two puffed away, a friend of the rock star gleefully embraced them. "This," he declared, "is true democracy." That made Spain the first nation in Europe to legalise the use of marijuana.

Courtesy Newsweek

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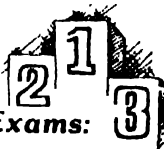
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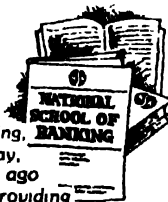
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- 2 Which *raga* in Hindustani music is related to the season of rains?
- 3 A Philippines opposition leader was shot dead the day he returned back from voluntary self-exile. Who was he?
- 4 What is chromatology?
- 5 What is the name of the lightest human adult in the world on record?
- 6 Which two political parties recently came together to form the National Democratic Alliance?
- 7 Which Muslim country has decided to boycott the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics?
- 8 Which are the latest non-nuclear missiles that America has agreed to supply to Pakistan?
- 9 Yuri Gagarin was the first white man in space. Name the first black astronaut.
- 10 Who is the youngest person ever to win an Oscar?

HOW TO ENTER

- Print the answers neatly in capital letters alongwith your name, age and address.
- You may send in any number of entries, but each must be numbered accordingly and accompanied with its respective COUPON.
- Though all your entries will be included in the draw of lots, you will be entitled to only one prize—the highest in case you're getting more than one.
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Closing date for the three contests:
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Address your entries to: The Editor, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002

Solutions to this issue's contests will be published in December.
Solutions to SPORTS QUIZ-22, KENWORDS-22 and CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-14 on page 78.

Sports Quiz-24 Kenwords-24

BY NAROTTAM PURI

BY HOSEY MISTRY

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- 1 A famous Indian boxer won two golds in the 1966 and 1970 Asian Games. Name him.
- 2 Who invented the all-metal racquet in tennis?
- 3 When did India first play in Davis Cup?
- 4 Did India win or lose?
- 5 Who was the first Indian to be seeded in the Wimbledon Championships?
- 6 What is the Lady Bhargava Cup in hockey?
- 7 And what is the Mir Iqbal Hussain Trophy in football?

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Books worth Rs 50 to each of the next 10 *maximum two-error* entries (if there are no *all-correct* and *one-error* entries).

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SPORTS QUIZ-24:

2 First Prizes

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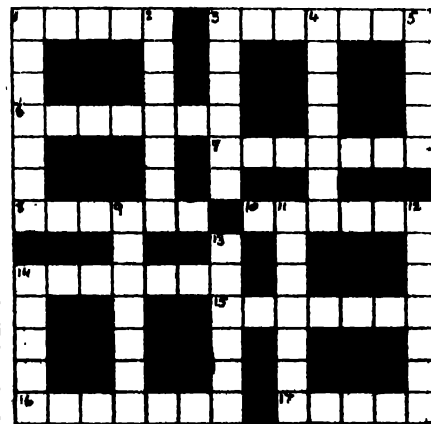
WIN RUPA PAPERBACKS

ACROSS

- 1 A camp for a thirsty traveller (5).
- 3 A day of worship has a musical group in between (7).
- 6 A white capacity of the cornea ends in stupor (7).
- 7 Used to quell riots (4, 3).
- 8 Rodents end drink made of honey and mulberry juice (6).
- 10 A Maharatta Chief Minister of past (6).
- 14 Scene of communal riots started by father (7).
- 15 Runways with a limb in between (7).
- 16 Medieval warriors start with a curve (7).
- 17 Greek god in the middle of what you get on the buttocks (5).

DOWN

- 1 A *hookah* with a cool beginning (7).
- 2 Gymnast to steal in the middle (7).
- 3 A coin supped for a legislative body (6).
- 4 A place for absolution from sin now has a different name (7).
- 5 Shorn of a dilemma (5).
- 9 Indian town famous for its university starts with the greatest (7).
- 11 A train to reveal (7).
- 12 Nausea during flight (7).
- 13 Initially father raises pity (6).
- 14 Indian city has a paternal start (5).



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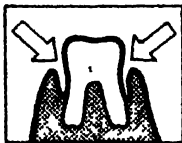
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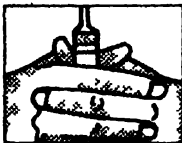
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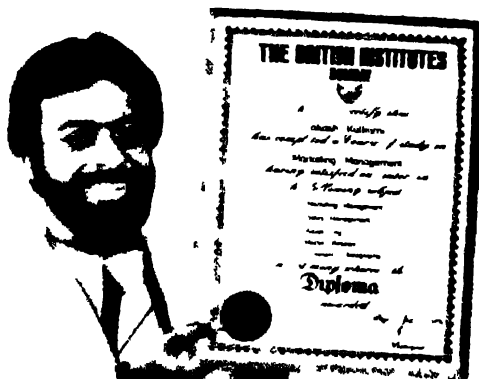
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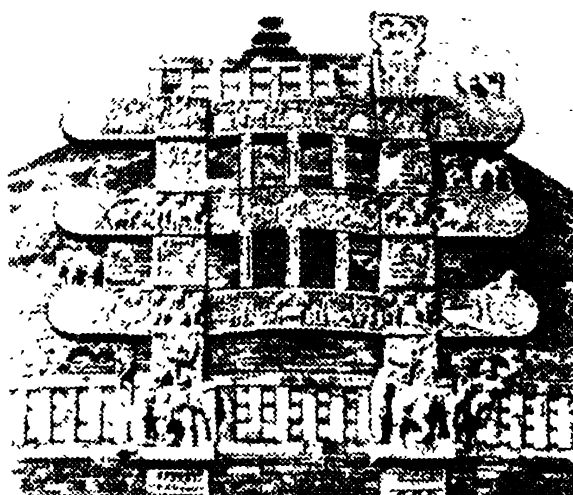
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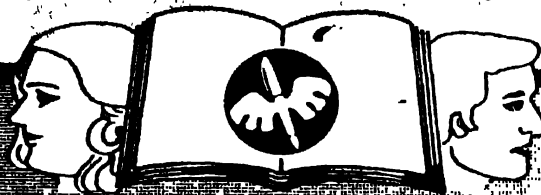
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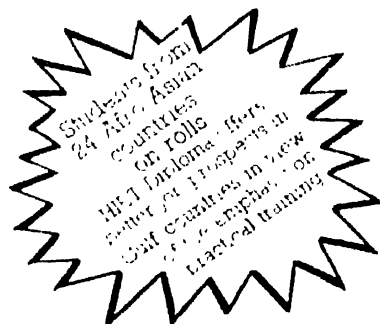
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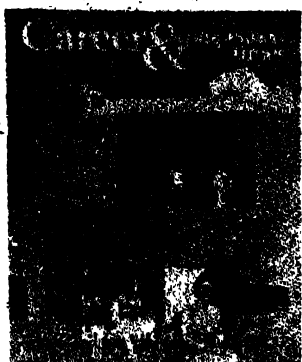
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Career & competition times

NOVEMBER 1983 VOLUME 3 NO 11

COVER: Avinash Pasricha, inset—Amiya
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CAT, Civil Services, Cricket and Commonwealth
—this issue carries an answer to all the Cs

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kind of work this glamorous career demands.

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SPECIAL FEATURES: Detailed write-ups on
India's 20-Point Programme and the special
status of J & K in the Indian Constitution.

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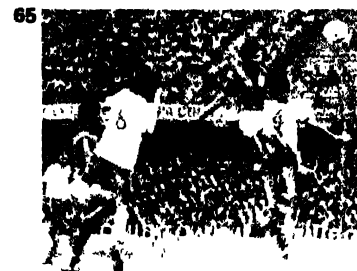
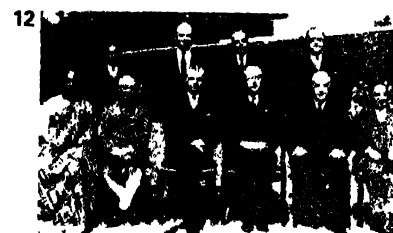
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LETTERS

Modern Democracy

There is a man who shakes your world, who shakes your opinions and shakes you in the most effective way. *Changing Relations* (Sept '83) Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as "Government of the people, for the people and by the people." But now it can be redefined as follows: Democracy is the "Government of the people, for the people and by the people."

N. Purnama, Coimbatore

Best Letter: Rs 40

Full-time Job

Thank you, God for creating the peace-makers, trouble shooters and mediators, for they shall never be out of work. Otherwise, the world would soon have been full of the unemployed.

B. Rajeev, Bhagalpur

Prize-winning Letter: Rs 25

Story Of Triumph

Hello Folks (Sept '83) made interesting reading. In fact, Kapil's story of triumph provides opportunity to be gracious in defeat, to be modest in victory, to combine as a team and above all to know that greatest thing in life is not winning but fighting well.

Shashank Shekhar, Ranchi

Give me a Kapil. I will give you a myriad World Cups.

Nimesha Sinha, Patna

I have heard them saying "The World Cup was Kapil's cup of tea."

Vinod Kumar Sinha, Saharsa

It is not exactly Kapil Dev who is responsible for winning the Prudential Cup, but his leadership over efficient cricketers. In any sphere India possesses the qualities of a winner but without strong leadership. If you lead ones in all the different spheres, how are Kapil's then without any exaggeration, India will be at the zenith of victory.

Shree C. Patank, Korigaon, Orissa

Only the world cricket has been a success story for India. In other spheres, it has been a failure.

Arundhati Sinha, Patna

Chance Factor

It is a pity that the world is not a level playing field. The chances of success are not equal for everyone. The success of a country depends on the leadership and the resources available to it. The success of a person depends on the opportunities and the resources available to him. The success of a nation depends on the leadership and the resources available to it. The success of a person depends on the opportunities and the resources available to him. The success of a nation depends on the leadership and the resources available to it.

mugging up the so-called general knowledge and a few subjects that have been specified in the syllabus. What can one expect from a person who fetches the highest marks in the subject Indian Economy, but can do the least to change the circumstances in real life!

Sanjay S. Shanbhag, Karwar

Thanks for publishing Medha Jakati's mark sheet (*IAS Toppers*, Sept '83). It should help students who appeared for this exam but failed to make the grade analyse their performance with respect to their own marks.

B. K. Pachrwalla, Bhagalpur

Politicians And The Law

They say the law is deaf and dumb as it should be (*The Judiciary In India*, Sept '83). But unfortunately the politicians of today want it to listen to them on their avowed claims of 'social commitment', 'social perspective' and 'social justice' to weaker segments of society. If this were permitted to perpetuate, the rule of law would dwindle and we shall find judges turned politicians on benches. So let us not erode judiciary and infect it with slogan shouting.

Rajkumar Jain, Bhawaninandi

A Great Fiasco

The SARC (South Asian Regional Cooperation) agreement (*Current Events*, Sept '83) covers a large number of subjects but excludes the two most important ones: trade and industrialisation. It cannot, therefore, be compared with the ASEAN or Latin Common Market and even less with the European Community. It was held under the threatening clouds of anti-Tamil carnage in Sri Lanka. The Kashmir problem, the Farakka barrage, the Tamils in Sri Lanka, the Bangladesh refugees in India, and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan are the common problems yet to be solved. Considering all these factors the SARC seems to be a fiasco.

Md. Atser Ali, Cuttack

Down With Mischief-makers

How fine a movement for autonomy and self-determination by Indians abroad except those who have their homeland in India. See the News (*Sri Lanka*, Sept '83). One might think the government of India and the Indian diaspora DMK members have compromised by allowing a discussion on the subject of self-determination and organising a conference. The DMK chauvinists are not satisfied with this. They are using the issue to create a division among the Indian diaspora in Sri Lanka. They should understand that the issue is settled. The Indian diaspora in Sri Lanka is not interested in self-determination and Tamil in Sri Lanka.

A. R. Parthasarathy, Berhampur

Not A Temporary Phase

strongly object to your views on India's agricultural exports (*Current Events*, Sept '83) as a 'Temporary Phase'. Despite the severe drought of 1982-83, the foodgrains buffer stands around 12 million tonnes. Though it is true that Indian agriculture is much dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon, this dependence is now much less than what it used to be until the mid-60s. More recently, while in 1979-80 the overall agricultural production had declined by 15.5 per cent, on account of a severe drought, it declined by just three per cent or so in 1982-83 under the near similar conditions of adverse monsoon.

Monoj Kr. Mallick, Patna

Arms And Peace

India has now emerged as one of the arms exporting countries (*Current Events*, Sept '83) and its export of small arms and ammunition is expected to be worth Rs 100 crores by the end of the decade. Now, we can well hope and say that India, in the remote future, will be able to export all kinds of sophisticated arms. What would, then, be India's views on the 'non proliferation of arms' when it would itself become an exporter of sophisticated arms for economic gain? Will India be able to utilise the word 'peace' as easily as it does now?

Bipul Bhuyan, Sibsagar

Change For The Better

At last a change in the Practice Tests layout. Now I would like you to continue with this attractive new format.

Abdul Rahman, Moradabad

Security First

Our defence budget is the lowest in the world and our so called 'peace-loving' politicians smugly continue to harp on this (*India's Defence Policy*, Aug '83). We need to raise our defence budget to compete with the world. The progress of any country lies in the security of its people, for which a strong defence is indispensable. Besides arms, we should improve the plight of the soldier for he is behind every machine gun.

K. Hansh, Kangra Valley, (H.P.)

WIN A PRIZE

Do our editors promise you to say something to your teachers who you feel strongly about? Now's your chance to say exactly what you want in the margin. The first letter will win Rs 40, the second Rs 20.

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Your letters should be legible, written/typed, not above the lines and include your full name and address. The name will be used for purposes of clarity or space.

Hello folks...



Two years is not a long period in the life of a magazine. However, for a new publication, it is. With this issue, we enter the third year of publication. During the past two years, we made swift progress; now it is time to pause and look back in retrospect. It is also the appropriate time to look forward and plan for the future. Let us start by assessing what we have provided you with to make your personality a balanced one.

The modern approach is of a holistic nature. In almost all spheres, particularly in management and administration, the officers and executives are expected to analyse the situation from different angles so that the solution arrived at can take care of the various aspects of a problem. It is, therefore, necessary, to have the mental training of examining the problem from different angles economic, political, social, managerial, etc. Keeping this in mind, we view the events from different perspectives and then prepare write-ups.

Another important thing in this context is to learn techniques and not just models. And this is precisely what we endeavour to teach you. For example, we provide not only the test papers of previous exams but also give more importance to practice tests, whereby our efforts are to explain how different problems can be solved. You would find our answers longer than the questions as we explain at length why a particular answer is correct. Another example is the English section where we explain the techniques of writing good précis, essays and paragraphs.

Thus, we help you understand the rationale behind every question and to develop the positive attitude of knowing

the correct way of doing a thing rather than accepting things as they are.

Language is the vehicle of thought. Having good ideas is not enough to achieve the desired objective. In fact, ideas are useless unless conveyed properly. Good language and expression are needed for this. Our second emphasis, therefore, is on helping you acquire a good command over language and expression. Our endeavour is to provide simple, correct English. The days of ornamental and flowery language are over. The main emphasis now is on conveying ideas effectively, convincingly and briefly. All this is kept in mind when we write for you.

The basic objective of a competition magazine is to provide comprehensive information to its readers. We perform this function in several ways. On important current situations we provide analytical articles. To write on such topics you have to understand the background. We, therefore, give you backgrounders to help you know what happened in the past. Supplementary information on current events is provided through *What's Happening?*, *News Capsule* and analysis of news items. While writing on national and international affairs, we try to analyse the situation after giving proper background and also discuss the various implications. We do not simply reproduce verbatim from newspaper clippings.

In every issue, we provide you 16 solid pages of practice tests on reasoning, quantitative aptitude, general knowledge, current affairs and English. These are prepared by experts having long standing experience in preparing such tests. The material is supplied to us only after the questions have been tested on their students and have proved satisfactory. To give you an idea of the type of questions asked in exams and the trend of papers, we often give you test papers of the previous exams. As these are sent to us by our readers who depend upon their memory, these questions may not always be as accurately reframed. However, they indicate the trend.

Our articles and write-ups are prepared by university lecturers who regularly read a number of newspapers and periodicals. Their drafts are discussed and the final write-ups

prepared. We take special care to see that a balanced report is prepared as a biased viewpoint can be harmful for those appearing in competitions and interviews.

More reading is not sufficient. For total development of the personality there must be interaction of ideas. For this it is important to participate in discussions, seminars, debates and contests. With this in view, we have encouraged our readers to organise CCTimes Clubs. More than 300 clubs have sprung up in different parts of the country and are organising academic activities for their members. We have started organising lectures and study circles to enable our readers to develop discussion skills. A beginning is being made in Delhi.

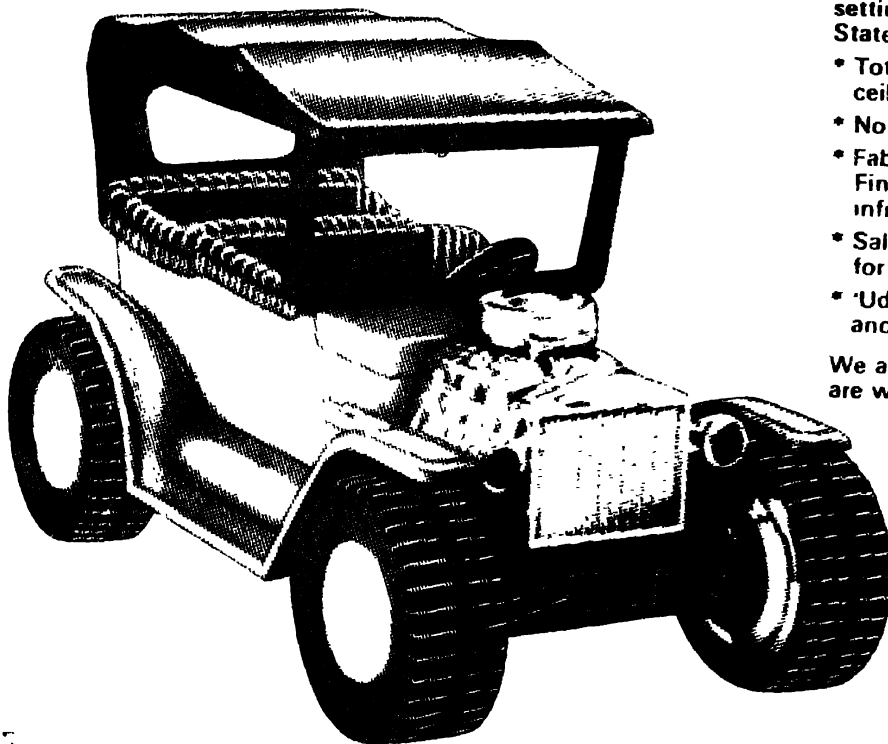
What we want is a committed readership — alive, alert and active. We feel satisfied that we have been able to achieve this. Our mail box is an indication. Day after day, we receive letters expressing appreciation or criticism and giving suggestions on areas where readers feel we were wrong. In a magazine of this dimension, some slips do occur. We always appreciate our readers when they point out the errors. We also publish corrigenda so that our readers can correct themselves.

From our first issue to the 25th, we have come a long way. It was a journey full of trials and tribulations, experimentation and discovery, mixed with a great deal of success. But far from being complacent, we believe, like the poet Robert Frost, that we have 'miles to go' before we sleep in contentment. With each successive issue we work with renewed vigour to serve the best interests and requirements of our readers. As we move on, from achievement to achievement, we are joined by more and more readers on our way. Overwhelmed by their tremendous response all we can say, in the words of Robert Browning, is

"Grow old along with me
The best is yet to be."

Thinking of driving into the automobile market boom

The opportunities in U.P. are something to think about



The Automobile and Automobile Ancillary Industry has started taking advantage of the investment climate of Uttar Pradesh. DCM-Toyota, Bajaj, Escorts—Yamaha, Lohia-Piaggio are all here in various stages of implementation.

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TEST YOUR WORD POWER

BY AYCEE



Tick the word or phrase you believe is *nearest in meaning* to the key word.

1. **afflict**: A: to irritate B: influence C: cause to suffer D: encroach
2. **antibiotic**: A: medicine used to prevent a disease from having an effect B: substance preventing decomposition by destroying germs C: substance able to counteract a disease D: substance used to destroy micro-organisms that infect the body
3. **apartheid**: A: division into sections B: racial segregation C: unjustified intrusion D: uncalled for criticism
4. **deteriorate**: A: to become worse B: block up C: make lower in value D: reduce in stature
5. **disrupt**: A: to throw into disorder B: deprive C: detach D: fuse
6. **edible**: A: loud enough to be heard B: fit to be eaten C: that can be read easily D: that can be made good
7. **enhance**: A: to heighten B: dignify C: give more knowledge to D: inflame with passion
8. **facet**: A: something accepted as true B: false appearance C: silly preferences D: aspect
9. **hermit**: A: one claiming to see into the future B: one liking the company of others C: one living in solitude D: a well-wisher
10. **inevitable**: A: not necessary B: absolutely essential C: unavoidable D: unexpected
11. **nestle**: A: to lie sheltered B: hide C: pamper D: protect
12. **potent**: A: powerful B: great C: filled with rage D: over-confident
13. **prerogative**: A: matter to be dealt with B: higher rank C: superior power D: special privilege
14. **profane**: A: impure B: coarse C: violent D: hateful
15. **sedition**: A: open rebellion against lawful authority B: violation of agreement C: betrayal of trust D: propaganda urging to rebellion
16. **segment**: A: small number B: section C: incomplete part D: discontented group of people
17. **segregate**: A: to isolate B: divide C: crush D: put to shame
18. **unravel**: A: to solve B: disclose C: wind off D: display
19. **watershed**: A: barrier built to keep back water and raise its level B: place where water is stored C: hollow place where water collects D: dividing line between events which take different courses
20. **whim**: A: unfulfilled desire B: unnatural behaviour C: fancy D: stubborn behaviour

(Answers on page 66)

WATCH YOUR LANGUAGE

Can you spot the misused word in this sentence: "After a series of fits and starts the stock market eked out a gain."?

For years the late Theodore Bernstein, Assistant Managing Editor of the *New York Times*, campaigned for better writing in a popular house organ called *Winners & Sinners*. Here are extracts. And what did Bernstein find wrong with that sentence about the stock market? See his remarks about "eke" below.

Amid, Among. "*Fiermen groped among the wreckage.*" "Among" means in the midst of countable things. When the things are not separable, the word is "amid" or "amidst".

As well as. "*He, as well as the producer, are Broadway newcomers.*" "As well as" is a subordinating, not a coordinating, conjunction; it is not the equivalent of "and". Therefore, its presence does not make the subject plural. The sentence should read, "... is a Broadway newcomer."

Climax. "*The drop in popularity of the larger engine reached its climax last September.*" "Climax", which comes from a Greek word meaning ladder, refers to an ascending series. A low point cannot be a climax.

Conclave. "*Secret Conclave Winds Up Discussion.*" The word "conclave" (based on the Latin "clavis," meaning key) originally referred to a room that could be locked, and now means a secret or private meeting. "Secret" is redundant, omit it.

Convince. "*Three persons tried to convince her to take her seat on the plane.*" "Persuade" would be the proper word in this construction. "Convince" may be followed by an "of" phrase or a "that" clause, but not by a "to" infinitive. "Convince" has the meaning of satisfy beyond doubt by appealing to reason. "Persuade" has the meaning of inducing or winning over by appealing to reason and feeling.

Eke. "*After a series of lulls and starts the stock market eked out a gain.*" "Eke" has Anglo-Saxon roots meaning to increase or add. When you eke something out, you add to it or supplement it. What is eked out is not the thing that results but the original stock or supply. In short, "eke out" does not mean "squeeze out", as the quoted sentence suggests.

From *Winners & Sinners* by Theodore M. Bernstein

QUOTABLE QUOTES



Courtesy USIS



Home is the place where, when you have to go there, They have to take you in.

Robert Frost

No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable.

Adam Smith

There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.

William Shakespeare (Hamlet)
All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

George Orwell

A classic is something that everybody wants to have read and nobody wants to read.

Mark Twain

Some folks are wise, and some are otherwise.

Tobias Smollett

As ten millions of circles can never make a square, so the united voice of myriads cannot lend the smallest foundation to falsehood.

Oliver Goldsmith

We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another.

Jonathan Swift

SPECIAL FEATURE

INDIA AND THE COMMONWEALTH

by Ravi K. Jain

Heads of State or Government of the 47 nations of the Commonwealth will be meeting in New Delhi from November 23 to 30 this year. This is the first time India is hosting the full Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) though it hosted a Commonwealth Regional (Asia-Pacific) Meeting (CHOGRM) in September 1980. Indeed, barring five full Commonwealth Summits in Singapore (1971), Ottawa (Canada, 1973), Kingston (Jamaica, 1975), Lusaka (Zambia, 1979) and Melbourne (Australia, 1981), these biennial annual till 1963 - conferences have always been held in Britain, which also houses the Commonwealth Secretariat (established in 1965) at Marlborough House, London.

Originally called the British Commonwealth, the Commonwealth-like British institutions in general has had an evolutionary character and growth. It was not established or inaugurated on a particular day or point of time - like the UN started functioning on October 24, 1945. By the end of the nineteenth century, the British empire was fully developed and consolidated, and it had pockets or possessions in nearly all parts of the world. To ensure its efficient governance, the British devised the institution of periodic colonial or imperial conferences - consisting of the governors or viceroys of the various colonies and presided over by the British prime minister or a senior Cabinet minister of Her Majesty's Government. Over a time, as major British colonies like Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand attained self-government, later called 'Dominion Status', the colonial or imperial conferences were designated as Dominion Conferences or Conferences of the British Commonwealth of Nations, especially after 1930 (i.e., after the adoption of the



historic statute of Westminster, which defined the status of a self-governing dominion). All the same, until the end of World War II, the Commonwealth (or British Commonwealth) remained a rather small, Anglo-centred, all-White association—a symbol of Britain's imperial glory and an instrument of British colonial diplomacy.

The turning point in the transformation or expansion of the Commonwealth came with India's independence on August 15, 1947. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel, India opted for Commonwealth membership. And, following its example, Pakistan and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) also joined the Commonwealth. Also—knowledgeably influenced by the Indian decision and the accompanying transformation of the post-war Commonwealth—a large number of African, Asian and Caribbean and Pacific-region states opted for Commonwealth membership as they gained independence in the 60s and 70s. It may be added—and it must be significantly noted—that India led the way not only to the numerical and geographical expansion of the Commonwealth, but by joining the former all-White British Commonwealth, India (a vast non-White nation) also helped the transformation of the Commonwealth into a multi-racial association. Signi-

Nehru and other world leaders at the 1957 London Commonwealth Meet: Picking up the threads?

ficantly, soon after India's entry into the Commonwealth, the prefix 'British' fell into disuse. For over 30 years now, the association is called the Commonwealth of Nations or just the Commonwealth.

India added or contributed another historic innovation to the theory and practice of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has always been an informal, flexible association of sovereign nations: free from the rigidities and complications of any written constitution, restrictive structures or weighted voting procedures. Indeed, it was this characteristic of the Commonwealth which, among other things, attracted Nehru to it: he regarded it as a world forum of useful interaction, "a good thing" that did not "bind us at all". However, one agreed norm or convention of Commonwealth membership (until 1949) was that the British King or Queen was regarded as the Head of each member-nation. Thus, there was no place in the Commonwealth for republican states, which could not owe allegiance to a monarch. This issue came to the fore when, in 1949, India chose to be a republic in terms of the new Constitution. Both India and the other member-nations were keen to

retain New Delhi in the Commonwealth, despite its republican status. To get over the problem it was decided (in April 1949) that for those member-nations (like republican India) who could not owe allegiance to the British sovereign, the King or Queen would only be the symbol of their free association and 'Head of the Commonwealth'. This was a trail-blazing development in the evolution of the Commonwealth, so that, now, 26 of the 47 member-nations of the Commonwealth are republics. But for the Indian precedent, the Commonwealth would have been smaller by half.

While India's contribution to the transformation of the modern, post-war Commonwealth is widely recognised, the question is often asked (in Parliament, press and elsewhere) in India as to what has India gained from her membership of the Commonwealth. Initially, India saw several concrete advantages in Commonwealth membership such as the ensuring of British cooperation in the maintenance and replenishment of its military stores and armaments, which at the time were entirely of British origin, benefiting from the 'Commonwealth preference' system in its foreign trade, retaining financial access to the vast sterling area, and keeping up and widening the possibilities of British economic assistance and investments for maintaining and developing the nascent Indian economy.

However, over the years, these early benefits have tended to erode or become largely inoperative as India's defence and diplomatic contacts have widened and as Britain has been reduced to a second-class power and has joined the rather inward-looking European Economic Community. Also, India itself is now reckoned as the eighth-largest industrial/technically-advanced state of the world and provides economic/technical assistance to a large number of Third World nations. Yet, India has not only retained Commonwealth membership, but has played an increasingly active role in Commonwealth affairs. In September 1980, India hosted the Asia-Pacific Commonwealth Summit (CHOGRM II), and is now preparing for CHOGM in November. An Indian diplomat, Ambassador

Rajeshwar Dayal, served as the Head of the Commonwealth observer team during the first free elections in Zimbabwe in 1979-80. Many Indian economists, scientists and other experts have been serving on various Commonwealth committees and commissions and in various departments of the Commonwealth Secretariat, which, since 1965, has served as the organisational headquarters of the Commonwealth. This is apparently so because India—together with the other members—regards the Commonwealth an association of continuing value or utility. These continuing uses of the Commonwealth as perceived by India and the other member-nations, generally, are:

- First, the Commonwealth provides a useful forum of international interaction and, as it were, a 'window on the world' to its members.

- Second, the various institutions and agencies of the Commonwealth in the scientific, cultural, educational and social

fields enable the member-nations to enrich one another's experience;

- Third, the Commonwealth meetings—marked by easy informality and lack of tension—can perform problem-solving or conflict-resolution tasks in many situations, as they did in settling the vexed Rhodesian problem in 1979.

- Fourth, starting in 1978 with the first Asia-Pacific Summit in Sydney, the Commonwealth has added a regional dimension to its activities, which is of special interest to India and the Commonwealth countries situated in this part of the world.

- And fifth, there are wide-ranging bilateral relations among Commonwealth countries which are further strengthened by their common heritage and linkage.

Surely in all these areas of activity and cooperation, the Commonwealth's resources are limited or small. However, it is therefore easier to operate or organise and its benefits are available to all members without invidious distinctions and discrimination.

CONFLICT WITHIN

BY AJAY VERMA

The Commonwealth is a peculiar association though it is an association of states, it is more of an informal group. It has no defined policy or written Constitution which has to be adhered to by the members. Any state can join or leave it according to its will and follow its own independent course. However, the members debate and discuss, informally, on matters of mutual concern.

Yet the Commonwealth relationship has had its share of strain. The Anglo-French action in the Suez in 1956 evoked condemnation worldwide, the Commonwealth nations being no exception. This led to the first major split in the Commonwealth practice of consensus. To the newly independent members it was but a grim reminder of Britain's imperialist past and they shuddered to be implicitly condoning such acts. India and Canada led the chorus of protests and the demand for withdrawal from the Commonwealth reverberated in many a member state. Perhaps somewhat chaste-

ned by this criticism, Britain chose to seek its fortunes outside the Commonwealth in the EEC.

Various kinds of ethnic, religious and racial problems within a member state and member states inter se, also cast their shadow on the continuance of the Commonwealth. The perennial conflict between India and Pakistan, leading to the latter's leaving in 1972, the racial riots in Kenya and Cyprus in the 1960s, Uganda's expulsion of the Asians in the early 1970s, and Britain's own discriminatory immigration laws have marked the Commonwealth sometimes or the other. Following the strong impassioned denunciation of South Africa's racist policies by the blacks and browns of Africa and Asia, Pretoria was forced to leave the group.

After inheriting a common heritage, the diversities have now started surfacing. Parliamentary government and Cabinet system, respect for rule of law, education system on British pattern, military firmly ensconced in the barracks and other common elements have been done away with. Presidential governments like in Sri Lanka, Cyprus, Zambia, Nigeria and Uganda, military dictatorships in Pakistan, Ghana and other coun-

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...and the role of law being made a casualty and disregard for democratic norms—all have become the order of the day. Commonwealth meetings, once dominated by stalwarts, now have to bear with self-styled and new-fangled leaders.

However, institutions like the Commonwealth have not become obsolete. In today's world, when every leader is engrossed in the affairs of his country, any sort of contact amongst themselves accords them an opportunity to exchange notes and understand varying perspectives of the international scenario. With this in mind, those who are crying hoarse that CHOGM, in New Delhi, will be nothing but a jamboree or an extravaganza, are mistaken. In fact, as Mrs Gandhi revealed, President Hosni Mubarak confessed to her that the Non aligned Summit in Delhi, in March, enabled him to meet many Arab and other leaders and explain them Egypt's policies that would otherwise have been impossible. Therefore, such meetings and contacts do have their effect. What with the Middle East fuse already lit and the conflagration expected anytime, the superpowers spoiling for an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation, depletion of resources of world financial institutions, need for a new world economic order and the unending quest for nuclear armheads threatening the very existence of humanity, when the leaders meet in November, they will have much to discuss, in the best traditions of the Commonwealth.

A look at the members of the Commonwealth will show that they do not have any decisive power within their ranks. Nevertheless, there are certain countries which have their respective spheres of influence. Great Britain, though no longer great, is heard with attention by the US and in Western Europe. Similarly, Australia and Canada are also important constituents of the Western alliance. Countries like India, Zambia and Tanzania too are not light-weights in the comity of nations. India, as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) and the natural leader of the developing world, is looked upon with respect for guidance and assurance. Mrs Gandhi has excellent rapport with the Soviet leadership and coupled with the new found understanding

with the Reagan Administration, she has placed India in a unique position, enhancing her role as a possible East-West mediator.

It would be rather optimistic to expect the Commonwealth leaders on their own to hold back the world from the brink of self-destruction. All the same, they can definitely assert themselves. The Commonwealth comprises countries from both the developing and developed worlds. If these two can forge some sort of understanding, it will indeed augur well for their larger group as a whole. As the talks progress, it should weigh on them that they, in fact, shall be setting the tone for further talk—on a global platform.

The issue of Pakistan's re-entry is also likely to crop up. Here the leaders have to be cautious because whatever decision they may be taking will be laying a precedent. Therefore, the reasons prompting Pakistan to leave and now to rejoin the Commonwealth have to be carefully considered. International conferences are meant for resolving multilateral problems and not for raking up bilateral issues. That Pakistan left the association in a huff after the Commonwealth alongside the rest of the world had condemned its (Islamabad's) brutalities in East Pakistan, should also not be overlooked. Its attempt at re-entry is nothing but a ploy to gain legitimacy for its military regime and a ruse to cover up its undemocratic practices even now. Its entry into NAM, which had been a subject of its ridicule on numerous occasions, strengthens such doubts.

The leaders should also decide, conclusively and explicitly, their policy on apartheid and the incidence of growing links with the racist South African regime. Unless such moves are put down, the labour of numerous years to secure freedom and dignity for the blacks in South Africa will have been wasted.

Thus, the CHOGM in November may well prove to be the most important event so far. The crises today, though numerous, are not such as to defy solution. If the Commonwealth leaders pull their weight together in favour of "peace, liberty and progress", they might force the diehards to adopt a rational attitude. □



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[illegible]

At that point, have gone on record as saying this is more often the case when the INS is aboard.) Should the same be said about the Soviet SU-15 fighter pilot who turns he could not distinguish the

"Abcam" both literally and militarily means the same thing: 90 degrees at right angles to the ship's (in his case, aircraft's) length. Could not the Soviet pilot even then distinguish the distinct hump of the 231-foot 4-inch jumbo, about 50 per cent larger than the RC 135 he claimed he shot at?

A map of the North Pacific Ocean region, showing the Soviet Union, Kamchatka, Alaska, Canada, Japan, and South Korea. The map highlights the 'Likely route of Flight 007' as a dashed line starting from the Sea of Okhotsk, passing through the Sea of Japan, and ending near Tokyo. A solid line indicates the 'Route Flight 007 should have taken (Romco 20)', which follows a more direct path from the Sea of Okhotsk to the Pacific Ocean. A star marks the location where 'Flight 007 shot down' near the Japanese coast. Other labels include 'Approximate limit of Radar Coverage' and various geographical features like the Sea of Okhotsk, Sea of Japan, and the Pacific Ocean.

Soviet Chief of Staff Nikolai V. Ogarkov disclaimed days later that the SU-15 pilot had visually sighted 007 and disputed another part of the same tape transcript which said: "...The A.N.O. (Air Navigational Lights) are burning. The [strobe] lighting is flashing..." One of the basic Soviet contentions that 007 was on a spy mission was that its navigation lights were put off—as reconnaissance planes, of course, do. The other two Soviet contentions: that the KAL pilot didn't "respond to IFF" (tape transcript) as also tracer bullets, part of the standard operating procedure for intercepting a civilian intruder as per "rules of the air" of the International Civil Aeronautics Organisation. Previously indecipherable tape transcripts released belatedly by the US vindicate the Soviet point on these two counts. Why then did 007 not respond?

IFF, meaning Identification: Friend or Foe, is essentially used by the air forces. Allied planes can identify each other on the basis of closely guarded secret electronic passwords. But the 007 captain, Byong-in Chon, had little chance of knowing that password—and so automatically became a foe, irrespective of his being a civilian or military airliner. That very fact goes to show the limitations of IFF. Ogarkov claimed Soviet pilots tried off and on to contact 007 on international emergency frequencies. On this point, the tapes are blank. (Moreover, Soviet aircraft are not equipped with this frequency, except on rescue missions, for fear of defection.)

On the other—that the Soviets had fired warning shots—the tapes clearly show that the SU-15 fighter pilot had indeed fired "cannon bursts" six minutes before downing 007 with missiles. But to what effect? About seven minutes before the Soviet pilot fired the shots, captain Byong-in asked and got clearance from Japanese air traffic controllers at Narita, near Tokyo, for raising altitude from 33,000 feet to 35,000 feet. By the time the SU-15 pilot had burst off a round of cannon shots, 007 was already climbing. Conclusion: the cannon shots went nowhere near the airliner. Interestingly, transcripts of the Soviet pilot's communications with ground controllers indicate that the airliner "continued on the same

course at the same height" after his firing the warning shots; while a Soviet pilot told a defence paper that the Korean plane had "lowered its flap to lose speed". It would be worthwhile noting that when an airliner readies itself for a climb, it marshals engine power for greater thrust upward than forward. And the result: loss of speed. Indeed, Captain Byong-in, a reservist South Korean airforce colonel, in increasing height was contravening one of the basic evasive tactics employed by big bombers (the 747 was large enough for one) against fuel-thirsty interceptors, as the Soviet's claimed he did. Bombers dive to low altitudes where interceptors burn up their fuel faster.

Actually, throughout its 2½ hour flight through Soviet airspace, 007 reported nothing untoward to its Narita air controllers, flying as unconcerned as any civilian airliner would: checking in its flight position and other routine communications between pilot and ground. Curiously enough, 007 reported passing most of its Red 20 checkpoints—when, in fact, it was wide off course. Why this discrepancy? *Flight International*, in one of its issues much before the KAL shoot-down, lamented on computerised cockpits in which "human beings become less important": no dials or lamps to keep them alert, the bane of 'fly by wire'. If the INS on 007 had no built-in reference to check the data fed in, as it didn't have, then the system's warnings—alerting the captain—"would not show until very late in a sequence of possible errors".

To the Soviets, the overriding question was: why did Narita and the bevy of US and Japanese listening posts of around the crash site not alert 007 to the gross violation of Soviet airspace, when they were apparently monitoring its flight? Narita was, all along, only in voice contact with 007 as the airliner was well outside its radar range (see map). It could thus chart 007's flight on the basis of the airliner's own position reports, which were itself wrong. So was the case with the US radar station at Misawa, though it was not even in voice contact with 007. The Japanese radar at Wakkanai, at the tip of Hokkaido, did sight 007 and the Soviet interceptors. But in the absence of any query from Narita as to the plane's fate, Wakkanai

assumed the blip on its radar screen was a routine Soviet squadron heading from Kamchatka to Sakhalin. Furthermore, Wakkanai was not in voice contact with 007.

But voice-activated tapes at Wakkani were routinely recording the communication between the Soviet pilot and his ground controllers—which were then produced as evidence. While, admittedly, military air-traffic controllers rarely contact civilian aircraft, it is hard to fathom the US and Japanese claim that no human ear was glued to the listening devices for 2½ whole hours while the drama was being enacted over Sakhalin. This is against the backdrop that that area is listed very high on US and Japanese intelligence priorities. The Soviets routinely dismissed the tapes as fakes—Watergate?—but were hardpressed to produce any of their own communication records.

Would their tapes have blown sky high their claim that 007 was a spy plane? No one knows—and the least who care are the Soviet generals. Why? Because the KAL shootdown was the means to an end. And the end: to checkmate Soviet President Yuri Andropov.

An explanation is needed. The Soviet Union is a military superpower, not an economic one. The almost paranoid fear of encirclement has left Soviet generals itching for more and more armaments, the more sophisticated the better, and never mind the cost. The war-machine which steadily grew after World War II has distorted the entire face of the Soviet economy. Figures speak for themselves.

The Soviets spend over 16 per cent of their GNP on defence, which is still rising at 4-5 per cent annually. Pathetically, the GNP growth rate has dropped from 4 per cent in the 70s to just 2 per cent now. Still worse, investment growth has dropped from more than 7 per cent annually in the mid-70s to 2 per cent between 1981-83, with fearful consequences on the growth rate. While food and light-industry output quadrupled in the last 40 years, defence-oriented industries showed a 15-fold jump in production in the same time period. And the culprit: the Soviet military-industrial establishment, which gets the best of brains and materials at the cost of crucially-important civilian factories.

Just before his death, President

THE SOVIET EXPLANATION

late in the day, the Soviet generals claimed to have found further proof that 007 was a US spy plane. In an article, *Facts Exposed*, in the September issue of *Pravda*, linked up 007 with a US reconnaissance plane, "Ferret-D". He claimed it was 40 minutes behind schedule to strictly synchronise with the plane's approach to the shores of Kamchatka and Sakhalin with the flight of... "Ferret-D". It said the satellite, on its path once in every 96 minutes, made three passes over the Soviet far east: at 6.45 p.m. (Moscow time) over east of Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands for 12 minutes to carry out radiotechnical reconnaissance of radioelectronic devices working in peacetime conditions, at 8.30 p.m. over Kamchatka precisely when 007 strayed into Soviet territory heightening radar activity; and again at 10.50 p.m. over Sakhalin, when the Korean airliner was again there to "tickle" the radar for Ferret's benefit.

Ferret-D must have been a strange satellite, changing its listed orbital time of 96 minutes. Assuming that 6.45 p.m. was indeed when Ferret made its first Kamchatka run, it should have made the subsequent passes over Soviet territory at 7.81 p.m., 9.17 p.m. and 10.53 p.m. While 10.53 p.m. does figure in Kirsanov's calculations (he says it is 10.50 p.m.), 8.30 p.m. is absent—when 007 strayed into Soviet airspace. Further, Ferret, according to Soviet computations, must have been non operational in its se-

cond (7.81 p.m.) and third (9.17 p.m.) run. That's preposterous and contradictory. If Ferret had an elint-gathering potential from "a strip of three thousand kilometres of land", it would have easily caught up with increased radar activity in both the Sakhalin Islands and the Kamchatka Peninsula at 9.17 p.m. (Moscow time), when 007 was well within Soviet airspace.

Besides Ferret-D, the RC-135 reconnaissance plane admitted by the US and 007, there was a whole "intelligence complex" nearby, says Kirsanov. Among the other components of the complex: a second RC-135 "barraging along the Kurile Islands", P-3C Orion "over the Okhotsk sea north of Sakhalin" and another Orion over the Sea of Japan.

It is common knowledge now that Soviet air-defence controllers scrambled interceptors for only 007, the first RC-135 receiving only cursory inspection as it was in international airspace and a "regular". Going by the Soviet claim at face value, it would then have been unnecessary and illogical to coopt a passenger aircraft for a high-risk 2½ hour run through Soviet air-space when P-3C Orions and RC-135s could have done the same elint operation excellently.

But the third point Kirsanov raises has, quite simply, no answers: Why did KAL 007 have 29 crew members when normally a Boeing 747 has only 18? Eventually, the right explanation must lie at the bottom of the Sea of Japan—inside 007's "black box".

Leonid Brezhnev had, reportedly, called in Soviet generals and cautioned them that they had to put to the best use the resources available to the army, since the country's resources were not unlimited. But Brezhnev was up against a wall though chairing the Defence Council, he had little say in defence allocations, which were decided by Gosplan, an independent wing of state planning ministry. While Gosplan kept army interests first, it was helped by a

military industrial commission which made sure the army's demands were met with. Thus, economic stagnation was the highlight of Brezhnev's last years.

In November '82, Andropov inherited all that—plus some more troubles. Though a coalition-for-change—constituting the army and security forces, some senior party men and revisionist economists—put him into power, at least two factions in the coalition were averse to any immediate change

They were the senior party men and the army generals. Since Andropov wielded no real power in the party—the result of heading the KGB for 15 years—he had to depend on his immediate coterie, which itself was relatively powerless against the likes of Konstantin Chernenko, Andropov's chief rival. Moreover, when Andropov came to power on their initial backing, the power balance in the Soviet Union was distinctly tilted in the military's favour. Handicapped thus—as he's still today, 10 months later—Andropov had no base from which to enforce the much-needed radical reforms in the Soviet economy.

But he has tried, and seemingly failed. Andropov's strategy was to secure an arms-control agreement with the US, which would appreciably decrease Soviet military expenditure, and then put his radical plans in operation. To demonstrate his seriousness, Andropov, in a *Pravda* interview before the Korean airliner incident, offered to "liquidate" all medium-range nuclear missiles reduced in the European part of Soviet Russia on the basis of a new arms-control treaty. However, the generals wanted redeployment of these excess missiles in the Asian part of the USSR or making them mobile for instantaneous redeployment in Europe if the treaty broke down. They were also averse to Andropov's proposed reforms. Economically speaking, even if defense spending at present levels had been frozen till 1990, Soviet GNP would have shown a miniscule 0.2 per cent annual increase, while per capita consumption would have been 0.3 per cent higher than that. Belt-tightening—at the cost of security—when decent returns seemed dim? That's how the Soviet generals perceived the problem.

Since Andropov's radical reforms were linked with progress in arms-control talks, Soviet generals were set to scuttle the latter. And they almost succeeded—when they ordered the South Korean airliner to be shot down, after 2½ hours of deliberations. Fortunately, for all his overblown rhetoric, US President Ronald Reagan had good sense to categorically state that US-USSR arms-limitation talks would continue as before. What remains to be seen is who will emerge the victor in the Soviet Union. □

BACKGROUND PAKISTAN

BY SANJUKTA BANERJI, University of Delhi



When soldiers are in the streets and generals on the throne, how long can democratic Pakistanis take it lying down? Not for long—as events in Pakistan show. Sind lit the fuse—and the explosions are rocking Pakistan. A background on why Pakistanis hate the generals and crave for democracy.

Pakistan became independent on August 14, 1947, the result of many conferences which involved much horse-trading. The only stable bond of unity between the various parts of the new nation was Islam. Thus, it was not based on either territorial or secular nationalism.

Pakistan faced a steeper uphill task than India. The only organisation which had a sense of national unity in the chaos that was Pakistan in the years following 1947, was the army. Political parties, on the other hand, were hopelessly split into religious groups and linguistic factions, and it was not long before the army seized power. Since 1958, Pakistan has seen various permutations and combinations of constitutional autocracy. The Pakistani people, however, have not always willingly accepted military dictatorship as a fact of life. Once in a while, there have been popular uprisings against military regimes and the recent problem in Pakistan is just another example of this. However, it is also a fact in Pakistan's history that these popular revolts have not been able to sustain themselves. As a result, the army, which has a monolithic organisation and is supported by modern military machines, has always been tempted to seize power

Police quelling anti-Zia stir in Karachi: Will Punjab follow Sind?

at the first opportunity

The death of the Father of the Nation, Muhammad Ali Jinnah in 1948, and the assassination of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951 were serious blows to the political development of the new nation. The country passed through a series of prime ministers in quick succession—Khwaja Nazimuddin, Muhammad Ali Bogra, Chaudhuri Muhammad Ali, Suhrawardy Feroz Khan Noon—until on October 7, 1958 President Iskander Mirza, supported by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Gen Ayub Khan and other senior officials, proclaimed a 'peaceful revolution' and imposed martial law. Mirza himself was set aside in another army coup and Ayub, who had already been appointed the Chief Martial Law Administrator and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, assumed the presidency on October 27, 1958. Although martial law was withdrawn in June 1962, and a new Constitution promulgated by Ayub in March 1962 under which he was elected President in January 1965, for a term of five years, Ayub consistently argued that parliamentary democracy was not likely to work in Pakistan. Although the Constitution of 1962 did safeguard some fundamental laws, it was made absolutely clear that the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution Act did not imply that certain presidential orders, martial law regulations, etc. became null and void because they were in contravention of the fundamental rights.

Anti-Ayub feelings began to increase in the years following the 1965 war between Pakistan and India, and Ayub was forced to relinquish power on March 25,

1969, after months of continued political agitation in both East and West Pakistan. This, however, did not mark the beginning of parliamentary democracy. In fact, the Constitution of 1962 was suspended, martial law was reimposed and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Gen A.M. Yahya Khan, took over as the Chief Martial Law Administrator and on April 1, 1969, also assumed the presidency. Yet, Yahya's intentions were not all dictatorial. He allowed full political activity to be resumed in January 1970 and elections were held in December for a National Assembly and for the Legislatures of Pakistan's five provinces: East Pakistan, Punjab, Sind, North West Frontier and Baluchistan. The Assembly was to have the responsibility for adopting the Constitution for a new civilian government. The major unresolved issue, however, was the question of the role of East Pakistan in the reconstituted civilian government. East Pakistanis maintained that they had not been represented in the Central Government and had been denied their share of the Central Government revenues. The Awami League party of East Pakistan won a majority in the Assembly, and their demand for a high degree of political autonomy precipitated the East Pakistan crisis. Yahya stepped down from the presidency on December 20, 1971, after the defeat of Pakistan at India's hands. He was replaced as President and Chief Martial Law Administrator by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the leader of the largest party in West Pakistan Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

It was under Bhutto that Pakistan saw an attempt to make democracy work. He convened the first directly elected National Assembly in the history of Pakistan in April 1972 and lifted martial law. According to the new Constitution, which was adopted on August 14, 1973, a parliamentary form of government was established. The post of President was made ceremonial while the Prime Minister became the actual head of the state. The National Assembly was to be chosen by universal adult franchise and the Senate members were to be indirectly elected by the provincial assemblies and tribal councils. Fazal Elahi Choudhury was chosen President and Bhutto was elected Prime Minister according to the new Constitution. Political opposition was allowed in the form of the opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) party.

But the army was waiting for law and order to break down. This happened in mid-1977, following accusations by the PNA of vote rigging in elections for national and provincial Assemblies in March 1977. In July, the

(Continued on page 21)

ECONOMY

RBI REPORT

BETTER PROSPECTS AHEAD

BY BECO

RBI's Annual Report surveys the period July to June, and critically analyses the economic scenario. It assesses future prospects too. The report for 1982-83 was released recently along with the World Bank Annual Report for 1983, which assesses India's performance in a broader context of world economic situation. The two reports raise certain important issues.

The RBI report says the Indian economy has suffered a serious setback in 1982-83 with a marked fall in agricultural output due to severe drought. Not only did food output decline from 133 million tonnes in 1981-82 to 128 million tonnes in 1982-83, but non-food crops such as jute, mesta and oilseeds suffered sharp declines, while fall in sugarcane and cotton crops was modest. Procurement operations were geared up and despite a higher offtake, stocks of foodgrains with the government agencies at June '83 end, at 16.5 million tonnes, were higher than 15.5 million tonnes a year earlier.

The World Bank report supports the RBI's. It, however, appreciates the successful economic-management policies of the government, which were able to mitigate the adverse effects of the drought. The point is underscored that our agriculture still, to a large extent, 'gambles on rains' and needs a fresh impetus. Besides strengthening the provision of adequate infrastructural facilities and credit inputs, concerted efforts have to be made to extend technology to new crops and new areas.

The RBI report admits that despite good performance of the infrastructural sector, index of industrial production decelerated, rising by 3.2 per cent between July 1982 and May 1983 as against an increase of 7.6 per cent in 1981-82. Overall dampening effect of the severe drought on the demand side

agricultural income were responsible for this. In specific industries, production was low because of prolonged strike in the Bombay cotton-textile mills, demand recession in commercial vehicles and agricultural tractors and decline in export demand of jute manufactures. Excessive and liberalised imports also affected some industries. The World Bank report has also adopted almost an identical approach in this context.

To say that production in some of the industries could not pick up because of certain specific reasons may be misleading. Take, for instance, the case of the textile industry which faced a prolonged strike in Bombay. Subsequent developments have shown that production of cloth was low because the demand for it remained low so far. Again, there is little improvement, if any, in the demand for products of those industries that were hit by recession last year. This again suggests that the entire question of pushing up industrial production should be re-examined, particularly when anticipated improvement in agricultural production in 1983-84 has created favourable conditions for speedy development in the industrial sector.

RBI has placed the growth of Net National Product (NNP), in real terms, at 1.2 per cent in contrast to a growth of 5 per cent in 1981-82 and 8.1 per cent in 1980-81. According to World Bank also, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) may come down to about 2 per cent in fiscal 1983 from 8 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively in the previous two years. It has been further remarked that though it is not encouraging enough, the Indian economy, is however, stronger than what it was in 1979, the drought year when foodgrain production was 109 million tonnes while GDP fell by about 5.5 per cent.

RBI has estimated aggregate Net Domestic Savings for 1982-83 at 16.8 per cent of NNP, which denotes a marginal rise of 0.3 percentage points over the previous year. Despite this marginal rise, net investment in terms of NNP declined from 19.1 per cent in 1981-82 to 18.8 per cent in 1982-83. Looking to comparable rates of savings and investment achieved

India is quite encouraging. India has erected a vast infrastructure over the years of planned development and the time has come to take concrete steps towards channelising investment to areas which may result in improving capital output ratio. In plain terms, the time has come when more output per unit of investment should be ensured.

According to RBI, the growth in both deposits and credit of the banking system was higher in 1982-83 as compared with that in 1981-82 and the rise in credit was more marked. The rise in non-food credit, at 18.2 per cent in 1982-83, was higher than 12.4 per cent in 1981-82. A good portion of this increase was accounted for by additional credit to public sector units. Various measures were taken in the sphere of credit policies aimed at ensuring a pace of credit growth that would stimulate and sustain production and at the same time curb the rise of inflationary trends. In line with this, steps were also taken to offer a better return for savings in the form of long-term deposits and to assist banks in their deposit-mobilisation efforts. Any student of the Indian economic scene would not doubt the laudable aims of our credit and monetary policies. What is open to question, however, is the suddenness and ad-hocism with which the policies are framed and implemented without properly assessing their impact on various sectors of the economy. This also thwarts the discipline of financial planning to which banking as well as the industrial sector are being oriented, emphatically.

RBI has estimated money supply in terms of M3 to increase by 15.3 per cent in 1982-83 as against 12.9 per cent in 1981-82. A major contributing factor to the higher monetary expansion in 1982-83 has been a reduction in the negative impact of a decline in foreign exchange assets. In absolute terms, the fall in net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector was of the order of Rs 381 crores in 1982-83 as against a decline of Rs 1,955 crores in the previous year. In other words, higher monetary expansion occurred because foreign-exchange assets did not decline as much as had been anticipated. Obviously, one may brand

negative impact of the IMF loan that India contracted recently.

Balance-of-payments position may appear manageable, balance of trade itself having shrunk from Rs 5,752 crores in 1981-82 to Rs 5,409 crores in 1982-83. According to the World Bank report also, the current account deficit, which had been \$ 3.8 billion and 2.5 per cent of the GDP in fiscal 1982, declined to \$ 3.4 billion and to 2.2 per cent of the GDP in fiscal 1983.

RBI has rightly cautioned that careful planning should be initiated to ensure continued viability of the country's external payments. It is expected that India's balance-of-payments position would be under strain for several years, for India's development strategy would itself generate a significant demand for imports. Imports of raw materials, capital goods and modern technology and equipment are required for additional capacity. Increasing existing utilisation of capacity and enhancing efficient production for both domestic and export markets is also required.

Note may be taken in this context of the fact that the outlook for external aid to India is also not encouraging. Moreover, unreasonable protectionist policies initiated by industrialised nations are also harming the developing nations. India's debt-service payments, which are already large enough at Rs 915 crores in 1981-82, have gone upto Rs 953 crores in 1982-83. As a result, there is a decline in the net inflow of external assets. RBI, therefore, rightly, feels there is a need for reducing our dependence on imports.

The bright areas of our economy, according to the RBI assessment, relates to the behaviour of prices during the greater part of the year. The price situation has appeared to be relatively stable in the background of the decline in agricultural output, slack in industrial growth and a more rapid monetary expansion.

According to RBI, an important element of policy on the price front is the control of monetary expansion, regardless of the nature of inflation, whether it is primarily demand-induced or whether cost-push factors are more significant. Surprisingly, however, the report says that "Monetary control may not

be the appropriate policy instrument to use, if the price increases emanate from the rising unit cost of production." While this increase in unit cost of production may be attributed to various factors, higher manufacturing costs and relative scarcity of credit may also be important reasons. That is why the report makes the important point which implies that financial discipline cannot be imposed on a selective basis. In other words, both the commercial and government sector will have to observe strict financial discipline if monetary expansion has to be kept within manageable limits.

RBI considers that 1983-84 ought to be a better year with substantial improvement in agricultural and industrial output, but the price outlook remains uncertain. Any significant increase in industrial output is primarily conditioned, besides many other factors, on the development and extension of infrastructural facilities. If signals are any guide, the aforesaid infrastructural facilities have not kept pace with the requirement of the situation. Capacity utilisation in industries, as per reports, is not increasing, power shortages are continuing with little promise of an early improvement, and slippages in project completion have become the order of the day. Under such circumstances, industrial production can improve only if meaningful and integrated policies are evolved and speedy steps taken to implement them.

Keeping the balance-of-payments position under control in a high-cost economy like India is another major factor to reckon with. The RBI report rightly envisages the question mark on the balance-of-payments outlook when the repayment of the IMF loan begins, which is really responsible for the orderly management of the external payments situation during 1982-83. In this context, the World Bank's assessment of the sombre prospects for the economies of the Third World and its warning that the next few years would remain both "difficult and painful", hardly come as a surprise. It is, thus, in the fitness of things that World Bank has called for a softening of the protectionist trade policies of the West and an increased flow of official development assistance to developing and poor nations. □

BACKGROUND: PAKISTAN

(Continued from page 19)

army deposed Bhutto and Gen Zia-ul-Haq set himself up as the Chief Martial Law Administrator, although President Choudhury continued in office till his resignation in September 1978, after which Zia assumed the post of President. Bhutto was charged with the murder of a political opponent and hanged in April 1979.

The PNA had initially participated in Zia's government but the party's Cabinet ministers resigned following Bhutto's death. Zia's subsequent Cabinet was made up of mainly military personnel. Meanwhile, he kept postponing national elections, the recent postponement coming on August 12 of this year, which has triggered off a crisis. Dissatisfaction with the Zia regime, however, started much earlier. His martial law order of May 1980, which placed severe restrictions on the judiciary and on personal freedom, earned widespread discontent among politicians and lawyers. In March 1981, nine political parties, including the PPP, formed an alliance: the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD).

The MRD, which had lost popularity shortly after its formation as a result of the hijacking of a PIA airliner by PPP activists, has recently come to the fore as the leader of opposition elements in the country. Zia's recent announcement that elections would take place by March 1985 has forced the anti-military dictatorship forces in Pakistan to take action.

The point to be noted about the present struggle is that anti-Zia demonstrations are mainly confined to Sind. The logical explanation is that the province of Punjab dominates Pakistan, providing 75 per cent of the army and 85 per cent of the bureaucracy. Punjabis dominate the economy and make up the political elite. As a result, the Sindhis feel that they have not had a fair deal from the government. It is interesting to note that in a country dominated by the army, they are in a minority in the army. Furthermore, Bhutto was from Sind, and his death at the hands of the present government has naturally aroused fierce emotions in his home province. There is also a feeling of nationalism in Sind. The fear is that if the other states, particularly Punjab, do not follow the lead given by Sind, the struggle for democracy in Sind may turn into a separatist demand. The military junta will naturally try to confine the unrest to Sind, and will not stop at playing up the secessionist traits in the movement. The result may be the displacement of one military dictator by another, yet unknown. Democracy has weak roots in Pakistan. But is it too late to strengthen these roots? □

CIVIL SERVICES

MAINS

BY J.V. ARUN KUMAR

Congratulations for clearing the Civil Services Prelims. For your sure success in the Mains, we feature essays on social, political and economic topics; biographies of social and religious reformers; and a special section on data interpretation with examples.

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MID-TERM APPRAISAL

SINCE THE 1950s, India has taken to the path of planned development to solve its economic problems. We are now in the midst of the Sixth Five Year Plan and we realise that our achievements, though considerable, have been neutralised by dismal failures in some crucial areas. The Planning Commission's mid-term appraisal shows the seriousness of the economic situation.

The Sixth Plan, launched in 1980, has to be evaluated in the context of the objectives laid down. These are stepping up the rate of growth, promoting efficiency in the use of resources and strengthening the impulses of modernisation for the attainment of self reliance, and reducing the incidence of poverty.

The proposed investment in the Sixth Plan was very high in comparison to the earlier Plans. The public sector outlay was proposed at Rs 97,500 crores. The actual outlay in the first three years of the Plan comes to about 62 per cent in real terms, at 1979-80 prices. The estimated shortfall in the public sector's actual outlay is 15 to 20 per cent. The overall investment, however, is projected to be short of target by about five per cent, expecting the private corporate sector to exceed its target. In view of this the overall growth rate has to be revised to 4.98 per cent from 5.2 per cent annually during the Plan period. However even this rate of growth depends on the private sector investment making up for the shortfall in the public sector—merely an act of faith, even though the private

corporate sector has performed satisfactorily in the matter of savings.

The economy attained 7.9 per cent growth rate in 1980-81 and about five per cent in the next year, but slumped to just two per cent in 1982-83, giving a growth rate of about five per cent annually for the three years against the target of 5.2 per cent. Per capita growth was assumed to increase at 3.3 per cent per annum during the Plan period but with this lower growth rate and the increased population base—the estimated population at the time of planning was lower than the actual 684 million people—the standard of living can at best increase at 2.9 per cent.

Agriculture did not register adequate growth during the first three years of the Plan. The foodgrain target of 154 million tonnes at the end of the plan will not be achieved with the actual output at 145 million tonnes. This performance highlights the dependence of agriculture on monsoons. Floods and drought, which have become a regular feature in our country, also adversely affected agricultural growth rate. The average annual growth rate in the industrial sector is about six per cent against a target of 8.6 per cent. The performance in the first year was very good but subsequently, infrastructural constraints seem to have lowered the rate of growth.

Infrastructural inputs play a very crucial role in increasing output. The power generation in the first three years of the Plan is much short of target and in the entire Plan period, the shortfall is likely to be about 45,000 Mw. The coal production is short of target by 20 million tonnes. All these figures point to the increased efforts required to meet the shortages. The only saving grace is oil production, which will exceed Plan target.

A major effort in the Plan was directed towards reducing the percentage of population below the poverty line from 48.4 per cent to 30 per cent by the end of 1985. In the first two years

of the Plan about 34 per cent of the target has been achieved. The population below the poverty line stands at 41 per cent. However, poverty alleviation programmes are marginally successful because the National Rural Employment Programme and the Integrated Rural Development Programme are not fulfilling their potential. This is mainly due to lack of monitoring agencies and the ability to provide complimentary services to the beneficiaries.

Though the achievement on the price front is impressive, forces causing inflation are again becoming active. The slow growth in exports in the face of worldwide recession, the growing imports and decreased remittance from abroad have resulted in an annual deficit of Rs 5,500 crores in the Plan's three-year period.

The performance of any Plan depends on the resource-mobilisation efforts of the states. On this account the Sixth Plan shortfall is considerable, hampering developmental efforts. Deficits in the state electricity boards and the state transport corporations are the main reason for their poor performance. Thus a severe strain on the resource base is being felt. In the absence of efforts to tap the direct tax potential and the inability of the public sector enterprises to generate surplus, the incidence of indirect taxation will increase. The accompanying stress on deficit financing and reduced provision for subsidies, is a barrier to developmental efforts. The deficit in the three years of the Plan is very close to the Rs 5,000 crores kept in the Plan. Failure to mobilise resources from other quarters leads to generous offers to the multinationals, private sector and non-resident Indians to attract investment.

The conclusion we reach is that though the target will be achieved in many sectors of the economy by the end of 1985, the failures in crucial areas, particularly infrastructural facilities, is a cause for concern. Improved power generation, efficient functioning of the public sector

and better resource mobilisation drives become imperative if a sound basis is to be provided for launching the Seventh Five Year Plan.

COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE

THE RAPID deterioration of the economic conditions in the world has made it essential for the developing countries to increase technological and economic cooperation among themselves if they want to build independent modern industrial economies. The concept of collective self-reliance gains strength in view of their diverse resource base, making for different degrees of economic development among the developing countries. With the developed countries showing gross insensitivity to the problems of the developing, the concept of collective self-reliance is gaining currency in the Third World.

In the '50s the economic cooperation programmes received little attention. The first Non-aligned Summit (1961) realised the importance of economic and technological cooperation among the developing countries. Since then the call for a New International Economic Order (NIEO) has gained in strength, and was given special significance in the Seventh NAM Summit, in New Delhi. The seventh meet committed itself to sharing experiences in various fields and raised the slogan of South-South cooperation.

Collective self-reliance based on concrete needs of the developing countries, with their diversity, strives to promote a more balanced world economy. The areas in which they can cooperate range from agriculture to trade, though cooperation for industrial development may be limited considering that some countries depend on multinational companies for their industrial development. In agriculture and rural development the North's role is limited as the structure and importance attached to agriculture in these countries is different and the farming activity is highly mechanised. The developing countries on the other hand have a large population and must opt for labour-intensive technology. Thus, mutual understanding amongst the Third World countries is the only option left. The agro-based industries form one sector of industrial development where these countries can share experiences. Health provides another vital aspect for cooperation. Energy crisis, in the shape of scarcity of non-commercial fuel for cooking, has received scant attention and here too they can come to an agreement.

The tariff barriers and other discrimi-

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY



The first great leader of modern India

- Believed in the synthesis of Hindu philosophy and Western culture to cure the Indian society of evils like caste, meaningless rituals and low status of women.
- Founded the 'Atmiya Sabha' in Calcutta in 1814 to campaign against religious and social evils.
- Was deeply influenced by the Western philosophy of equality, liberty and justice.
- Wrote *Precepts Of Jesus* in 1820

incorporating the teachings of Christianity and Hinduism.

- Established the Brahmo Samaj in 1829 for reforming the Indian religion.
- Supported equal rights for women, and Western education.
- Began a crusade against the *sati* practice and child marriage, which led Lord Bentinck to ban the practice.

KESHUB CHANDRA SEN

- Carried the Brahmo Samaj after 1816, with its revival by the *Tatvabodhini Sabha*.
- His efforts at reforming were successful.
- Advocated the combination of Vedic and Western thought, as preached by the Brahmo Samaj, and widow remarriage.
- Opposed the undue importance of priests in Hindu religion.
- Campaigned against child marriage successfully.

RAJU MANSUKHANI

natory practices against the products of the developing countries by the developed, is making it difficult for them to raise surplus to finance their economic development. In this context South-South cooperation becomes more meaningful. This is not a retrograde step but only an effort to fight backwardness in this world. The bargaining power of developing countries against developed countries will also increase as a consequence.

However, the process is very slow, revealing the unplanned character of the strategy, with lack of clarity about the basic goals such cooperation is to attain. If the strategy is to be effective the attitudinal barriers and information gap on what is available in the developing countries has to be overcome. The dangers like multinationals cornering a large market, the dispute regarding the countries' share in the spoils, and psychological barriers have to be guarded against.

The increasing awareness of the benefits of collective self-reliance is revealed by the various regional, inter-regional, and sub-regional cooperation efforts among the developing countries. The conference of South Asian Regional Cooperation is a significant step in this direction.

SECULARISM

INDIA'S MULTI-RACIAL, multi-lingual, multi-religious character makes it unique in the world. All the different languages, races and cultures have their own identity, but at the same time are linked to each other—which is essential for the

progress of the society. It was this consideration that guided our nationalists at the time of independence to accept the path of secularism and socialism.

Secularism, a creed with deep humanistic values, is based on rationalism, empiricism and is against religious rituals and superstitions. It involves supporting the separation of religious power from the state. The pursuit of secularism requires establishing an autonomous sphere of knowledge purged of supernatural, apocalyptic presumptions and demands close interaction among the different communities. It also implies revolt against falsehood inhuman and irrational customs which increase the conflicts among different communities and individuals.

The commonality running through the diverse cultures of India is very high. Though sub-cultures of various religious or ethnic groups exist within the composite culture, these make for the unity in diversity that is India. The word 'secular' is accepted by the Constitution which is based on the traditional Indian concept of religious tolerance and separation of State from the Church. Article 25 to 28 of the Constitution are the bedrocks of individual practice of religious freedom in the country. The Constitution has built fences between the State and religion to enable the two to co-exist. A basic aspect of Indian secularism is the consideration of public order, moral health, as well as fundamental rights and religion which will not be allowed to come into conflict.

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The irrational implementation of the concept of Indian secularism of all religious practices being given equal respect, has led to frequent communal disturbances in the country. Without taking a scientific and cultural view, political parties and individuals support or oppose issues on language, religion, etc. which whips up communal tension in the country. Political bigwigs supporting religious institutions, media painting the virtues of religious orthodoxy, and the government increasing 'religious' holidays, has led to a lot of tension in society which can be removed only with the society's rapid modernisation.

Superstitious practices, external symbols and ritualistic performances, the common features of all our religions, contain seeds of discord and animosity. They create tension among people following different religions. The role of anti-social elements and economic interests of different communities are other factors which add fuel to the fire of communal riots.

To realise the true meaning of secularism the religious factors should be played down and the spread of science and technology in different fields should be encouraged for the modernisation of Indian society. The need to create awareness among the people is of great importance. Eradication of economic irritants that divide communities, prompt action in riot affected areas and stringent punishment should help in mitigating communal riots and building up national loyalty which is so essential for maintaining our secular status.

PLANNING AND POVERTY

IN THE three decades of planned economic development India's performance in the economic field is very impressive. Agriculture can no longer be termed backward and our industrial progress is quite noteworthy. But despite all these increases the majority of the population is still poor.

Poverty, a negation of the end purpose of all planning, is a threat to the well-being of the country. The norms used to measure poverty range from annual income, calorie-intake to quality of life. The Sixth Plan (1980-85) defines poverty line on the basis of the recommended nutritional requirement of 2,400 calories per person per day for the rural and 2,100 calories for the urban areas. The available estimates on poverty, using varied norms, provide different results. The number of poor over the years is also subject to diverse estimates. The Sixth Plan estimated 48.4 per cent of the population below the poverty line. About 50.7 per cent of rural population

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA



A great disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa

- Popularised Hinduism in the world.
- Interpreted the Hindu philosophy with the modern idiom, believed in all religions and the principle

that man had to work for his freedom, liberation and equality.

- Berated the Indians for their passive acceptance of fate.
- Preached against caste barriers, rituals and superstitions in Hindu society.
- Attended the World Council of Religion in Chicago spread the message of Hindu religion
- Founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1896, which carried out humanitarian relief work

ISWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR

A great Bengali, Sanskrit scholar

- Encouraged the study of ancient Hindu philosophy on scientific lines.
- Opened the gates of higher education to all, in his college.
- Championed the cause of equality of women.
- Founded the Bethune School in 1849, in Calcutta, for higher education of women.
- Widow remarriage was legalised in his time

R.M.

and 40 per cent of the urban population is classed as poor.

Some of the reasons for the continuation of large-scale poverty is the increasing population and the scarcity of land and its declining fertility. Illiteracy, lack of alternative employment opportunities and ill-health are all causes and consequences of poverty. In rural India, the majority of the population owns little or no land and meagre resources; their survival depends on how those who own the resources utilise them. This skewed distribution of asset ownership is a major factor causing mass poverty.

The orientation of the system, which serves only the interests of the well-to-do, is also to be blamed for poverty. The growing underemployment and unemployment is contributing to this misery. The scarcity of jobs with rapidly rising population adds to the ranks of the unemployed in the country each year.

The eradication of poverty has been the main objective of economic policy and planning in India. The approach in the Plans has taken different shapes. In the First Plan (1951-56) agriculture was given preference to solve this gigantic problem. The Second Plan, with emphasis on capital-intensive industries, also emphasised the development of ancillary and small-scale sector to maintain good wage supply in the country. However, the anticipated 'trickle-down' effects of industrialisation at the top did not materialise leaving the pro-

blem unsolved

The Sixth Plan has the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) which incorporates the Food for Work Programme of 1977, in which the grain component of the wages directly helped the poor and also reduced grain prices in the market. But the states were unable to manage a programme of this magnitude. This led to the NREP, which is shared on a 50:50 basis with the states. It aims to provide supplementary employment opportunities and rural infrastructure. The total allocation of Rs 1,620 crores is to generate 300 to 400 mandays per year. However, the results are disappointing due to the increasing cost of materials, large-scale bungling, delays in drawing up projects, and lack of coordination among different agencies.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is the cornerstone of all poverty alleviation efforts in the countryside. The IRDP, covering 5,011 blocks, seeks to augment the incomes of the target group, which includes the landless labourers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The strategy is to take family as the basic unit and assist them in coming up in any occupation where they can use their resources optimally. Banks are to provide assistance partly to the 3,000 poor families during the Plan period. The implementation of the programme is tardy, with the absence of complementary services rendering it ineffective. In the first three years of the Plan

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| | at end of 72nd month | 5,162.20 |
| | at end of 120th month | 17,228.40 |
| Total | | 25,757.00 |

Interest rate subject to Reserve Bank's directive

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...million farmers have benefited against a Plan target of 15 million. Banks have been able to disburse only half of their total target for the Plan period. The lack of proper monitoring agency, faulty drawing up of projects, etc. are the other problems of this programme

The Revised Minimum Need Programme aiming to provide rural infrastructure, roads, water supply, and education also attempts to ameliorate the lot of the poor.

The national scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) was initiated to provide self-employment opportunity to the rural poor. The programme, though well-intentioned, needs a little more thrust to be effective.

Poverty can be banished, but it calls for a strong political will and a structural change in the economy to effect redistribution of land in favour of the poor. Agriculture has to be the basis of any poverty alleviation strategy, which would lead to all round development.

However, for the implementation of any development programme the basic requirement is an efficient and committed team of workers. Many of the good programmes so far have been unsuccessful because of rampant corruption and lack of sympathy for the cause, in the men who implement them

ROLE OF GOVERNOR

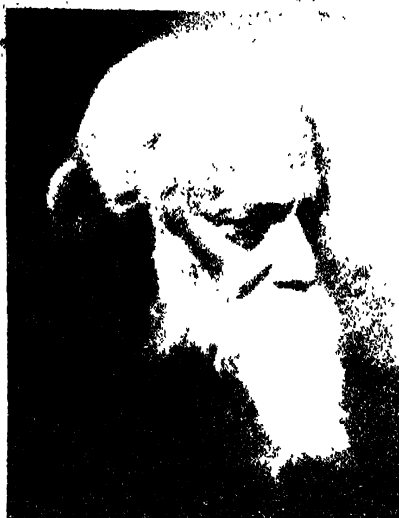
THE EXECUTIVE power of the state is vested in the governor. Any citizen of the country, not below 35 years, eligible for becoming a member of the state Vidhan Sabha and not holding any office of profit under the Union or state government, is eligible to be appointed governor by the President for a five-year term

All-state transactions are carried out in the governor's name and he performs legislative, executive and judicial functions. His job also involves the appointment of the council of ministers, with the chief minister as the head, the advocate general, the chairman and members of the Public Service Commission. The President consults him in the appointment of the chief justice of the High Court.

The governor summons, adjourns and prorogues the state Legislature. All Bills need his assent and the introduction of Money Bills in the Legislature requires his prior approval.

The governor has the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respite of punishment or to suspend, commute the sentence of any person against any offence, against any law related to the executive power of the state. He can also use the discretionary powers vested in him under certain conditions. The governor, a key constitutional link between the Centre

RABINDRANATH TAGORE



An educationist, a social reformer active in politics, a novelist and poet of international repute, and a painter and musician of no small measure

- Son of a wealthy landlord, Debendranath Tagore, he lived his early life in a village
- Appalled by the pathetic condition of the peasantry
- Adopted *Atmashakti* to make villa-

ges self-sufficient and to spread literacy for improving the rural conditions.

- Stressed the importance of education in the life of people
- His Gurukuls aimed at practical teaching in the mother tongue.
- Established Shanti Niketan and Viswa Bharti University, the high seats of learning.
- Won the Nobel Prize in 1913, for *Gitanjali* a collection of poems.
- Incorporated Indian classical music and Bengali folk to compose 'Rabindra Sangeet'
- Represented the fusion of both the oriental and the occidental

HENRY VIVIAN DE ROZIO

A radical teacher inspired by the slogan of 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity'

- Taught his students to think rationally and freely
- Championed the development of Western education in the country.
- Questioned the harmful customs and traditions of Indian society
- He was too radical to inspire the later generations

R.M.

and the states, has to play a positive role in today's strife-riven Indian democracy.

However, there are numerous ills afflicting this office. The governors, today, are more concerned with pleasing the Centre, than playing their constitutionally assigned role. The problem starts right from the stage of elections to the state Legislature. In most cases, the governor responds to wire pulling by the Centre in deciding which member of the newly-elected Assembly be invited to form the government. Though he has to invite the leader of the largest single party or alliance formed before the elections, in practice the governor also cares for the alliance which is formed after the declaration of results. This practice needs to be checked to prevent floor-crossing and to limit the role of money-power in elections. The governor rarely plays a neutral role, particularly when a chief minister of the Centre's party loses confidence of the Legislature. There are no norms or guidelines for the governor to act consistently.

All these irritants have to be removed if this office is to retain its credibility. The governor should invite the leader of the largest single party or alliance formed before elections and strictly follow the election results. The strength of the government should be immediately tested in the House. The new procedure of parading

support also needs to be discouraged. Once a government loses its support in the Legislature, the next largest party/alliance should be called upon to take over the reins of the government. If this fails to provide a stable government, elections should be held. The governor, however, should only act as the watchman and not usurp all power vested in the people of this country.

The post of governor should only go to men with proven integrity. The governor can promote communal harmony, proper functioning of the universities and bring the state and the Centre closer. However, he should be allowed to play this role by the people and the executive. More careful selection of incumbents will go a long way in restoring credibility to this office.

SOCIAL FORESTRY

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT can form the core of our strategy in the fight against poverty in rural India. Forests meet the increasing demand for fuel wood, help in maintaining a healthy environment, and provide substantial employment opportunities to the poor. The present haphazard denudation, caused by the growing pressures of population on land, upsets ecological balance and invites disasters like floods and soil erosion. Thus the need for a forest strategy, which integrates

...the greatest today

The programme of social forestry, combining forestry and social welfare, has received considerable attention in the Sixth Plan (1980-85). The outlay proposed was Rs 1,000 crores and the states and the panchayati raj organisation were expected to supplement the Centre's efforts. The state governments are being encouraged to implement the social forestry scheme, which aims at bringing forest-owning communities using foreign aid. The idea is that the society, which relies on products from forests, should co-operate in the government's afforestation efforts. Therefore, social forestry seeks rationalisation of land and deforestation compatible with economic and social requirements of the community.

The aims of social forestry are: improving the fuel wood supply in rural areas, expanding existing and opening the supply of products and providing necessary protection against wind and water erosion, and meeting the recreational needs by increasing greenery in the countryside.

The scheme includes a number of programmes to achieve these objectives: forest extension, extension forestry, afforestation of degraded forests and reforestation of lands. All these programmes are to be made available to the community and planting of species which can be used to raise their income. However, a close vigil is required to avoid felling of trees for plantation.

The implementation of the social forestry scheme really hinges on popular participation in the countryside. This can come only with increased awareness about the environment. Foreign assistance to supplement other measures have enabled the individual and communal interests to flourish. The scheme is also being implemented to avoid the constraint of overpopulation. What is required is a social alternative source of income for people who are dependent on forest products and are engaged in forest activities. This is a developing branch of the economy.

TRANSFER OF JUDGES

Not all the states are the transfer of a Chief Justice of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court to the Sikkim High Court. We once again need to review the role of the judiciary and the executive in our country, particularly the right of the Centre in transferring judges (speci-
fically in the case of J&K).

The J&K Government had brought in the transfer of the Centre's

right in transferring judges in J&K, as this falls in their legislative and executive power. However, earlier precedents, the approval of the chief ministers of the state, and the constitutional position favours the Centre's action. Fortunately, both sides have patched up their differences and it is no longer a thorn in the Centre-state (J&K) relations.

The transfers of judges is seen as the executive's attempt to show down the judiciary. This tussle between the two started in the 50s with the promulgation of the Constitution—which provides separation of powers. A strong judiciary in India is vital to prevent arbitrary executive action and to safeguard the rights and liberty of individuals. However, the executive maintains that the judiciary, with its decisions, is impeding progressive measures.

The argument against transfer of judges is that this will make the judiciary subordinate to the executive, creating fear in the minds of the judges which will undermine the independence of the judiciary. The term 'judges' in its reference to the chief justices of high courts is also disputed. The verdict in the 'judges case' has gone in favour of the government which is planning large-scale transfers. However, democracy demands that this tangle must be immediately solved and the constitutional position of the judiciary restored.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

THE CONTROL of environment and the prevention of its degradation has become a vital issue in this decade. The scars of violence on Indian environment, emanating from the conditions of poverty and unintentional effects of the process of development, affects the well-being of our people. Degradation of environment results in increased economic inequalities, adversely affecting the poor, and severe health hazards, including mental degeneration. Pollution, rendering resources unfit for use due to physical, chemical and biological factors, is caused mainly by the release of effluents in large quantities that cannot be neutralised by nature. Untreated sewage and industrial effluence with toxic elements and careless spraying of pesticides and insecticides are polluting the water resources in the few areas where water supply is available.

Air pollution rendering the atmosphere unfit for breathing causes pathological problems, damage to vegetation and agricultural crops and influences atmospheric processes adversely. It also threatens the symbols of our past, the

historical monuments; e.g., the chemical industries in Agra are threatening Taj.

Deforestation is causing large-scale ecological imbalances resulting in floods, droughts, soil erosion and increased quantum of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Noise pollution, an urban phenomenon, due to increased traffic, causes increasing psychological disorders and impairs hearing. The thermal power stations discharging toxic elements in the atmosphere leave it polluted—quite hazardous for human beings and organisms. The unplanned development, chaotic traffic, over-crowding slums, deteriorating sanitation and water supply are all adding to the problem of atmospheric pollution.

In view of the serious health problems like dizziness, eye irritations, impairment of hearing and lung affections, spending on pollution control will greatly reduce these damages. Wastes should be properly disposed and efficient management can not only reduce pollution but can also add to the stock of future resources. The legislative measures undertaken by the State in the form of Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, Insecticides Act 1968, Indian Forests Act, etc., have made little impact due to lack of clarity in stating the social objectives which they aim to achieve. Some of the measures have become outdated and hence serve little purpose today. We need to provide teeth to these Acts. Another effective measure to control pollution is the use of fiscal incentives and disincentives which have proved beneficial in other countries. This includes subsidies, tax deductions and priority in industrial licensing to those who install requisite pollution-control equipment or adopt pollution-free manufacturing processes. The sooner these steps are taken the better it is in reducing the respiratory ailments and cancer, so prevalent among the people living in industrial cities. The indiscriminate felling of trees needs to be met head on. However, none of these measures can become effective unless popular participation is forthcoming. The chipko movement and the ban on felling of trees are encouraging steps. Though the ecological system is fragile, halting all forms of development activities will prove disastrous. The need is to find a balance and to strike a happy equilibrium.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MAHATMA GANDHI had said that India lives in its villages. The statement is valid to this day. Over 70 per cent of our population lives in the rural areas,

with excessive dependence on agriculture. Majority of them survive in conditions of abject poverty with rampant unemployment and underemployment. The lower 10 per cent of the rural population own less than 0.5 per cent of the total land assets. High infant mortality, inadequate medical facilities, dismally low literacy rate and appalling housing facilities make for the impoverishment of the masses.

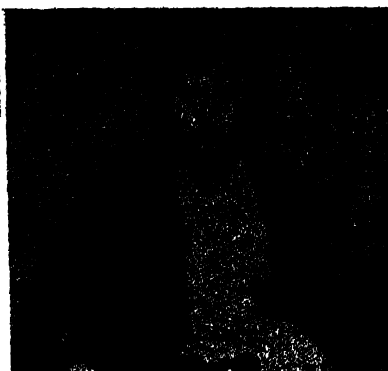
The government has made numerous attempts at ameliorating the lot of the poor but the fruits are not commensurate with the efforts put in so far. Rural development relates to all-round development in areas like rural electrification, water supply, health, education, etc. along with development of agriculture and industries. The First Plan's (1951-56) community development programmes launched in 1952, with National Extension Services, was to channelise community efforts towards a self-enduring base of development. But the lack of clarity in setting the goals in the programme vis-a-vis social justice resulted in the benefits accruing more to the well-to-do in the villages.

The Intensive Agricultural Development Programme of the 60s failed to transform the basic character of Indian agriculture as it was a purely technocratic measure. The high-yielding varieties—Green Revolution—benefitted the rich farmers who had the physical resources to take advantage of the new package of inputs. The programmes like Small and Marginal Farmers Development Programme (SMFA) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), started in the 70s, did not yield much results, though it marked the beginning of the acceptance of the concept of direct attack on poverty.

The cornerstone of rural development programme in the Sixth Plan is the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), which covers 5,011 blocks and seeks to augment the income of 3,000 rural families. The target group—landless agricultural labourers, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes—are to be given assistance so as to enable them to use their resources for income generation. Banks are to partly finance the projects. However, the implementation of the programme leaves much to be desired. Due to inept drawing of activity profile for the target groups and lack of proper monitoring, the banks have also not fulfilled their share of the assistance. The accompanying TRYSEM programme for the self-employment of rural youth also remained ineffective in reducing poverty in the countryside.

The National Rural Employment

SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI



- Founded the *Arya Samaj* in Punjab in 1875 for reforming Hindu religion;
- Believed in the Vedas but disliked rituals and superstitions and the Brahmanical hold on the religion.
- Arya Samaj later revealed streaks of orthodoxy, ignoring human reason.
- Raised his voice against the condition of women and rigid casteism in the country.
- Started the 'Gurukul' style of imparting education with Swami Shradhananda joining later.
- Arya Samaj opposed conversion of Hindus to other religions.

R.M.

Programme (NREP), which includes the Food for Work Programme (FFW) implemented on 50:50 basis with the states, has also not been very successful in providing supplementary employment and rural infrastructure. The inadequacies of the programme are misutilisation of foodgrains, delays, large-scale bungling and problems of coordination. The new programme for providing employment to rural landless is not likely to make much of an impact if these problems remain unattended. The rural industries development and provision of credit facilities is also not adequately oriented to benefit the poor.

To attain prosperity in Indian villages, the land distribution system has to favour the poor. The accompanying infrastructural development and other improvements call for popular participation—which holds the key to rural development.

NEW TECHNOLOGY

SINCE INDEPENDENCE there has been a consistent and sustained endeavour to build up a strong technology base to fight backwardness in the country. The new technology policy of 1983 shares the same aim. The basic purpose of the new policy is to promote self-reliance by developing indigenous technology. The policy allows for import of technology but on a selective basis. The legislative and legal framework provided would encourage research and development (R&D) in various fields in the country.

Despite the abundance of technical personnel, the technology base is weak. The uninspiring work conditions and ill-equipped research institutions, preventing application in industry, are the main culprits. Like the earlier policies, the '83 technology policy fails to cover this aspect. There is a basic conflict between the principle of self-reliance and the import of technology. While the imports could

block R & D efforts, there is a possibility that in striving for self-reliance we might be duplicating the discoveries already made in the world. The policy does not cover the inherent weakness in the system—the tight employment market—which attracts only the second best to research institutions. However, despite these drawbacks, the policy's basic framework offers tremendous potential for the development of technology.

ELECTORAL REFORMS

ELECTORAL REFORMS deserve serious thought in view of the destabilising forces in our democratic setup. The financing of elections and the expenditure incurred are old problems. The situation has deteriorated further with the combining of electioneering with the minister's official visit. Along with the need to stop this practice it is necessary to strengthen the party system and to give the Election Commission more power. However, due to the non-availability of a proper definition of political party in the Constitution, a change in the prevailing conditions cannot be brought about. Reduced dependence on the executive and more staff to the Commission, particularly the security force, will facilitate fair elections.

The proliferation of parties, causing instability on the political front, encourages defections. The rising money power further adds to moral degeneration. Stricter application of the norms by the Election Commission can be of some help. The setting up of special funds under the Commission for financing the elections and the question of donations from the private companies have to be seriously considered.

DOWRY DEATHS

A MAJOR social problem which has assumed alarming proportions, particularly in northern India, concerns the increasing dowry deaths. The

space household is a perverted form of the ancient Hindu tradition of *streedhan*, where dowry was given to the bride voluntarily at the time of marriage. The growth of laws and the social status of married women staying with the parents on the rise of marital discord, have led to an increase in bride burning.

The root cause of the problem is the economic dependence of women and the heavy work attached to domestic work. Women's entry to a house is taken as a burden for which dowry is considered as compensation. The failure to face marital disharmony has also led to a large number of dowry deaths. The economic dependence, negativity between men and women, and unequal rights given to women are outstanding factors. The dowry system, women's social status, economic dependence, and the heavy work attached to domestic work are the main causes of the problem.

The dowry system is a major cause of the problem. It is a tradition where the bride's family gives property to the groom's family. This system has led to a large number of dowry deaths. The economic dependence of women and the heavy work attached to domestic work are also major causes. The negativity between men and women, and the unequal rights given to women are also outstanding factors. The dowry system, women's social status, economic dependence, and the heavy work attached to domestic work are the main causes of the problem.

OF PEN AND PAPER

The pen is a writing instrument. It is used to write on paper or other surfaces. The pen is a simple tool that has been used for centuries. It is made of various materials, including wood, metal, and plastic. The pen is a common object in many homes and offices.

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ment and bringing about the participation of women to protect themselves, are other steps. The visualisation and launching of social action to modify and alter socio-cultural norms and values can cure the society of this malaise.

STATUS OF WOMEN

THE RICH heritage of India has led to the emergence of a resilient indomitable woman with deep scars on her psyche. In ancient India the matriarchal system changed with the coming of the Aryans. Manu's dictums undermined the position of women in society. However, the coming of social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy and Iswar Chandra vidyasagar, who fought for equal rights for women, prompted some action.

A number of progressive legislations since 1947 have been effected: the Widow Remarriage Act, The Hindu Marriage Act, the Hindu Succession Act. However, the constitutional right of equality, particularly in the parental property, is hardly reflected in reality.

Today, even though women have come to work in various fields, the average woman continues to be a household commodity. In the non-factory sector the decline in female employment is discernable, even though the organised sector continues to give increasing employment to women. They hardly participate in the decision-making process and are still confined to playing a secondary role in social life. Even now education is the prerogative of a few, though some strides have been made. The number of illiterate women seem to have increased since the beginning of the 70s. The declining sex ratio is another cause for concern, along with the expectancy for women, which has improved but still lags behind the average.

Increasing violence against women has become a part of our socio-cultural milieu, and reflects the inferior position of

women. Customary practices prevent her from developing an independent personality of her own. Rape and dowry deaths are still prevalent in rural and urban areas.

Of late the State has shown increasing concern for women, and the separate chapter on women and their development in the Sixth Plan is an evidence of the fact. The growing consciousness and concern for the plight of women in the media and the public in general augurs well for the future as also the growing awareness in women themselves (even in villages) of their plight.

NATIONAL SPORTS

ALL WORK and no play makes Jack a dull boy. This old saying points at the crucial role of sports in fostering development and building the nation's character. The close connection between sports and development becomes obvious when we look at the success stories of renowned sportsmen at international sports meets.

India, though an active sporting nation with international participation since 1920, can boast of only a handful of successes. The education system's relegating sports to extra-curricular activities, has resulted in the scarcity of record breakers in our country.

However, the successful organisation of the IX Asian Games, the presence of international sportsmen and women, the availability of modern equipment and stadium has provided a new thrust to the sports policy. The creation of a separate Sports Ministry and a concrete sports policy, with a definite shape and earnest implementation, will help to promote sports in a big way. Previously the only 'sporting' link with the government was the All-India Council of Sports (AICS) headed by V.C. Shukla. The proposed Sports Authority of India, an autonomous body, taking up various projects and collecting funds from different sources, can provide a strong sports base in the country.

The realisation that low per capita expenditure with inadequate sports facilities and social taboos hindering mass participation was holding us down and the need to give higher priority to sports augurs well for the various sports events. The sports minister's belief that transferring the subject to the Concurrent List of the Constitution from the State List will enable the Centre to supplement the efforts of the states, is also well found. Ensuring mass participation, particularly of rural population, hitherto ignored, provision of adequate facilities and financial assistance at the school level and welfare measures for the retired and disabled sportsmen and sportswomen will go to make a successful sports policy. ■

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DATA INTERPRETATION

The General Studies paper tests your interpretation powers through a series of data-based questions to which you are supposed to draw logical conclusions. The following are based on this pattern:

P* 1. The rate of increase in the number of cows in India is greater than that of population. So people in India are getting more milk per head. Comment.

I* More milk per head will be obtained only if the rate of increase in yield of milk is greater than the population's growth. Increase in number of cows will correspond to increase in milk yield if the rate of yield per cow increases. So the statement would be correct only if yield of milk per cow increases.

P 2. The increase in the price of commodity 'X' was 30%. Then the price decreased by 35% and again increased by 25%. So the resultant increase in the price was 20%. Do you agree? If not, why?

I. No. Here, the resultant increase has been found as $30\% - 35\% + 25\% = 20\%$.

The increase of 25% and decrease of 35% do not refer to the original price. They have been calculated from the resulting price at each stage. Overall percentage increase cannot be obtained by simple addition or subtraction of such percentage figures which do not refer to the same base. So the resultant increase stated here is wrong. The correct figure will be $\left(\frac{130 \times 65 \times 125}{100 \times 100} - 100 \right) = 5.625\%$.

P 3 Rate of a commodity in the first week is 4 kg for a rupee and in the second week is 8 kg for a rupee. So the average price is $\frac{4+8}{2} = 6$ kg a rupee. Do you agree?

I. No. Average price when rate is given as quantity bought per rupee will be harmonic mean of given rates. So the correct average price will be $\left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}} \right) \times 2 = 5\frac{1}{3}$ kilograms for a rupee.

P 4. The monthly earnings of a worker and the corresponding price index numbers are given below.

* P=Problem; I=Interpretation

| Year | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Earnings in (Rs.): | 220 | 225 | 250 | 278 | 315 |
| Price Index Nos. | 100 | 100 | 125 | 135 | 150 |

Do you think that the real earnings of the workers have increased in 1975? Justify your answer.

I. A rise in the price level means a reduction in the purchasing power of money. It shall be clear from Table I that since the value of money goes down with the rising prices, the workers or salaried people are interested not so much in money wages as in real wages, i.e., not how much they earn, but how much their income or wages will buy. In the given table, although the money wages are increasing along with the price-index number, the real earnings have decreased.

P 5 The table in next column gives the per capita income and the cost of living index of a community. Do you think, with an increase in per capita income, the cost of living is increased? Justify your answer, by taking into account the real income.

I In the given table the per capita income and cost of living index are

result that general observation can

| Year | Cost of living index (Base 1967) | Per capita income (in Rs) |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1967 | 100 | 360 |
| 1968 | 104 | 400 |
| 1969 | 115 | 480 |
| 1970 | 160 | 520 |
| 1971 | 210 | 550 |
| 1972 | 260 | 590 |
| 1973 | 300 | 610 |
| 1974 | 320 | 650 |

be that one is affecting the other. But the real income data (Table II) completely indicates that the real income has decreased in 1974 as compared to the increase in the cost of living index.

P 6. Table III shows the sales for each month of the successive years, called 'This Year' and 'Last Year'. After studying the above data write down the major conclusions you reach. Show the data graphically to arrive at conclusions.

Conclusions

In the graph on page 33 we find that the sales have undergone a drastic change during the months May to September of this year as compared to last year. The reasons in this connection can be listed as:

1. It may be due to a special type of advertising campaign which produced much better results during the current year than last year. This may

TABLE I

Calculation Of Real Earnings

| Year | Earnings (in Rs) | Price Index Numbers | Real earnings (in Rs) |
|------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1971 | 220 | 100 | $220/100 \times 100 = 220$ |
| 1972 | 225 | 100 | $225/100 \times 100 = 225$ |
| 1973 | 250 | 125 | $250/125 \times 100 = 200$ |
| 1974 | 278 | 135 | $278/135 \times 100 = 200$ |
| 1975 | 315 | 150 | $315/150 \times 100 = 210$ |

TABLE II

Calculation Of Real Income

| Year | Cost of living index (Base-1967) | Per capita income (in Rs) | Real income (Per capita income / Cost of living index $\times 100$) |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1967 | 100 | 360 | $360/100 \times 100 = 360.0$ |
| 1968 | 104 | 400 | $400/104 \times 100 = 384.6$ |
| 1969 | 115 | 480 | $480/115 \times 100 = 417.3$ |
| 1970 | 160 | 520 | $520/160 \times 100 = 325.0$ |
| 1971 | 210 | 550 | $550/210 \times 100 = 261.9$ |
| 1972 | 260 | 590 | $590/260 \times 100 = 226.9$ |
| 1973 | 300 | 610 | $610/300 \times 100 = 203.3$ |
| 1974 | 320 | 650 | $650/320 \times 100 = 203.1$ |

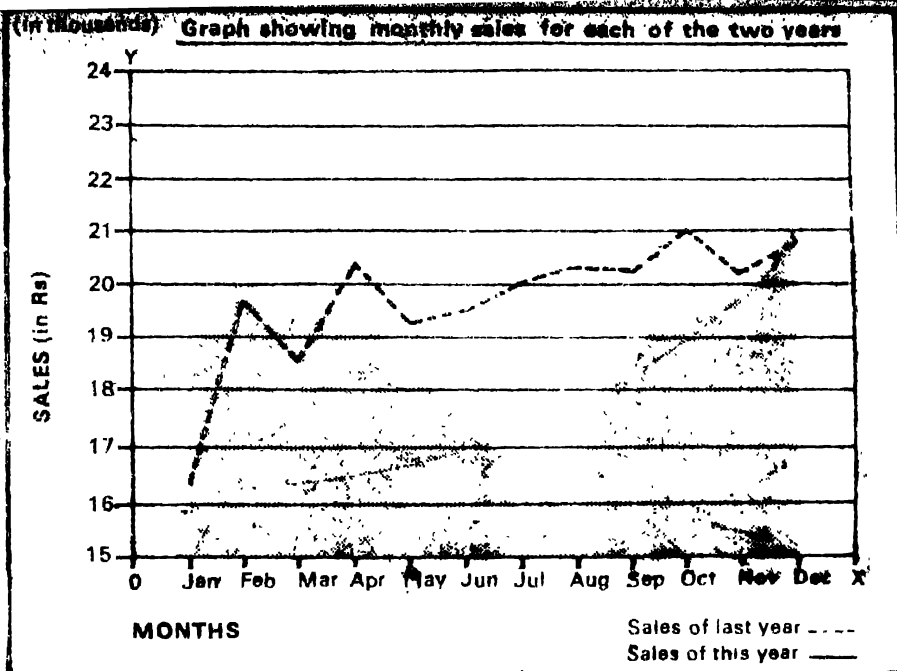


TABLE III

Table showing the value of monthly sales for each of two years.

| Month | Last year sales in Rs | This year sales in Rs |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| January | 16,200 | 18,500 |
| February | 19,800 | 20,200 |
| March | 18,500 | 19,100 |
| April | 20,200 | 19,800 |
| May | 19,200 | 18,200 |
| June | 19,500 | 17,500 |
| July | 20,000 | 16,300 |
| August | 20,200 | 16,500 |
| September | 20,200 | 18,700 |
| October | 21,000 | 20,000 |
| November | 20,100 | 19,800 |
| December | 20,800 | 21,000 |

help in the progress of the business.

- It is also possible that due to certain important festivals/events the sales may have increased during the current year.
- It may be possible that the period may be a boom period when sales are increasing at a much faster rate

P 7. Do you agree with the statement "On the basis of prevailing prices in India, the national income in 1960-61 was Rs 13,263 crores. In 1975-76, the national income at prevailing prices was Rs 60,293 crores. With the result the national income during 15 years was increased by more than 4 times. We conclude that India has gained four-fold prosperity."

- No. This statement can be correct only if the prices were constant

during these periods. But during these periods there is a sharp increase in the prices of the commodities and real national income has not increased to that extent. On the basis of prices of 1960-61, the national income was estimated as Rs 21,952 crores. With the result, the national income in real terms is twice as much in 1975-76 as compared to 1960-61.

P 8 Usually, the attendance in a course is 40 students per day in a college. Therefore, the total attendance of 100 working days will be 4,000. Do you agree?

- Usual attendance means modal attendance. This means 40 is the mode of attendance and the total attendance for 100 working days is calculated by multiplying mode by 100. This may give the total attendance or may not. Average \times number of items definitely gives total of items. But this is not always true for mode. It is true only when mode = arithmetic mean.

P 9 Average rainfall of a certain city from Monday to Saturday is 3 inches. Due to heavy rainfall on Sunday, the average of the week increases to .5 inches. What was the rainfall on Sunday?

- Average rainfall from Monday to Saturday is .3 inches. Total rainfall for 6 days is $.3 \times 6 = 1.8$ inches. Average rainfall from Monday to Sunday is .5 inches. Total rainfall for 7 days $= .5 \times 7 = 3.5$ inches. Therefore the rainfall for Sunday is $= 3.5 - 1.8 = 1.7$ inches.

P 10 An automobile driver travels a 100-km distance from a plain to a hill station at an average speed of 30 kmph. He then makes the return trip at an average speed of 20 kmph. Do you think the average speed is 25 kmph over the entire distance of 200 km?

- No. The average speed, 25 kmph, over the entire distance of 200 km is obtained as $\frac{30 \text{ km} + 20 \text{ km}}{2} = 25 \text{ kmph}$.

But this is not the correct average. Harmonic mean would be more suitable. Therefore, harmonic mean of 30 and 20 is

$$\frac{2}{\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{20}} = 24 \text{ kmph}$$

(Note When distances are the same for two speeds, harmonic mean gives the correct answer.)

P 11. An automobile driver travels a distance of 100 km from a plain to a hill station. He travels 30 kmph. for half of the time and 20 kmph for the other half while going. He does the same while coming. Is the average speed 25 kmph? Yes, the average speed is $\frac{30 \text{ km} + 20 \text{ km}}{2} = 25 \text{ kmph}$.

(Note When times are same, the arithmetic mean of the rates of speed gives the correct answer.)

P 12. A person spent some money as follows

| Money spent (in Rs) | Articles purchased |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 20 | 50 |
| 30 | 60 |
| 40 | 120 |
| 50 | 90 |
| 60 | 80 |

Find out the average price per article that he paid as well as the average number of articles per rupee he purchased

- For the calculation of average price per article, we have to calculate as Total money spent/Number of articles. Therefore, total money spent $= \text{Rs } 20 + 30 + 40 + 50 + 60 = \text{Rs } 200$.

Number of articles $= 50 + 60 + 120 + 90 + 80 = 400$

Therefore, average price per article $= \frac{200}{400} = \text{Rs } 0.50$.

Average number of articles per rupee $= \frac{\text{Total number of articles}}{\text{Total amount spent}}$

$$= \frac{400}{200} = 2 \text{ articles per rupee.}$$

P. P. GUPTA

BRIEFLY SPEAKING

Short questions requiring precise, to-the-point answers also form a section in the test paper. Some examples

- Q. Name the authors of the following books
 (i) *Geet Govind* (ii) *Rajtarangini* (iii) *Midnight's Children* (iv) *The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer* (v) *Das Kapital*
- A. (i) Jayadev (ii) Kalhan (iii) Salman Rushdie (iv) Mark Twain (v) Karl Marx (whose death centenary was celebrated this year)
- Q. Name the major classical dances of India.
- A. Bharat Natyam, Kuchipudi, Kathak, Manipuri Kathakali and Odissi are some of the major classical dances of India.
- Q. Who played the role of Gandhi in the film *Gandhi*? Name the director of the film and the Indian costume designer who is the first Indian to win an Oscar.
- A. Ben Kingsley played the character Gandhi in the film, directed by Richard Attenborough, and the only Indian to receive an Oscar for the film is Bhanu Athaiya.
- Q. Why was the Sarkaria Commission constituted?
- A. The one-man Commission, headed by Justice R.S. Sarkaria, will examine the workings of the Centre-state relations and suggest appropriate changes within the constitutional framework to strengthen these relations.
- Q. When and why was the Sangeet Natak Academy set up?
- A. The Sangeet Natak Academy was established in 1953, for the promotion of dance, drama and music in the country.
- Q. Which is the largest public sector undertaking in India?
- A. The Indian Railways is the largest public sector undertaking.
- Q. When and where will the next Commonwealth Heads of State and Government meeting be held?
- A. The meeting will be held in November '83 in New Delhi.
- Q. What is SARC? How many countries attended the conference?
- A. The conference on South Asian Regional Cooperation was held recently in New Delhi to promote cooperation among the countries in this region. Seven nations participated in the conference.
- Q. Who is the winner of the U Thant Award for 1982?

- ...the award was given this award, last year, for her outstanding contribution to East-West understanding.
- Q. Who are the winners of Esanda Cup Hockey tournament?
- A. Australia.
- Q. Who are the Ranji Trophy champions?
- A. Bombay
- Q. Why is Kalpakkam in the news?
- A. The first indigenously designed nuclear power plant of the country is located here.
- Q. In which fields have the following distinguished themselves:
- (i) Kapil Dev (ii) Buta Singh (iii) Stewart Slavin (iv) Shiv Kumar Sharma (v) Raja Ramanna
- A. (i) Cricket (ii) Minister for Sports, in India (iii) Journalist who was expelled from Sri Lanka recently (iv) Santoor player (v) New Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.
- Q. Who are the winners of the Third World Cup cricket tournament? Name the individual with the highest-ever score to his credit. Where will the next World Cup be held?
- A. India are the winners of the World Cup tournament and Kapil Dev has scored the highest-ever score of 175 not out against Zimbabwe. The venue of the next World Cup is still to be decided as the original sponsors, Prudential Assurance Company, England, have withdrawn their sponsorship.
- Q. Who is the winner of the 1982 Dadasaheb Phalke Award?
- A. L.V. Prasad.
- Q. Who is the winner of Jnanpith

TALK YOUR WAY TO SUCCESS

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Award for 1983?

- A. Mahadevi Varma.
- Q. What is the Public Accounts Committee?
- A. The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General. It is a regular ad hoc parliamentary committee consisting of 22 members.
- Q. What is the main function of the Territorial Army?
- A. The Territorial Army gives all Indians an opportunity to receive military training and serve the country during emergency by providing units to the regular army.
- Q. Name the Chairman of the Eighth Finance Commission.
- A. Y.B. Chavan.
- Q. What is NABARD?
- A. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development; it meets the credit needs of all types of agriculture and for rural development.
- Q. When is Teachers' Day celebrated every year?
- A. September 5.
- Q. When and where will the next Commonwealth Games be held?
- A. In 1986, in Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Q. How many countries are members of the Antarctica Club? What does the Antarctica Treaty lay down?
- A. Originally, 12 countries had signed the Treaty in 1959. Today, there are 14 countries apart from India who are members of the Club. The Treaty lays down that the continent be reserved only for peaceful scientific research.
- Q. From where was INSAT-1B launched?
- A. INSAT-1B was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, in the US aboard the space shuttle Challenger.
- Q. Where was the Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup football tournament played? Who were the winners? Name the losing finalists.
- A. The tournament, held in Cochin, was won by Hungary. China were the losing finalists.
- Q. What is the aim of the public distribution system?
- A. The public distribution system supplies through fair price shops, foodgrains to the people at a reasonable price thereby acting as a cushion against inflation.
- Q. What do you understand by TNCs?
- A. The Trans-National Corporations (also known as multinationals) refers to business enterprises having business involvement in two or more countries.

J.V.A.K.

PUNJAB

CENTRE SWINGS INTO ACTION

In a series of swift but welcome moves Punjab was brought under President's rule and the entire state plus the Union territory (UT) of Chandigarh were declared disturbed areas. Such drastic steps had to be taken following an increase in extremist violence in Punjab. In two separate incidents eight persons of a community were gunned down by Sikh extremists while travelling in a bus and a train.

The administration of Punjab has been given sweeping powers to deal with extremists, through two ordinances issued a day after the imposition of the rule. The ordinances authorise police and magistrates to give shoot-at-sight orders against anyone contravening any law and order regulation in the state. Another notification under the Section 144 of CrPC prohibits carrying of firearms and lethal weapons in the state and UT. Also any magistrate and policeman (not below sub-inspector's rank) may destroy any arms dump or attack an extremist hideout without prior warning. Persons suspected of indulging in violence can also be arrested without a warrant. According to the ordinances—which have been promulgated under the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Presidential Ordinances—no legal proceedings can be moved against police activity during the period.

Substantial reinforcements of CRPF and BSF have been rushed to Punjab, the first state to be brought under President's rule since Congress (I) came to power in 1980. The state Assembly has been suspended and West Bengal Governor B.D. Pande (an ex-ICS officer) has been transferred to Punjab in place of A.P. Sharma.

While most of the people welcomed the imposition of President's rule, the general feeling is that the action should have come at least six months earlier. The Darbara Government's inept handling has only worsened the situation. Initially, the Akali President Harchand Singh Longowal had lauded the decision. However, the Dal has, since, expressed its resentment over the ordinances calling them "shades of emergency". Sant Bhindranwale has resorted to his usual rhetoric—precisely the type which incites communal tension.

Meanwhile, the first task of the new administration is to control extremist activity and generate a sense of confidence and security in the minds of the panic-stricken Punjabis. Secondly, a political solution with the Akalis has to be found without further delay. The President's rule can only be a temporary solution and every effort had to be made to reach a permanent solution. An effort in this direction has been made by the PM's invitation to the Akali leaders to start fresh negotiations.

Earlier, the BJP had called a Punjab bandh to protest the extremist killings. The bandh was peaceful and supported by Akali Dal and other parties. What is surprising is that despite its public condemnation of extremist violence, the Dal takes no steps to curb it. Nor does it take any steps to clear the Golden Temple of secessionists and extremists hiding there. If

not controlled these extremists could well lead to the destruction of this sensitive border state.

PM's TRIP ABROAD

DOING DIPLOMATIC DUTY

Before embarking on the herculean task of making the developed West see eye to eye with non-aligned countries (at the 38th UN General Assembly), Mrs Gandhi paid an official visit to three European countries. On her way to New York the PM visited Cyprus, Greece and France consistently speaking up in defence of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM).

In Cyprus (a NAM member) Mrs Gandhi held talks with President Spyros Kyprianou and the two denounced the fact that the developed countries expected a price for the aid they gave the developing countries. They expected political subservience and submissiveness in return, the two premiers opined. The two also spoke of the virtues of NAM. In Nicosia Mrs Gandhi unveiled a plaque formally christening the Homer Avenue after Jawaharlal Nehru.

Next, in her four-day visit to Greece the PM held discussions with her counterpart Andreas Papandreu on a variety of global issues. The two countries made a plea for a new economic order and the need for North-South dialogue. India and Greece also signed an accord on economic, scientific and technological cooperation. It is hoped the agreement will modestly increase India's iron ore exports to Greece. India will benefit from Greek shipping, ship building, construction, etc. In Athens Mrs Gandhi was presented the 'Gold Medal of the honour and freedom of the city of Athens' for her work in peace.

The PM's visit to France gave fresh impetus to Indo-French economic and commercial cooperation. France offered to assist India in finding alternative energy sources such as nuclear, biogas and solar. French President Francois Mitterrand was also the first European Economic Community (EEC) leader to respond to Mrs Gandhi's invitation to the summit of heads of state at the UN.

ENERGY CRISIS

NO ROOM FOR COMPLACENCY

The 12th Congress of the World Energy Conference (WEC) began its week-long deliberations on the world's energy problems in New Delhi on September 18. The Congress, being hosted for the first time in a developing country, had as its theme 'Energy Development—Quality of Life'. As the theme implies, the Congress recognised man's relationship with energy requirements and his qualitative growth and development.

More than 1,500 delegates from 71 countries—comprising scientists, economists, businessmen and politicians—read out papers on a variety of subjects concerning energy. In her inaugural address, PM Indira Gandhi urged development in at least five specific areas: 1. Application of biological advances in biomass production—like tissue culture and improved photosynthesis. 2. Photochemical technique to

sunlight costing 10 to 100 times less than current sources
 4. Energy storage systems and devices to make transportation less dependent on oil
 5. Integrated energy systems to meet a variety of needs

Energy has been instrumental in the development of man, but with advancement his energy needs have also increased. The rapid use of conventional energy sources such as oil, coal and firewood has led to an energy crisis in the world.

However, the energy scenario today is better than it was about half a decade ago. Manufacture and use of vehicles with low fuel consumption in the developed countries has led to a decrease in the rate of world's oil consumption. Oil prices have fallen by almost 20 per cent during the last few years. Oil reserves have gone up from 418 billion barrels in 1967 to 700 billion barrels today. These brightened prospects have on the other hand, led to a complacency about world energy problems.

The papers read out at the Congress were almost unanimous in the view that there is no room for complacency and that efforts for new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE) must continue. The delegates agreed that development of nuclear and solar energy is the only answer to world energy problems.

The US and Swedish delegates felt that government intervention hampers energy development. The USSR advocated long-range energy planning according to a country's needs. France urged greater international cooperation in solving energy problems, and championed the cause of the Third World. (The EEC has offered to help the countries of SARC to tackle their energy problems.)

India highlighted its own problems. In India, the energy crisis is not so oil-oriented. Here, the excess burden is on firewood and coal. Use of firewood for cooking in the rural areas has led to deforestation. This causes other environmental hazards. While listing its advances in nuclear energy, India stressed the need for liberal flow of nuclear technology, equipment and material.

India has ample resources, the problem is in exploiting them. Its coal reserves are about 112 billion tonnes but the full potential has not been exploited. Only 12 per cent of the hydel capacity has been utilised. Besides, India has to provide energy to its agricultural and rural sector and has exhorted the developed to help the developing.

Earlier, the US had suspended its ministerial delegation to the WEC because India had refused visas to Israeli delegates. India's move is in keeping with its policy towards Israel and South Africa. Also, the Congress is not a UN-sponsored body but an international body of non-government experts.

The WEC, initially known as the World Power Conference, was conceived in 1924 by Daniel Nicol Dunlop and held its first Congress that year in London. This unique organisation not only reviews current energy problems but also ecological, environmental, social, economic and political problems related to it. Its last Congress was held in Munich in 1980.

ROLE OF GOVERNORS

CONTROVERSIAL WHITE PAPER

As a sequel to the on-going debate on Centre-state relations, a discussion on the role of the Governor was, perhaps, inevitable. What is surprising is the ruling party's expression of outrage at it. The office of the Governor has been continuous source of controversy in recent years and a nation wide debate on it was long-overdue.

Karnataka Chief Minister Ramakrishna Hegde's white paper

September 22, Hegde presented the white paper to justify a statement he had made in a seminar on Centre-state relations in Bangalore in early August. The paper, which evoked a violent response from the Congress (I)-led Opposition, gives the constitutional position on the office of the Governor and then lists the various instances of departures from the constitutional framework. It gives damning evidence of the way the "clear constitutional position has been subverted by destroying the Governor's independence and suborning his impartiality". The paper holds the ruling Congress Party responsible for abusing Article 356 of the Constitution and using the Governors as "glorified servants of the Union".

The Indian Constitution clearly lays down the powers of the Governor in Articles 371(A), 200(3) and 356. According to it, the Governor is to act according to the advice of the council of ministers and his duties are similar to those of the President of India. A Governor must be appointed in consultation with and with the consent of the state government. According to the paper, the Constituent Assembly wanted the Governors to be men of high integrity and above petty party politics. They were meant to keep Centre-state relations smooth and not act as the Centre's nominees.

However, in the past two decades, the office of the Governor has been greatly devalued and Governors have become mere stooges of the Central Government. Most of the norms laid down by the Constitution have been flouted and Raj Bhavans have become the dumping ground of ruling party rejects, the paper says. As an eminent journalist put it, "office of the Governor enjoys scant respect even in the eyes of those who hold it, leave alone the public at large."

Besides, as the CM's white paper mentions, there have been many cases of the Governors misusing their discretionary powers and appointing and dismissing state governments at the ruling party's directives. In 1967, Dharma Vira, Governor of West Bengal, dismissed the Ajoy Mukherjee Ministry merely because it benefited the Centre. The public protest against the act led to fresh elections and reinstatement of the dismissed Left Government.

Then, there was the unprecedented dismissal of the Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan Governors—Prabhudas Patwari and Raghukul Tilak respectively—in 1980 by the Congress (I) Government. They were appointed during the Janata regime.

Some instances of abuse of office mentioned by the white paper are the cases of Rajasthan Governor Sampurnanad, UP Governor Gopala Reddy, in 1970, and L.P. Singh and Prakash Mehrotra (Assam). A more recent example is that of the Haryana Governor, G.D. Tapase, who without giving the Opposition a chance to prove its majority in the Assembly, called the Bhajan Lal-led Congress (I) to form a government.

Often enough, discredited CMs are made Governors of far-off states to avoid dissident trouble in the home state. Himachal Pradesh CM Ram Lal—known for his involvement in the state scandals, political intrigue and gross inefficiency—was sent to Andhra Pradesh as Governor after he was asked to step down from office. These cases flout the basic federal and democratic principles on which our Constitution is founded and should not be repeated.

Meanwhile, critics of the white paper feel it is merely a retaliatory measure of the CM, because the new Karnataka Governor, A.N. Banerji, had returned two ordinances without his signatures, initially. Besides, the CM has, perhaps, been too harsh on the Governors, tarring one and all with the same brush. Yet a general debate on the subject would be welcome.

SARVESHWAR DEAD



Sarveshwar Dayal Saxena, an eminent litterateur and the Editor of *Parag*, a sister publication of *CCTimes*, died on September 24, after a massive heart attack. Sarveshwar, former Chief Sub-editor of *Dinman*, was a popular figure in Hindi literary circles and had close connections with Harivansh Rai Bachchan and S H Vatsyayan Agye. Born in Mahson town (UP) on September 15, 1927, Sarveshwar had to his credit famous works like *Garam Havayen*, *Ure Huye Rang* and *Bakri*.

HYDERABAD

COMMUNAL FLARE-UP

Trouble started over a minor incident. A place of worship was desecrated and community leaders called for a hartal. Some shopkeepers did not respond and communal violence started in Hyderabad's old city in the first week of September, spreading then to Secunderabad. This is the third such incident in the year, the others occurring in January and May. Still, the state government proved inept in controlling the present violence—escalating it in the process.

When a *bandh* was called on September 9, the government should have taken all precautionary measures. It did not, and there was mob violence, stone throwing and stabbing. More than 40 people have been killed so far with over a 100 injured. Rather belatedly, curfew has been clamped on the entire old city and nine companies of CRPF deployed to contain the violence.

The various political parties and communities have exchanged charges of responsibility for the violence. In fact, all must accept the blame. The state government has accused the Congress (I) and BJP of fomenting trouble in the area. There could be some justification in the charge because the Opposition would naturally like to discredit the ruling Telugu Desam. The ruling government, on the other hand, has not dealt with the situation efficiently enough. Stricter action and harsh measures in the very beginning would have stemmed the violence. Furthermore, Hyderabad, with its gory history of communal flare-ups, ought to have a special intelligence cell to monitor any kind of communal disturbance and take preventive measures.

Inter-community competitions—be they economic or religious—have added to the tension. The two communities often indulge in shows of strength by taking out extravagant processions during their festivals. Gulf money pouring into the state has also led to economic differences between them. The January elections had led to total polarisation of the old city electorate—increasing hostilities.

The turn of events in the present flare-up is dangerous. Initial violence has now led to a series of apparently planned and pre-mediated stabbings. Intelligence circles feel some neighbouring countries could well be trying to foment trouble in India to divert attention from their internal problems.

However, one can hardly blame an outside party when

Indians themselves are so ready to blame their own religion. In fact, it is not even religion—it is just personal prejudices.

SC VERDICT

THE HANGMAN STAYS

The Supreme Court finally put an end to the three-year debate on the legality and efficacy of the death sentence and the method of execution, by upholding the validity of hanging by rope. The Divisional Bench headed by Chief Justice Y.V. Chandrachud rejected a plea by 40 condemned prisoners that death by hanging was cruel and barbaric and ought to be replaced by the electric chair, gas chamber, firing squad or the lethal injection. The plea had been made under Article 21 of the Constitution, which guarantees right of life and liberty to Indians.

The Bench, comprising Justices R.S. Pathak and Sabyasachi Mukherji, rejected the plea because it saw no "distinct or demonstrable advantage over the system of hanging", in the other modes of execution. The court said medical, forensic and other agencies agreed that hanging was adequate for executing "instant and certain death".

As for the other methods, they are no more humane than hanging. It is known that in the gas chamber, a prisoner is often asked to breathe deeply for quicker death. In electric chair also, often a second shock has to be administered for complete extinction of life. Besides, with India's frequent electricity failures, the chair could become one long torture.

The Divisional Bench was also unanimous in dismissing the need to reconsider the validity of the death sentence. It rejected the plea that death sentence in itself was cruel and inhuman. The court held that death sentence was only awarded in the "rarest of rare cases" where it was felt "the collective conscience of the community" had been shocked. Rape, child murder, bride burning and brutality and diabolical perversity in committing the crime were the 'aggravating circumstances' in the crime, according to the court.

Whatever the merit of the debate and the plea, there was hardly any doubt about the results. The fact remains that the plea was merely a ploy to steal some days of life for the prisoners condemned to death. Among those going to the gallows after the verdict is Munawar Harun Shah (of the Abhyankar murder case), Kartar Singh and Ujagar Singh (Vidya Jain murder) were hanged on October 9.

SPACE

SUCCESS STORY

India's unique three in one satellite, INSAT 1B, reached its space home on September 18, amidst countrywide jubilation. The 1,193 kg satellite, with the height of a six-storey building, was lodged in the nominal position of its geostationary orbit—about 35,680 km above earth—on 74° east longitude. Next day, the satellite was made stationary in its slot by firing small thrusters.

Earlier, INSAT's C/S band antenna for the TV segment was successfully deployed, though initially there occurred a slight ambiguity about the deployment of the solar sail. Before reaching its space home, the satellite was also successfully put into the three-axis stabilised mode at command from the Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan.

Subsequently, functioning of all the three services of the satellite have been verified with the snapping of the first meteorological image of earth by INSAT-1B's Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) on September 25. The image which was scanned in visible and infra-red bands proved the successful functioning of the visible band imaging operation.

use of it. Thirty fixed stations—28 for Posts and Telegraphs department and two for ONGC—have been built for enhancing communication capabilities through INSAT. The satellite will be fully operational from October 15.

Originally, INSAT-1B was to be the on-orbit spare of INSAT-1A, but the latter's failure necessitated a change. Now, INSAT-1B is the main satellite and INSAT-1C, to be launched in 1986, will be the on-orbit spare.

Even as INSAT-1B reached its space home, India's first experimental communications satellite, APPLE, was abandoned, having achieved all its goals. APPLE, which was launched on-board the Ariane rocket of the European Space Agency on June 19, 1981, from Kourou (French Guyana), stayed in space three months more than its two-year life-span.

Another Indian space operation which concluded successfully was the switching off of the smart sensor camera on-board India's second developmental satellite, Rohini-D2. The camera, scheduled to function for three months, exceeded its life by two months, transmitting over 2,500 pictures of the Indian landmass.

NDA

OF ALLIANCES AND CONCLAVES

Any hope of a "meaningful understanding" between the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) and the new five-party United Front (UF)—with the Janwadi Party joining it—were quashed with both sides trading charges and denouncing the other's policies. UF Convenor Chandra Shekhar ruled out any electoral adjustments with NDA, saying he wasn't even sure if the alliance would last long. NDA retaliated by calling UF a hotch potch of many parties.

Meanwhile, the CPI and the Telugu Desam have not joined either alliance—though they welcomed the formation of UF. The CPI would like a more anti-imperialistic stand from UF and is apprehensive of the known anti-communist stand of some of its members. Differences also exist in the foreign-policy perceptions of the two. The Telugu Desam, obviously, wishes to keep its options open.

The debate on whether the NDA would be invited to the third All non-Congress (I) Opposition Parties' Conclave in Srinagar was laid to rest by Farooq Abdullah's invitation to NDA, which it has turned down. The invitation came at the instance of Telugu Desam chief N.T. Rama Rao. The reasons for NDA's declining to attend the conclave could be many. One reason could be that BJP was not invited to the all-party meet to discuss communal violence in Hyderabad. The main agenda of the conclave is Centre-state relations which NDA opposed because it supports a strong Centre unlike the other parties. Also, perhaps, it does not wish to confuse its voters by joining the conglomeration of other parties. The decision shows NDA's confidence in its own spheres of influence and its wish for isolation from others.

The third opposition parties' conclave in Srinagar started on October 5 and as expected dealt with some controversial issues. The most important issue discussed was the Centre-state relations. The leaders of 15 opposition parties were unanimous in their condemnation of the Congress (I) government and blamed it for eroding the office of the Governor. The conclave proposed amendment to Article 357 of the Constitution and deletion of Article 250 which, they said, give wide-ranging powers to the Union at the cost of the states. According to Article 250, the Centre can even legislate on subjects in the state list if two or more states request it. The leaders criticised the way the Centre used the official media—radio and TV. They proposed some measures to regulate financial mat-

differences arose when Akali Dal and Telugu Desam proposed that except External Affairs, Defence, Communications and Currency, all other subjects should come under state laws.

SWRAJ PAUL

WINNING THE FIRST ROUND

In the industrial battle between the non-resident Indian Swraj Paul and the two Indian companies Escorts Ltd and DCM, the first round has gone to the former. Paul used the 'good' offices of the Indian Government to tilt the contest in his favour, thus paving way for the registration of his shares.

In a cryptic press release the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) stated: "The subsidiary companies of a group with at least 60 per cent share holding by non-resident Indians are eligible to invest in Indian firms upto a maximum of one per cent of total shares." Secondly, the RBI clarified that "five per cent ceiling on purchase of shares applied only to shares bought after May 2." The RBI clarification clears Paul's way of all difficulties. RBI has also directed the Punjab National Bank (PNB) to release Rs 1.07 crores for purchase of shares. The first clarification allows all the 13 subsidiary companies of Caparo Group to purchase one per cent each of shares, of a company. This is also bound to lead to one company or person giving himself multiple identity by using small subsidiaries as mere dummies.

Problems are likely to arise about the date for five per cent ceiling. How is the government to confirm the number of shares purchased till May 2? The fate of the shares bought after that also remains uncertain.

However, the basic objection to the purchases remains—that Paul did not obtain a general permission or approval of the RBI. The companies allege that no permission was taken and the RBI is silent on the matter. The companies, in the meantime, have still not relented on the transfer of shares and have sought legal advice on the RBI statement.

Paul, who has 13 per cent share of DCM and seven per cent of Escorts, has threatened to call on the shareholders of DCM and Escorts to requisition a separate meeting of the boards. As a last resort Paul can always pressurise the government again and win the public financial institutions over to his side.

FOODGRAIN IMPORTS UNECONOMICAL

Why must India import large quantities of wheat and rice amidst a bumper harvest this year? Good rainfall this year led to a good rain crop with wheat procurements reaching an all-time high of 8.2 million tonnes. Kharif crop is also expected to increase substantially and rice expected to go up to 8 million tonnes. In fact, total foodgrain output in 1983-84 may reach a new high of over 140 million tonnes. Yet, India persists in purchasing from abroad.

A total of 2.13 million tonnes of wheat has been contracted and the shipments are expected to arrive by February next. India has bought 6.5 lakh tonnes from Argentina, 9.8 lakh tonnes from the US and 5 lakh tonnes from Canada, costing Rs 332.81 crores in all. India has also purchased rice from Burma and Thailand.

The government has justified its action by saying the imports were necessary because annual fluctuations in foodgrain output are unpredictable. It seeks to enhance the buffer stock so that more grain can be released through the public distribution system. The government also hopes to control grain prices by releasing enough subsidised food. Another reason offered is that with the easing of world foodgrain prices, India has been able to purchase more for lesser

(Continued on page 64)

PAKISTAN

A CHANGE IS IMMINENT

Seven weeks after the eight-party alliance of Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) started its campaign against the martial law regime of General Zia-ul-Haq, widespread violence and anarchic conditions show no signs of abating in Pakistan, particularly in the province of Sind. Till the first week of October, more than 100 people were killed by the government troops in clashes and demonstrations. However, the Opposition sources in Pakistan claim that more than 150 people have been killed since the start of the civil disobedience movement by the graveside of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, on August 14. While no official figures on the number of arrested persons are available, the governor of Sind gave the number as 1,999 in September, in Sind alone, according to unofficial estimates, it is around six to seven thousand.

However, all this has failed to put down the spirits of the protestors who have resorted to attacking and burning police stations, post offices, railway stations and other government offices. Extensive damage has been done to rail and road transport between Karachi, the country's main port, and its heartland in the Punjab, as the troubled Sind districts straddle the transport lines between these two. This is causing serious problems as the exports from Punjab's farms and factories and imports for its industries must pass through central Sind. All over the province, army and paramilitary troops have been deployed, with armoured cars and tanks, in an attempt to crush the agitation with an iron hand.

To add to Zia's woes, Lt-Gen Faiz Ali Chishti (ret'd), one of the six generals who masterminded the 1977 coup that brought Zia to power, has taken a strong stand against him, and has said in public that the army should not court unpopularity because of a "handful of expendable men". Two members of Zia's Majlis-i-Shoora or advisory council from Sind have also resigned while a third has voiced his criticism of his constitutional reform plan, announced on August 12.

According to this plan, the General wants to restore the 1973 Constitution—suspended at the moment—with certain amendments, under the pretext of Islamisation, which will give the election commission power to vet candidates. He also wishes to strike a better balance between the President and the Prime Minister. Under the present Constitution, designed to suit the needs of the late Prime Minister Bhutto, the President cannot impose his rule throughout the country, but only in individual provinces. Zia wants a more powerful President, i.e. himself, and a puppet Prime Minister, while the politicians want a parliamentary form of government and immediate elections. Meanwhile, another party outside the MRD, the Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Pakistan has also joined the agitation and has threatened direct action under the slogan "no taxation without (elective) representation."

A significant feature of the current anti-government agitation in Pakistan is that it is largely confined to Sind—as yet. Punjab continues to be peaceful, by and large. The Punjabi elite, who are the rulers of Pakistan, seem to be content with the state of affairs, although among the intelligentsia, like the teachers, lawyers and students, there seems to be a strong sympathy for the MRD. Similarly, the movement is not very

strong in the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, though General Zia is said to be keeping a close watch over them as he is not very sure about what turn the situation might take in these provinces. The arrest of Wali Khan, the Pathan leader of the Pakistani Democratic National Party, and the continued detention of the 92-year-old Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan only go to show the General's nervousness. It is noteworthy that Mrs Gandhi has asked Zia, in a letter, to release the veteran leader, as he could not possibly offer any threat to the regime, at such an advanced age.

An important reason for the strong reaction in Sind, is that Bhutto was from this province, and his execution by the present regime has roused the anger of Sindhis. The Pakistan People's Party (PPP), headed by Bhutto's daughter Benazir, has always enjoyed a strong support in this state. But more than this, it is a feeling of neglect amongst the people of Sind, a feeling that they have not received a fair deal from the government in the matter of recruitment in government service and the army that has made them come up in arms against the present regime. The Sindhi displeasure with the Punjabis—the ruling class—plays no less important a part in this drama, as the former resent the latter's dominance in Pakistan. Punjabis, along with refugees, own a very large part of farmland in this province. Most of the top jobs in Sind are held by non-Sindhis and Punjabis, and Sindhis have only 3 per cent of the jobs in the Central Government. To top it all, Pakistan has military government, which means armed Punjabi rule.

The Sindhis are demanding early elections not only for a change in the government but for something more—they want more say in the matters of administration and government. With the entire top-level leadership of the PPP and MRD, in the province, in jails or in exile, the situation is fast becoming like the Bangladesh movement in 1971. If the other provinces, especially Punjab, do not follow the lead provided by Sind, the unrest could well turn into a separatist demand.

Meanwhile, Zia has made an attempt to defuse tension by announcing that several elections may be held before March 1985. His military regime has just completed nationwide local body elections, which have received a very poor voter response in Sind and were faced by a boycott call by the MRD, leading to fresh scenes of violence and arson. To conciliate the opinion at home, he is expected to hold a high-level meeting at Islamabad to review the political situation and has also invited the Opposition to hold talks to end the current stalemate in Pakistan. He has also released over a 1,000 persons from jails in Sind, comprising a number of prominent women, arrested in agitations since August 14.

As matters stand, the current situation in Pakistan may also have grave effects on India. It has often been witnessed that military rulers, when faced by internal unrest, whip up the nationalistic feelings of the public by entering into war with some foreign country, thus diverting their attention from the matters in the home country. A recent example was Argentinian President General Leopoldo Galtieri's declaration of war against Britain, on the Falkland Islands issue, at a time when he was faced with adverse conditions at home. The recent statements of Mrs Gandhi and Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao in support of democracy in Pakistan, might have already provided an excuse to Zia to start war hysteria against India. In

fact Islamic fundamentalists have already started taking out prisoners in Lahore condemning "Indian interference in Pakistan's internal affairs". And the stockpiling of US arms by Pakistan in recent years has done little to indicate that their intentions are noble and they do really seek amiable relations with India.

Another outcome of the present explosive situation may be that Zia may let go of the reins of power and hold general elections. He is unable to cope with the unrest. Considering the state of affairs, Zia does not have much option to refuse what the political opponents want. He can remain in power only with their cooperation, but in the current situation it does not seem that he can get that cooperation. Thus, the most prudent course would be for him to manage his own exit peacefully while bringing in a democratic government in a disciplined manner. As suggested by Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, a jailed leader of MRD, the regime could hand over power to the judiciary and let it hold elections under the 1973 Constitution immediately.

But if he does not do so, there is also a possibility that ultimately, he might be toppled from power by another military coup, particularly so in view of the MRD's appeal to civilian and military officers to disobey orders aimed at prolonging military rule. If that happens, it would once again establish the world's faith in the age-old dictum "He who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword."

LEBANON

STRIFF-TORN STATE

There are three armies, 22 militias and more than 40 political parties in the small war-ravaged state of Lebanon. And over the last month, they have been battling each other in a bloody civil war. To make matters worse, US marines have been shelled and there is a danger of deepening American involvement in the crisis. The main faction in Lebanon are the Maronite Christians, who enjoy formal control of Parliament and government and who also have the support of the regular 24,000-strong Lebanese army; the Phalangists, a right-wing political party with roots in the Maronite community, who dominate the well-disciplined militia called the Lebanese Forces, which has 10,000 standing troops and 15,000 reservists; the Druze, an Islamic sect with 2,50,000 adherents, who have a political party, the Progressive Socialist Party, and militia of 4,000 troops, armed mainly by the Syrians, the Sunni Muslims, who make up 30 per cent of the Lebanese population and have a heavily-armed 5,000-strong militia called the Mourabitoun; and the Shiite Muslims, who are the largest community in Lebanon and whose militia, the Amal, is also, reportedly, armed by Syria.

The recent crisis has come about as a result of the power vacuum left by the Israelis in the Chouf mountains. Israel began to withdraw from the region to its new line south of the Awali river on September 2, and the Druze and Christian Phalangist militiamen immediately began to fight for control of the abandoned territory. The Druze, who have dominated the Chouf region for decades, quickly got the upper hand and gained control over the hills overlooking Beirut and the international peacekeeping force positioned in and around Beirut. Lebanon's immediate future appeared to be in the hands of the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, and his patron, President Hafez Al Assad of Syria. Assad wants to establish Syria as a new Arab superpower in the region, but if they were to establish their surrogates in Lebanon, another war can safely be predicted in the near future. The PLO, too, has reportedly been helping the Druze—and Israel is not likely to take this kindly.

To complicate matters further, the Druze militia began to

shell US marine positions at Beirut airport and French, British and Italian members of the international peacekeeping contingent were also caught in the cross-fire. Some Americans have been killed and quite a few wounded and this has aroused belligerent feelings in the US, although nobody wants a direct involvement in the war. In defence, however, the US began a naval bombardment of artillery positions within Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon. The Syrians have threatened to shell US naval vessels. The two countries have been moving closer to direct conflict over the last few days. The US faces a dilemma, it can either withdraw, and then Syria, perhaps with Moscow's blessings, would cash in on the power vacuum; or it could increase its military and naval strength in the area, which would create further tensions in the region.

PHILIPPINES

AFTERMATH OF AN ASSASSINATION

To show Filipinos that the government did not have any hand in the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. on his return from exile in the US last month, Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos set up a five-member commission to investigate the death. But the commission ran into trouble at the very beginning. Accused of being a puppet of Marcos, commission Chairman Chief Justice Enrique Fernando temporarily removed himself from the body. The panel stalled on producing the three soldiers who had accompanied Aquino from the China Airlines plane and other witnesses, afraid of future consequences, appeared unwilling to come forward.

Meanwhile, the alleged assassin has been identified as Rolando Galman, a well-known gangster who is also supposed to have served at times as a hired assassin and informer for influential Filipinos. He had friends in high places, for even though he had a record of multiple arrests, he had a knack of getting sprung from jail. A story, however, is going around that he may not have assassinated Aquino. A film shot by television crews, although sketchy because hands were clapped over the TV lenses by security officers, has a sound track in which a man can be distinctly heard shouting "Ako na, Ako na" ("I'll do it, I'll do it") seconds before a shot was fired. Some Filipinos feel the security guards sent to protect Aquino themselves killed him and planted Galman's body on the tarmac.

In the conspiracy theory doing the rounds of Philippines, three names figure prominently: Gen. Fabian Ver, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, first lady Imelda Marcos and a powerful businessman, Eduardo Conuengco, who was a bitter rival of Aquino. According to American columnist Jack Anderson, Imelda Marcos and Ver may have collaborated and arranged the murder, without the knowledge of President Marcos. There are indications that Marcos, who has a serious kidney problem, is grooming his wife to succeed him. Mrs. Marcos may have caused Aquino's death to get rid of a most charismatic political rival. All this speculation, however, has added to the unrest of the nation and has put Marcos on the defensive. Following violent incidents of protests on September 21, Marcos threatened to reimpose martial law in the country.

MAURITIUS

NEAT BEGINNING

Prim Minister Anerood Jugnauth's three-party coalition known as the Alliance decisively defeated the leading opposition party, the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), in the general elections to the 62-member National Alliance held recently. The leader of the MMM, Paul Berenger, had broken away from Jugnauth's Government only a

few months ago. In 1982, Jugnauth and Berenger had been allies and had won all the seats in the National Assembly elections of June, sweeping away the administration of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. This year, however, Ramgoolam's Mauritius Labour Party (MLP) joined hands with Jugnauth to defeat Berenger.

The elections centered around personalities rather than issues. Neither group put forward plans for solving the problems of unemployment (75,000 unemployed) and housing (45,000 homeless). Economic problems, too, went untouched: there is a balance-of-payments deficit of Rs 800 million, the public debt is Rs 7 billion, and there is 15 per cent inflation in the country. The leaders also did not discuss the foreign policy issue. The attitude of both groups is to take things as they come.

The three partners of the Alliance have already divided the chief political offices among themselves. Ramgoolam is the Governor-General and will ultimately become the President, when Mauritius becomes a republic; Jugnauth continues as Prime Minister; and the leader of the third party in the Alliance (Mauritius Social Democratic Party), Sir Gaetan Duval, will hold the Foreign Affairs portfolio. It is a neat beginning considering the ideological gaps that extend between the parties. MLP is moderate, Jugnauth's Socialist Militant Movement (SMM) is radical socialist, while Duval's party is rightist.

AFRICA

POVERTY AMIDST PLENTY

Over half the unused farmland in the world is in Africa. If the soil was made to produce the best yield obtainable, Africa could grow 100 times more food than it grows now. Yet, thousands of Africans are facing starvation this year. In 18 black African countries, 20 million people are facing starvation and 6,00,000 tonnes of extra food is required to help them survive. Many other countries, too, have appalling food shortages.

The reason is not merely the failure of the rains across Africa, but also bureaucratic incompetence and war. As a result of rain failure, South Africa, which exported almost 5 million tonnes of maize last year, will import 2.5 million tonnes this year. Botswana, which has an average maize harvest of 60,000 tonnes per annum, grew only 16,000 tonnes this year. In addition, the rinderpest disease, a kind of diarrhoea which attacks cattle, has killed lot of cattle heads from the west to the east, and has recently been detected at Malawi, which is only a stone's throw from the southern African veld, where huge herds of cattle live.

Another reason for the food crisis is an adverse population-food ratio, while the amount of food produced in Africa has increased by less than 2 per cent per annum since 1960, and the rate is falling, the population has increased at a rate well over 2 per cent since 1960, and is still rising. Africa is the only part of the world which grows less food per person than it did 20 years ago. The rapid increase in the urban population has also led to acute food shortages in towns. As a result, Africa has to import cereals, and between 1960 and 1982, cereal imports have gone up nearly four times.

In the rural areas, the people live by subsistence farming, and government policies are largely to be blamed for this. While almost every African country has a state marketing board with powers to buy and sell food at fixed prices and thus encourage surplus production, most of them fixed the prices so low in the 1960s and 1970s that the farmers did not find any incentive to produce more than they required for personal consumption. Recently, some countries like Zambia and Malawi have taken steps to increase the prices of food products, but as a result the urban population is dissatisfied. The

only country which has consistently promoted commercial farming is Kenya. The result has been a good 4 per cent annual increase in agricultural production.

African governments, too, are often incompetent in dealing with the problems of farmers. Lots of people die merely because daily rations are not delivered regularly to refugee camps. Thomas Malthus, the English economist, predicted 150 years ago that populations will grow faster than food production as a result of which famines would occur. Is Africa proving Malthus' point?

CHILE

VIOLENT ANNIVERSARY

South of the US, the trouble spots are increasing every day. Chile has now joined the list of problematic areas in the region. Opponents of Gen Augusto Pinochet, the head of the military regime, have been holding one day demonstrations every month for the last five months to protest against Pinochet. In mid-September, the fifth monthly protest, held on the 10th anniversary of the coup that brought Pinochet to power, turned violent as police, who had orders to "obliterate everything", turned on a crowd of 3,000 demonstrators with truncheons, tear gas and water cannons. The violence marked the end of a promising attempt by Interior Minister, Sergio Onofre Jarpa to solve the problem by conciliation. Jarpa had met with leaders of the Democratic Alliance, a loose federation of the nation's five major opposition parties, to discuss economic and political reforms. Two leading political exiles had been allowed to return and Jarpa had also agreed to suspend the emergency imposed in 1973 when Pinochet had seized power from his leftist predecessor, Salvador Allende Gossens after a bloody coup in which 1,000 to 40,000 people were killed. For some years after the coup, Pinochet remained a fairly popular figure, especially because he managed to bring down inflation from 600 per cent in 1975 to around 10 per cent in 1981. From 1982, however, a recession began in Chile and at present there is 24 per cent unemployment in the country. Chile also has the highest foreign debt, the fifth highest in Latin America. In fact, the state of the economy which is mostly responsible for the growing opposition to Pinochet. According to a new Constitution introduced in 1980, Pinochet is to serve as President until 1989 without elections, but the people, plagued by a mismanaged economy, want elections well in advance of 1989.

In another Latin American country, Argentina, elections were to be held in October, the first since the military seized power in 1976 after overthrowing Isabel Martinez de Peron, the wife of the late charismatic dictator, Juan Domingo Peron. The military leaders stand discredited since their blunder in seizing and losing the British-held Falkland Islands in 1982. Argentina's economy, too, is in a shambles, with inflation running at 400 per cent, reportedly the world's highest rate. This February, the military junta of President Reynaldo Bignone announced plans to hold civilian elections and thus return Argentina to democracy. The two leading candidates for the presidency are Italo Argentino Luder of the Peronist party and Raul Alfonsin of the Radical party. The Peronist party, founded by Peron in 1946, has considerable support among the working class and the poor. Though it is torn by factional feuding at present, many members feel that if Isabel Peron were to return from her self-imposed exile in Spain, to which she fled in 1976, the party would be reunited and would win the election. The centrist Radical party, however, has been gaining strength of late and has built up a base not only among the urban middle-class but also among blue collar workers.

In Central America, the situation has become explosive. As

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HOW TO TACKLE CAT

BY LT COL. I R. MANCHANDA, former Dy President S S B.

Why do some get into the IIMs, others not? Here we spell out the secret of their success by analysing four sections of the Common Admission Test (CAT) paper of IIMs followed by practice tests on them. The remaining three sections plus practice tests will be published in our December issue.

The aim of all management entrance tests, irrespective of who conducts them, is to evaluate the candidate's general verbal, mathematical and analytical abilities under stress, since it has been found that these abilities are intimately associated with success in the management courses run by various institutes and universities. Though these tests do not measure achievement in specific fields of economics and commerce, some of the test items are based on business situations. This, however, should not worry you since any candidate, even if he has never studied economics or commerce, will be able to answer these items correctly if he uses his common sense and is logical in his reasoning.

Preparation for the entrance test

Since there are very limited seats in the management institutes and the aspirants too many, the entrance tests, though not very difficult in content, subject a candidate to a severe 'time stress'. Success in these tests, therefore, calls for thorough preparation which must be done intelligently, systematically, and under battle-like conditions.

Familiarisation with the pattern of the test paper is very essential since it gives a candidate an insight into his

strengths and weaknesses. Analysis of the Common Admission Test (CAT) conducted by the Indian Institutes of Management last year revealed roughly the following pattern. (This pattern must not be treated as wholly authentic since it is based on the debriefing of a few candidates only.) The whole paper consisted of seven sections having about 220 multiple-choice questions to be answered in approximately 2 hours 30 minutes.

Section I: Verbal ability. Time allowed—20 minutes. Number of items: 35 to 40. It had: (a) synonyms (6 to 7); (b) antonyms (6 to 7); (c) spellings (6); (d) one-word substitution (5); and (e) analogies (12 to 15).

Section II: Mathematical ability. Time allowed—20 minutes. Number of items: 35 to 40. All items in this test were aimed at evaluating whether the candidate has full grasp of the fundamentals of Arithmetic and Algebra. If you go through Section II of our Practice Test for MBA candidates in this issue of CCTimes, you will be fully acquainted with the kind of questions contained in this section of the actual CAT.

Section III: Verbal ability. Time allowed—30 minutes. Number of items: about 35. It had: (a) three passages on comprehension with six questions on each (18 items); (b) questions requiring the formation of a meaningful word from words

having scrambled letters (8 to 9 items), and (c) questions requiring arrangement of words in a proper order, so that the sentence so formed makes sense (8 to 9 items). For sample questions on words with scrambled letters and disarranged sentences, refer to our Practice Test for Bank POs and Practice Test for MBA candidates, respectively, in this issue of CCTimes. It also contains two passages on comprehension for MBA candidates.

Section IV: Analytical ability. Time allowed—15 minutes. Number of items: 20. It had: (a) questions on data sufficiency (15); and (b) arrangement of sentences in a logical order (5). For sample questions on data sufficiency, refer to Section IV of the Practice Test for MBA candidates mentioned earlier on. Sample questions on arrangement of sentences in a logical order will be published in the December issue.

Section V: Mathematical ability. Time allowed—20 to 25 minutes. Number of items: 35 to 40. This contained numerical problems on: (a) percentage; (b) profit and loss; (c) interest—both simple and compound; (d) time and work; (e) distance and time; (f) ratio proportion; (g) mixtures; (h) averages; (i) age problems; and (j) some miscellaneous problems. Most of these problems required thorough knowledge of the

on their application to solve them speedily

Section VI: Analytical ability Time allowed—20 minutes. Number of items 20 to 25. This contained questions on (a) data evaluation based on a business situation; and (b) analysis of explanation with respect to a fact situation and result. Sample questions will be published in our December issue

Section VII Interpretation of graphs, diagrams and tables. Time allowed—20 minutes. Number of items . 25 to 30

A comparison between the CAT paper of 1981 and that of 1982 indicates a few variations. In 1981, the sections on verbal ability contained questions like filling in the blanks with prepositions and distinction between words, which were not there in the paper set in 1982. In 1981, the sections on mathematical ability contained questions based on set operations like union of sets, intersection of sets, etc., illustrated by Venn diagrams, whereas these were not there in the paper set in 1982. In 1982, the sections on analytical ability contained questions on data evaluation based on a business situation whereas these were not there in the paper set in 1981

In the light of the above, a candidate should, therefore, be prepared to expect some questions of a new kind being introduced this year. This year's paper, I have a hunch, shall contain questions on analytical reasoning involving puzzles and logical reasoning. For sample questions on analytical reasoning (puzzles) refer to our September issue as also some of our previous issues. For logical reasoning, it is suggested that candidates go through the Tests of Reasoning in our previous issues. We shall also include questions of these types in the Practice Test for MBA candidates in our next issue.

Content-wise, the tests conducted by the Xavier Labour Relations Institute (XLRI), Jamshedpur, and other universities followed almost the same pattern, with a few variations here and there. In the paper set by XLRI every year, there are a large number of questions on logical reasoning. In 1981-82, the Delhi University paper had a separate section to assess the personality traits of a candidate and this section had roughly 200 questions to be answered in 40 to 50 minutes. But in the 1982-83 paper of the University, there was no section of

this type as such. However, there were about 10 to 15 questions which were interspersed in different sections with the same aim in view: to assess the personality traits. Further, the last Delhi University paper contained a new section involving 50 questions on non-verbal reasoning to be completed in about 12 minutes.

From the above, it would be clear that both accuracy and speed are vital for success in an examination of this type. One cannot, therefore, afford to wait till a week or even a month before he starts preparing for this test. It has also been seen that most candidates are able to complete sections on verbal ability well before time, but when it comes to mathematical and analytical abilities, a majority of them complain about insufficient time. So you must concentrate more on these aspects.

Preparation for improving verbal ability

(a) Enrich your vocabulary. In our magazine, there is a regular feature covering this aspect every month. Besides this, you should try to learn as many new words as possible every day. Develop the habit of consulting the dictionary everytime you come across a new word. Further, certain words have different connotations depending upon the context in which these are used. The best way to remember meanings of various words is to learn their antonyms also at the same time. You must pay particular attention to those words that you are familiar with but have unusual secondary meanings not generally known. Most of the tests on synonyms and antonyms make use of these secondary definitions.

(b) There are a large number of words which are usually misspelt. For spelling rules, it is suggested that the candidates go through *English Grammar, Composition, And Correspondence* by Pink and Thomas, Appendix II, Page 388. This book will also be useful for learning the use of prepositions. Since some management tests include questions on the spotting of errors in sentences, it is recommended that candidates also master Chapter 8 of this book. Though CAT has not included questions of this type in the papers set during the last two years, a candidate should not be surprised if these are included in this year's paper. The papers set by Delhi University have often contained questions of this kind. The book mentioned above is available in India.

(c) You will not face much difficulty in tackling questions on comprehension/reading recall if you possess a rich vocabulary. Papers set by Delhi University generally include passages on reading recall. In reading recall, all the questions based on different passages are given at the end, whereas the questions on comprehension (involving implied interpretation of the content of various passages) follow immediately after each passage. In reading recall test, you cannot refer to the passages once time for reading is over, while in passages checking your comprehension, you can refer to the passage any number of times as long as you complete the section in the allotted time.

(d) Questions on sentence completion generally include at least two choices, both of which appear to be correct. In order to hit the correct choice, a candidate must analyse the implications of the sentence very carefully.

(e) To tackle questions on analogies successfully, candidates are advised to learn various types of word relationships. These could be of synonyms, antonyms, worker and article created by him, worker and his tools, animals and their sounds, cause and effect, class and species, type and characteristics, degree of intensity, time sequence, etc.

(f) For learning one-word substitutions, there is no way other than an intensive study of these

Mathematical ability

(a) Must know the BODMAS rule thoroughly.

(b) Practise questions involving fractions, both simple and complex. Remember, every decimal represents a fraction. Decimals are much easier to add, subtract, multiply and divide than fractions. Practise these intensively.

(c) Understand the difference between $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ and $08\frac{1}{3}\%$

(d) You must learn to express percentage into fractions and decimals. Also the other way round. **THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT.** This must be a part of your system if you wish to complete sections on mathematical ability in the allotted time.

(e) Use of various formulae for working simple and compound interest. Since the use of log tables is not allowed, it is speedier to work out problems on compound interest from one conversion period to the next than by the use of the formula if the

number of conversion periods happens to be more than three.

(f) Must learn that profit/loss can be expressed based on the selling price also. Normally, these are based on the cost price, unless otherwise stated.

(g) The absolute value of all numbers, positive or negative, is always positive. Example: $|2| = 2$, $|-2| = 2$.

(h) Must be able to divide numbers with different signs. $\frac{+5}{-5} = -1$, while

$$\frac{-5}{-5} = 1.$$

(i) Master averages, arithmetic mean, geometric mean as also median.

(j) Must master powers, exponents and roots. (1) Any non-zero number raised to the power zero is equal to 1.

$$(2) \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^p = \frac{a^p}{b^p} \quad (3) \frac{a^p}{a^q} = a^{p-q}$$

$$(4) a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n} \quad (5) (a \cdot b)^p = a^p \cdot b^p$$

(k) Must learn the square and the cube of numbers upto at least 10.

(l) Difference between $3 \times \sqrt{64}$ and $3\sqrt{64}$. The first is equal to $3 \times 8 = 24$, while the second is equal to $4\sqrt{64}$ is the same as $(64)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $3\sqrt{64}$ is the same as $(64)^{\frac{3}{2}}$. Must learn to work out the square and cube roots of various numbers.

(m) Learn the rules of divisibility, since these come in very handy.

(n) Algebraic expressions should not scare you. If you practise simplifying them, you will start enjoying questions involving these expressions.

(o) If an expression has more than one set of parentheses, you must eliminate the inner one first and then tackle the outer one.

(p) Learn to combine algebraic expressions. Formulae like $(a+b)^2$, $(a-b)^2$, $(a+b)^3$, $(a-b)^3$, a^3+b^3 , a^3-b^3 will come in very handy.

(q) Factorisation of algebraic expressions must be mastered.

(r) Use of simultaneous equations. Remember, if you have two variables whose values you want to find out, you must have two different equations. If the number of variables is three, you must have three different equations. Remember $x+y=10$ and $3x+3y=30$ are NOT two different equations.

(s) Must master solving equations of the type: $\sqrt{2x+5} + \sqrt{3x+2} = 20$.

(t) Basic knowledge of quadratic equations is must.

(u) Average speed is equal to $\frac{\text{total distance}}{\text{total time}}$

total time

(v) Must be able to solve problems with the use of Venn diagrams.

(w) Basic log formulae must be learnt. If you go through our Practice Tests in this issue of the magazine quite a lot of your fundamentals in logs will get clarified.

(x) Geometry, which you studied in the IX and the X classes, must be brushed up.

(y) Mensuration and all its facets involving volume and surface area of cubes, cones, spheres, cylinders and suchlike must be understood thoroughly.

(z) You must know a bit about Coordinate Geometry. For example, you must know the equation of a line when it is parallel to the x-axis and when it is parallel to the y-axis.

Improving analytical ability

There is no short cut to it. Remember, there is no substitute for clear and analytical thinking. You have to cultivate the habit of thinking analytically. The more you practise, the sharper you become. The same applies to logical reasoning. I have seen a large number of candidates having a very high I.Q. and yet are not able to think logically and analytically. This is so because they never cultivated the habit of thinking.

Preparation for tackling problems on tables, graphs and diagrams

Only practise will make you perfect in solving such problems.

How to take the test

(a) Ensure that you adhere to the guidelines given by the authorities conducting the test.

(b) It is very important that you read carefully the directions for each section and for each question/set of questions. If you fail to do so, you are likely to miss the main idea and thus lose credit for the whole section/question. Candidates have been seen to record the synonym of a word as their answer, while they were required to select the choice which gave the antonym. Candidates have also been seen recording the choice for a statement which was true while they were required to check the false statement.

(c) The test lays stress on both accuracy and speed. Speed does not mean that you record your answers hastily. You should work as rapidly as possible without being careless.

(d) Make sure you record your

answers alongside the correct question number. A large number of candidates mess up everything owing to their failure to follow this requirement carefully.

(e) Do not be tense. Should you find any question difficult or which you cannot answer, do not spend much time over it. It is better to move on to the next question. A rigid approach failure.

(f) Should one guess? A certain percentage of incorrect answers are deducted from the correct ones for haphazard and thoughtless guessing. Thoughtless guessing invariably leads to incorrect answers; intelligent guessing generally leads to correct ones. If you can arrive at a maximum of two/three possible answers by a process of elimination, then it is worth making a guess, otherwise not.

(g) Of the four or five possible choices, you are required to select the best. A good question-setter normally impels you to think, especially in questions of verbal ability, by including two plausible answers. In such cases, you must read the question carefully and try to gauge the intentions of the question-setter. Reject mentally those answers which are obviously wrong. Suspect as being wrong any of the choices which gives a general answer. You will be able to give the more plausible answer only if you learn to get at the intentions of the examiner.

Tips for success

Section 1 (a) A large number of students do not read the directions carefully and instead of giving the antonyms, give the synonyms of the words. (b) If you get confused as to the correct spelling of a word when different choices are presented to you, write the word as it comes to you naturally. More often than not, you will hit at the correct spelling. (c) Grasp the intentions of the question-setter by understanding the implications of a sentence when you tackle question on sentence completion. Many sentences-completion test items are based on a contrast between the ideas expressed. Contrasts are generally connected with such phrases as—but, theoretically, in spite of, however, even though, although, nevertheless, etc. In questions of this type, one part of the sentence will be opposite in meaning to the other. (d) In tackling questions on analogies, you must first establish the exact nature of relationship between the words in the original pair. If

out the relationship between the first word of the original pair with the corresponding word in the lettered choices to hit the right answer

Section II You will do well by going through the explanatory notes on Section II of the Practice Test in this issue of our magazine

Section III Try to understand the author's purpose in writing the passage. Once you have done that, you shall find that you can answer various questions on comprehension speedily. If you do not know the meaning of a word in the passage, read the preceding and the succeeding sentence to guess what the meaning could be. More often than not, you shall be right in your guess

Section IV (a) Remember, you are not required to work out the exact numerical answer. A large number of candidates waste time by doing so. *Guard yourself against this tendency* (b) First, look at the question asked without seeing the two statements

(1) only. See if the data is sufficient to answer the question. Keep in mind whether you get the answer in the affirmative or in the negative. Then see the second statement alone and see if it provides sufficient data to answer the question. Once you have done that, you are in a position to say whether your answer will be A, B or D. If it is none of these, see if both the statements together give you the answer. If they do, then your answer will be C. If the steps mentioned above do not indicate the answer to the question, write your answer as E.

Some more tips

In the next issue, we intend giving you a practical test on other sections of CAT, besides a few questions on non-verbal reasoning, logical reasoning, and analytical reasoning (involving puzzles). We will also give some more practical tips on tackling all types of questions in general and the questions asked in sections V to VII in our next issue

(d) None of the above

12. (a) Benefitted
(b) Benifitted
(c) Benifited
(d) Benelited
13. (a) Occurred
(b) Occured
(c) Ocurred
(d) Ocured
14. (a) Vascilate
(b) Vascillate
(c) Vacilate
(d) Vacillate
15. (a) Liquification
(b) Liquefecation
(c) Liquefactiopl
(d) Liquificasion

Directions: In questions 16 to 20, a proverb/idiom/phrase is followed by four lettered choices. Select from amongst the given alternatives, the one that best explains the meaning of the proverb/idiom/phrase.

16. Sent to Coventry.
(a) Sent to a public school
(b) Welcomed
(c) Ostracised
(d) None of the above
17. To make fish of one and flesh of another
(a) To become a non-vegetarian
(b) To be impartial
(c) To be partial
(d) To be extra smart
18. To have a second string to one's bow.
(a) To have a second alternative in case the first fails
(b) To keep one's powder dry
(c) To deceive someone
(d) None of the above
19. To look a gift-horse in the mouth.
(a) To appreciate a gift or favour
(b) To pick flaws in a gift or favour
(c) To be indifferent
(d) None of the above
20. One swallow does not make a summer
(a) Spring does not always follow a winter
(b) One secret cannot save a person's life
(c) One difficulty overcome does not mean that trouble is over
(d) One hot day does not mean that summer has set in

Directions: In questions 21 to 30, select the lettered pair that expresses a relationship similar to that between the capitalised word-pair.

21. VICARIOUS: ACTUAL ::
(a) bigotry: intolerance
(b) capacious: spacious

PRACTICE TESTS FOR CAT

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the questions. Answers are given at the end of this supplement

Section 1

(Time—15 minutes)

Directions: In questions 1 to 5, select the word or phrase which is nearest in meaning to the capitalised word

1. NEXUS
(a) noxious
(b) a discrete group
(c) a linked group
(d) shibboleth
2. COEVAL
(a) contemporary
(b) subordinate
(c) quail
(d) intrepid
3. CARICATURE
(a) aberration
(b) cartoon likeness
(c) miniature
(d) consequential
4. UPBRAID
(a) extol
(b) sanction
(c) restrain
(d) revile
5. DIABOLIC
(a) having double meaning
(b) authoritarian
(c) angelic
(d) fiendish

Directions: In questions 6 to 10, select the word or phrase which is

most nearly *opposite* in the meaning to the capitalised word

6. UMBRAGE
(a) repugnance
(b) suspicion
(c) admiration
(d) antipathy
7. VOCIFEROUS
(a) reticent
(b) vehement
(c) laconic
(d) boisterous
8. ZEPHYR
(a) whisper
(b) tempest
(c) partisan
(d) whiff
9. FRAZZLE
(a) enervated
(b) inanimate
(c) spirited
(d) dazzle
10. PUSILLANIMOUS
(a) mean-spirited
(b) intrepid
(c) parsimonious
(d) cabbala

Directions: In questions 11 to 15, select the correct spellings from amongst the given alternatives.

11. (a) Ressurrection
(b) Resurrection

- (c) canard : exaggerated
(d) chagrin : complacency

22. DOLTISH : STUPID ::
(a) sartorial : clothes
(b) halcyon : peaceful
(c) animus : cooperation
(d) irascible : calm
23. INTELLIGENCE : IDIOT ::
(a) scholarship : erudite
(b) food : wealthy
(c) water : desert
(d) listless : lackadaisical
24. DIDACTIC : MORALISE ::
(a) teacher : dramatise
(b) callow : rationalise
(c) congenial : terrorise
(d) playwright : plagiarise
25. STRATEGIST : CAMPAIGN ::
(a) ravenous : motivate
(b) sculptor : paint
(c) psychiatrist : disorder
(d) tactician : battle
26. LOVE : ADMIRATION ::
(a) guilt : complex
(b) ecstasy : happiness
(c) kick : thrash
(d) crack : break
27. BOARD : TRUSTEES ::
(a) army : tanks
(b) crowd : convicts
(c) faggot : sticks
(d) caravan : vehicles
28. CONVICT : PRISON ::
(a) cow : byre
(b) fowl : stable
(c) dog : clinic
(d) nun : coventry
29. NIGHTINGALES : WARBLE ::
(a) monkeys : bleat
(b) vultures : howl
(c) thrushes : whistle
(d) sparrows : squeak
30. SILLY : BITTER ::
(a) brave : coward
(b) hare : tiger
(c) butterfly : cricket
(d) goose : gall

Directions : In questions 31 to 35, you are required to choose from the given alternatives the word(s)/preposition(s) that best fill(s) the blank space(s).

31. The essay contained so much of——material that it was difficult to comprehend the author's message.
(a) platitude
(b) superficial
(c) extraneous
(d) illustrative
32. ——— there were 50 delegates present at the meeting.
(a) All together
(b) Altogether
(c) Strictly
(d) Simultaneously

33. There was utter——consequent——the formation of a coalition government at the Centre.

- (a) listlessness, to
(b) euphoria, to
(c) confusion, on
(d) confusion to
34. Though he had considerable influence——the Prime Minister, nobody was satisfied——the truth of what he said.
(a) Over, with
(b) with, with
(c) with, of
(d) None of the above
35. Since industry occupies a very important place in modern life, it is—for people engaged in scientific research not to be aware of ——problems
(a) impossible, future
(b) unimaginable, theoretical
(c) difficult, esoteric
(d) inconceivable, practical

Section 2

(Time—20 minutes)

36. There are—prime numbers in the first 30 natural numbers.
(a) 10
(b) 11
(c) 12
(d) 13
37. If Ram saves $\frac{2}{7}$ of Rs 2,142, he spends
(a) Rs 612
(b) Rs 918
(c) Rs 1,530
(d) Rs 1,836
38. $0.78934 + 0.503 - 0.2$ of $430 \div 2$ equals 1
(a) 0.76343
(b) 0.86234
(c) 2.348531
(d) None of the above
39. $(0.3)^3 + (0.5)^3 + 3(0.3)(0.5)(0.8) + (0.3)^3 + (0.4)^3$ equals
(a) 0.313
(b) 0.603
(c) 0.813
(d) 1.813
40. 1.4371 of $0.2 + 6.134 \div 3.067$ equals
(a) 2.287420
(b) 2.87420
(c) 4.87420
(d) 4.87430
41. $3 + 3 \div 3 - 2 \times 1$ equals
(a) Zero
(b) 2
(c) 6
(d) None of the above
42. $[(1.7)^3 + (0.32)^3] \div [2.89 - (1.7)(0.32) + 0.1024]$ equals

- (a) 1.02
(b) 1.39
(c) 2.02
(d) None of the above

43. $(2.922 + 1.500)^2 - (2.9220 - 1.5)^2$ equals
(a) 17.5320
(b) 17.530
(c) $(2.922)^2 - (1.5)^2$
(d) None of the above
44. If $x + y = 70$ and $x - y = 10$, $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$ equals
(a) $1/70$
(b) $7/10$
(c) $7/12$
(d) $7/120$
45. If $a + b = 13$ and $4ab = 144$, $a - b$ equals
(a) 3
(b) 4
(c) ± 5
(d) None of the above
46. If $27^x = 9/3^x$, $1/x^2$ equals
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$
(b) $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) 2
(d) 4
47. If $4x + 6y + 8z = 76$; $6x - 4y + 10z = 52$; and $8x + 12y - 6z = 42$, x^2y^3 equals
(a) 144
(b) 432
(c) 576
(d) None of the above
48. $\left(\frac{x^a}{x^b}\right)^{a+b} \left(\frac{x^b}{x^c}\right)^{b+c} \left(\frac{x^c}{x^a}\right)^{c+a}$ equals
(a) Zero
(b) 1
(c) 3
(d) None of the above
49. If $a - 3 = 10/a$ ($a > 0$), $5a - 3$ equals
(a) Minus 3
(b) 11
(c) 22
(d) None of the above
50. If $(4x + 10)^{1/2} = 5$ and $5y + 3 = (64)^{1/3}$, xy equals
(a) 0.75
(b) 1
(c) 1.25
(d) None of the above
51. If $pq - 4xy = m$; $pq - 4xy = n$; and $16xy - 4pq = z$, $m = (?)z$.
(a) minus 4
(b) minus $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) 1

- (a) Minus 43
(b) 37
(c) 40
(d) None of the above
53. $\left[(2x+3)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]^4 \left[(2x+3)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right]^{\frac{1}{9}}$
 $\left[(3+2x)^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$ equals
 (a) $2x+3$
 (b) $\sqrt{2x+3}$
 (c) $(2x+3)^2$
 (d) None of the above
54. If $f(x) = 4x^2 - 3x + 1$, $f(3)$ equals
 (a) 25
 (b) 26
 (c) 27
 (d) 28
55. If $4^x = 5^y = 20^z$, z equals
 (a) xy
 (b) $\frac{y}{x+y}$
 (c) $\frac{xy}{x+y}$
 (d) $\frac{x+y}{xy}$
56. If $2 = 10^m$ and $3 = 10^n$, 0.15 equals
 (a) 10^{m+n-1}
 (b) 10^{m-n-1}
 (c) $10^m + 10^n - 5^m$
 (d) None of the above
57. If $x = \frac{y}{z^2}$, a equals
 (a) $\log \frac{y}{x} / \log z$
 (b) $\log \frac{y}{x^2}$
 (c) $\frac{y}{\log z^2}$
 (d) None of the above
58. If $\log_x a = a$, $\log_x x$ equals
 (a) $a \times \log_y z$
 (b) a / \log_y
 (c) $a \times \log_y$
 (d) None of the above
59. If $(\log_4 x)(\log_8 k) = 3$, x equals
 (a) 15
 (b) 125
 (c) 243
 (d) None of the above.
60. If $a \log_2 x = b \log_4 x$, which of the following must be true?
 (a) $a = 2b$
 (b) $a = b^2$
 (c) $2a = b$
 (d) Can't be worked out
61. $7\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{3}{4} - 2\frac{1}{7}$ of $\frac{7}{9}$
 $- 4\frac{3}{4}$ equals
 (a) $9\frac{8}{9}$

- (c) Minus $\frac{2}{3}$
(d) 5
62. $0.08\frac{1}{3}\%$ of 168 equals
 (a) 14
 (b) 14
 (c) 0.14
 (d) None of the above
63. Which of the following statements is correct?
 (a) $3.984 \times 0.872 = 3.7386560$
 (b) $\sqrt{0.324} = 0.18$
 (c) $4.912 \times 2.76 = 13.557120$
 (d) $\sqrt{0.09} = .03$
64. If A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 and A_5 be the 'arithmetic means' between 14 and 44, A_4 equals
 (a) 32
 (b) 34
 (c) 36
 (d) Can't be worked out
65. Sanjeev obtained the following percentage of marks in an exam: English—60; Mathematics—64; Physics—62; and Chemistry—65. If the weightage allotted to these subjects were 1, 2, 3 and 2 respectively, what was his weighted mean?
 (a) 62.75
 (b) 63
 (c) 63.5
 (d) 64
66. The geometric mean between 9 and 16 is
 (a) $1\frac{7}{9}$
 (b) $\sqrt{7}$
 (c) 5
 (d) 12
67. The median of 11, 9, 6, 4, 7, 13, 8, 15, 12 is
 (a) 9
 (b) 9.4 approximately
 (c) 9.5
 (d) None of the above
68. In the inequality $4x+3 < 2x+5$, all of the following may be a value of x except
 (a) Zero
 (b) 1
 (c) Minus 1
 (d) Minus 2
69. If $m < n$ and $q < r$, then
 (a) $m - q < n - r$
 (b) $m + q < n + r$
 (c) $mq < nr$
 (d) $mq > nr$
70. $\sqrt{30+2} \times \sqrt{20-18} + \sqrt{68-4}$ of $3\sqrt{125}$ equals
 (a) 28
 (b) 46.7 approximately
 (c) 48
 (d) None of the above

(Time—20 minutes)

Directions: Questions 71 to 75 and 76 to 80 are based on passages 1 and 2 respectively. After reading each passage, choose the best answer to each question from amongst the given alternatives.

Passage 1

"There are different views of history, that it is cyclical, that it is linear, that it is spiral. The Greeks thought that history was a cyclical movement governed by impersonal laws. According to the preachings of Ecclesiastes, 'the thing that hath been is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done' and there is no new thing under the sun.' The Jews, the Christians and the Muslims held that it was the unfolding of a cosmic pattern, an act of God beginning at the creation and destined to end in the last judgment, that the last day of reckoning would read what the first day of creation wrote. The Chinese held that history was a continuous series of variations of a common theme. History, according to the spiral view, moves on with dips and loops, blind alleys and setbacks, to a higher purpose. Many of us under sway of the scientific spirit are inclined to a historical determinism. Still others feel that history is a chaotic, disorderly flux, that caprice is king. There is another view which regards history as the outcome of our ideals and ideas, hopes, and fears, ambitions and policies. It is produced by a combination of many causes, some necessary, some accidental. The force of the human spirit is an essential factor. There is a fundamental distinction between men and things. We cannot force men to do what we want. In the last resort they may prefer death to conformity. There is an element of indeterminacy in human nature. It has boundless possibilities. The great leaders, Socrates, the Buddha, Christ, bring something new and inaugurate fresh stages in the development of man; 'raja kalasya a karanam' Man has a real role in the making of history. He can make a choice from a number of possible alternative developments. What we will do here and now will make a difference to the future. In human life freedom and necessity are bound together. They condition one another. So also in history. There is nothing inevitable. When things happen they may be related to the past; till they happen, we could not

have procession. One age does not follow another in normal succession but sometimes saps the bond of continuity and founds a new order of things. We have both continuity and innovation in history. We cannot neglect individuals and deal only with the laws of history. The spirit bloweth where it listeth. The study of man in society cannot become an exact science. Man is the future of man. It is through the efforts of individual men that we can re-make our future."

(Extract from the Centenary Convocation address by the late Indian President, Dr S Radhakrishnan at Madras University on January 29 1957)

- 71 According to the author
 - (a) Based on the laws of history alone good historians are always able to predict the shape of things to come very accurately
 - (b) One age follows another according to some exact pattern
 - (c) The Jewish view of history is the best
 - (d) No one can predict the future with exactness
- 72 According to the author, which of the following must be true?
 - (a) Man is a slave of his circumstances and has no real role in the making of history
 - (b) Individuals play a very important part in shaping the future course of events
 - (c) History follows some definite laws
 - (d) Human beings always prefer conformity since doing otherwise results in their extinction
- 73 The Chinese view of history appears to be
 - (a) Very scientific
 - (b) Optimistic
 - (c) Pessimistic
 - (d) Capricious
- 74 The author appears to favour which one of the following views of history?
 - (a) The spiral view as propounded by the Chinese
 - (b) The cyclical view as propounded by the Greeks
 - (c) The linear view as propounded by the Christians the Muslims and the Jews
 - (d) None of the above
- 75 Which of the following is implied by the expression 'historical determinism' in the passage

- (a) All things in history are pre-determined by God
- (b) All things in history including the will of human beings are determined by some causes
- (c) The course of events in history is determined by the free will of individuals
- (d) None of the above

Passage 2

South Africa is playing to a new game plan. According to Simon Jenkins writing in *The Economist* Pretoria's policy is to gain security for itself by increasing the insecurity felt by regimes in the frontline states. In furtherance of this objective ways and means are sought to destabilise the various Black African countries which have banded together without much effect. It is true to fight the White South Africans not directly but via help to guerilla movements like the African National Congress.

One of South Africa's major success stories has been its ability to postpone majority rule in Namibia. Now that free and fair elections under the aegis of the UN are round the corner and Pretoria can no longer tarry it has decided to do the next best thing—set itself up in the southern part of Angola. The South African military presence in this former Portuguese colony serves two purposes. It will firstly help keep the SWAPO government if and when it is installed in Windhoek honest because it can be hit either from the north or from the south. And secondly the prospect of Pretoria's troops being able to intrude its territory at will and wreak havoc as in Mozambique will dampen SWAPO enthusiasm for support to the ANC freedom fighters gearing up for an escalated guerilla war.

South Africa's plans are centrally helped by the charismatic Jonas Savimbi of the UNITA which lost out to the MPLA in the grab for power after Lisbon withdrew from Angola. Savimbi has so far managed with South African help to establish a foothold in the south eastern areas of Angola and he is reported to consider a strike northwards in an attempt to capture the central highlands—the home of Savimbi's tribe—the Ovimbundu.

The MPLA Government of President Eduardo dos Santos is meanwhile content to consolidate its hold over the rest of the sparsely populated country with assistance from 20,000 Cuban soldiers and East

German advisers.
(Editorial column of the *Hindustan Times* dated September 7 1983)

- 76 According to the passage, Simon Jenkins is of the view that the White South African regime
 - (a) Will never allow free and fair elections in Namibia
 - (b) Will collapse very soon
 - (c) Hopes to ensure its own security by creating unstable conditions in other African countries which are still under colonial rule
 - (d) Is keen on ensuring its own security by creating unstable conditions in Black African states which are helping the guerilla movements in South Africa
- 77 According to the passage, soon after the Portuguese withdrew
 - (a) There was intense fighting between the MPLA troops and the Cubans in Angola.
 - (b) UNITA led by Eduardo dos Santos failed to grab power in Angola.
 - (c) UNITA led by Jonas Savimbi tried its best to grab power in Angola.
 - (d) There was complete unity amongst all sections of Angolans.
- 78 According to the passage, which of the following statements must be true?
 - (a) The South African regime has been of no assistance to UNITA.
 - (b) Certain areas of Angola are under control of UNITA.
 - (c) The Americans are openly helping the White South African regime in perpetuating racial discrimination.
 - (d) East German advisers are anxious to help Jonas Savimbi.
- 79 According to the passage, which of the following is incorrect?
 - (a) The South African regime is planning to make things difficult for SWAPO as and when it comes into power in Namibia.
 - (b) The South African regime has so far been quite successful in fighting the guerillas in their own country.
 - (c) Jonas Savimbi is quite satisfied with the present government in Angola.

80. According to the passage, which of the following is correct?

- Pretoria hopes to defeat the objectives of the African National Congress (ANC) if she succeeds in implementing her present policy.
- ANC fighters are not getting any help from SWAPO.
- ANC freedom fighters are not contemplating escalation of guerilla war.
- SWAPO is not enthusiastic about supporting a black rule in Namibia.

Directions: In questions 81 to 85, you will find disarranged sentences. After arranging the words in proper order, indicate the sentence which makes sense by using the numbers given under the words.

Example.

is Asian an country India
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Answer: 5 1 3 2 4

81. Sloth a is such in young a
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

person deplorable.

(8) (9)

- 9 3 2 1 5 7 6 8 4
- 4 2 1 5 7 6 8 3 9
- 4 2 6 8 3 9 5 7 1
- 5 7 6 8 4 2 9 3 1

82. candid offended your has
(1) (2) (3) (4)

criticism the author

(5) (6) (7)

- 1 5 6 7 4 2 3
- 6 7 4 2 3 1 5
- 3 1 5 4 2 6 7
- 5 1 3 4 2 6 7

83. look probity his granted
(1) (2) (3) (4)

for everyone

(5) (6)

- 6 1 3 2 5 4
- 6 1 5 4 2 3
- 5 6 3 2 1 4
- 1 5 4 6 3 2

84. derelict was the craft menace
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

a navigation to
(6) (7) (8)

- 3 4 1 2 6 5 8 7
- 8 3 7 4 2 6 1 5
- 3 1 4 2 6 5 8 7
- 3 4 5 8 7 1 2 6

85. is more than coal much
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

calorific wood green
(6) (7) (8)

- 4 1 5 2 6 3 8 7

- 8 7 1 5 2 6 3 4
- 5 6 2 1 3 4 7 8

Section 4

(Time—10 minutes)

Directions: This section contains 15 data-sufficiency problems. Each problem consists of a question and two statements labelled (1) and (2) in which certain data are given. Decide whether the data in the statements are sufficient for answering the question. Using the data besides your knowledge of mathematics and everyday facts, mark your answer—

A: if statement (1) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (2) alone is not sufficient to answer the question; B: if statement (2) ALONE is sufficient, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient to answer the question; C: if BOTH statements (1) and (2) TOGETHER are needed to answer the question asked, but NEITHER statement ALONE is sufficient; D: if each statement ALONE is sufficient to answer the question; E: if data contained in both statements TOGETHER are insufficient to answer the question.

86. Water from a completely filled conical vessel is transferred to a cylindrical jar. Assuming that no water is lost in this operation, upto what height will the water rise in the jar?

- The radius of the base of the conical vessel is 2 cm
- The heights of the conical vessel and the jar are 3 and 7 cms respectively

87. What is the value of $a - b$?

- $\frac{b}{a} = 2$
- $b - a = 2$

88. What is the distance from your house to the office?

- You reach your office 10 mins late when you drive from your house to the office at the average speed of 30 kmph
- You reach your office 10 mins early when you drive from your house to the office at the average speed of 40 kmph

89. Is xy greater than $x + y$?

- $x + y = 15$
- x and y are positive quantities

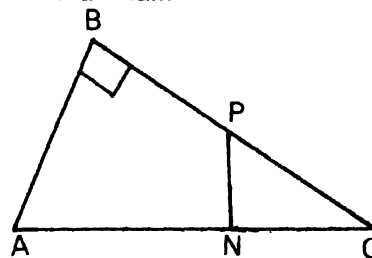
90. Is ABC a right-angled triangle?

- Two of its angles are equal

is equal to the third angle.

91. Is Ram older than Sham?

- Sham is three years younger than Rajesh
- Rajesh is five years older than Ram



92. In the figure above, $AC = 13$ cm and $AB = 5$ cm. What is the area of the quadrilateral ABPN?

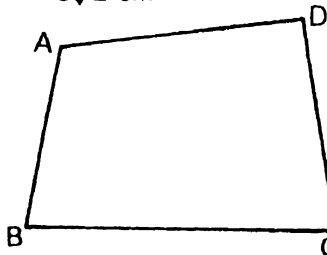
- PN is less than AB
- AN is equal to NC

93. In a rhombus ABCD, what is the length of the diagonal AC?

- BD, the longer of the two diagonals, is $\sqrt{80}$ cms
- CD is equal to 5 cm

94. What is the area of a square?

- One of the diagonals was found to be equal to 10 cm
- Each side of the square is $5\sqrt{2}$ cm



95. In the above figure, what is the sum of angles B and D?

- Angle A is greater than angle C and angle B is greater than angle D
- Points A, B, C, D lie on the circumference of the same circle

96. What is the volume of the cube?

- The diagonal of a face of the cube measures $4\sqrt{2}$ cm
- The surface area of a face of the cube is 16 sq cm

97. In how much time will x and y together be able to complete a piece of work?

- X alone takes 3 hrs to finish it
- Y alone takes 15 mins more than Z, who alone takes 1 hr less than the time X alone takes to finish the work

Test of Reasoning

BY: I.R.M.

This section is designed to help those appearing in the SBI (PO) Exam of the Central Recruitment Board to be held in December.

Time: 15 minutes.

Scores: 1. Give yourself one mark for each correct answer.

2. Deduct one mark for each wrong answer. 3. Then rate yourself as under:

Excellent... 26-30 Very good... 23-25 Good... 18-22
Fair... 13-17 Poor... Below 13

DIRECTIONS: For each of the following questions, tick mark the choice that best answers the question. Answers are given at the end of this supplement.

1. What will replace the question mark (?) in the series : $2 + 4 = 5$, $3 + 6 = 9$, $4 + 8 = 24$, $5 + 10 = 135$, $6 + 12 = ?$

(a) 225
(b) 1,308
(c) 2,407
(d) None of the above

2. Three-sevenths of a pole is above the water surface, while one-seventh is below it and above the ground. If the remaining part of the pole, which is 12 m, is below the ground, what is the total length of the pole?

(a) 21m
(b) 24m
(c) 27m
(d) None of the above

3. Insert the missing number.

| | | |
|---|----|---|
| 5 | 18 | 4 |
| 3 | 24 | 5 |
| 9 | 68 | 8 |
| 7 | 55 | 4 |
| 6 | ? | 7 |

(a) 68
(b) 70
(c) 76
(d) 78

Directions: Questions 4 to 9 are based on the information contained in the following table:

Number of Unnatural Deaths in Neel Dosh (1971 and 1972)

| Category | 1971 | | 1972 | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | No. of cases registered | No. of deaths | No. of cases registered | No. of deaths |
| 1. Automobile accidents | 120 | 2,350 | 180 | 3,140 |
| 2. Train accidents | 15 | 435 | 9 | 230 |
| 3. Fire accidents | 39 | 945 | 30 | 540 |
| 4. Murders | 110 | 234 | 150 | 460 |
| 5. House Collapse | 150 | 611 | 75 | 565 |
| 6. Riots | 58 | 325 | 34 | 150 |
| 7. Other causes | 113 | 1,875 | 200 | 1,875 |

4. Fire accidents accounted for approximately—% of the total number of cases registered in 1971.

(a) 5.4
(b) 6.4
(c) 7.5
(d) 8.5

5. Deaths due to house collapse in 1971 were approximately—% of the deaths caused due to train accidents in 1972.

(a) 38
(b) 48
(c) 261
(d) 265

6. The number of murder cases registered in 1971 were approximately—% of those registered in 1972.

(a) 63
(b) 65
(c) 73
(d) 75

7. The largest percentage decrease in deaths from 1971 to 1972 was in the category of

(a) Train accidents
(b) Fire accidents
(c) House collapses
(d) Rioting

8. When the categories are ranked, for each year, according to the number of cases registered in each category (largest to

rank), how many categories had the same rank in 1972 as in 1971?

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

9. For the two years combined, the average number of deaths per case of train accident registered was approximately

(a) 25
(b) 28
(c) 31
(d) 34

10. What will replace the question mark in the following series:

| | | |
|-----|------|---|
| 25 | (69) | 8 |
| 16 | (53) | 7 |
| 81 | (45) | 6 |
| 144 | (?) | 8 |

(a) 72
(b) 76
(c) 80
(d) 84

11. Reaching a conference on Wednesday at 10 mins to 8.45 a.m., I found myself half-an-hour earlier than the gentleman who was 45 mins late. The scheduled time of the conference was— a.m.,

(a) 8.15
(b) 8.20
(c) 8.25
(d) 8.40

Directions: Questions 12 to 16 consist of very common words, but the letters have been scrambled. Also, the letters have been allotted numbers according to the sequence in which these appear in the alphabet. You are required to find the correct word and state which of the alternatives gives the meaningful word so formed. Note that of the two similar letters, only one has been numbered.

12. L M I R A T U S

3 4 2 5 1 7 8 6
(a) 4 2 3 7 5 1 8 6
(b) 1 3 7 5 8 2 6 4
(c) 4 2 7 1 3 5 6 8
(d) 7 5 8 2 6 4 1 3

13. P M U R E I

4 3 6 5 1 2
(a) 1 2 3 4 5 6
(b) 2 3 4 6 1 5
(c) 6 3 4 2 5 1
(d) 5 6 3 4 1 2

14. O L D T S I

4 3 1 6 5 2
(a) 1 2 3 4 5 6
(b) 3 4 5 6 2 1

- (c) 1 3 5 2 4
(d) 5 6 4 3 2 1
- 15 R N N A E M
5 4 1 2 3
(a) 4 4 1 2 3 5
(b) 3 1 4 4 2 5
(c) 1 2 3 4 5 4
(d) 3 1 4 4 5 2
- 16 N O S S F E O R P I
4 5 8 2 1 7 6 3
(a) 6 5 8 8 1 2 3 4 7 5
(b) 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7 8 8
(c) 6 7 5 2 1 8 8 3 5 4
(d) 6 7 5 2 1 4 5 3 8 8
- 17 If GOLF E R is coded as H N M
E F Q, H U N G E R will be coded as
(a) I T O F F Q
(b) I V O H F S
(c) I T O D F Q
(d) T I D O Q F
- 18 If GOLF E R is coded as T L O U
V I, P O W E R will be coded as
(a) M N E V I
(b) F G H V I
(c) C L O V I
(d) K L D V I
- 19 If GOLF E R is coded as E O J F
C R, S T U C K will be coded as
(a) U T C W M
(b) U T W C M
(c) Q T S C I
(d) Q T C I S
- 20 If GOLF E R is coded as I R P K
K Y, decode H R V H K
(a) F O R T S
(b) F O R C E
(c) F I R S T
(d) F E W C R
- 21 Find the letter which is as far
behind N in the alphabet as the
first E is behind the second E in

- (a) A
(b) B
(c) C
(d) Z
22. Find the letter which is as far
ahead of M in the alphabet as
the first O is behind S in the word
LABORIOUS
(a) R
(b) H
(c) Q
(d) O
23. Which term is wrong in the
following series :
0, 12, 120, 56, 724, 132
(a) 0
(b) 56
(c) 132
(d) 724
24. Which term is wrong in the
following series :
-1, 4, 21, 56, 115, 208, 329
(a) -1
(b) 115
(c) 208
(d) 329
25. Which one of the following
numbers belongs to the series :
4, 11, 18, 25, 32, infinite
terms ?
(a) 2,100
(b) 2,093
(c) 2,097
(d) 2,106
26. At a party each man was requir-
ed to shake the hand of the
other. As a result, there were a
total of 7,875 hand-shakes. The
number of men present at the
party were
(a) 120

- (c) 145
(d) None of the above
27. If the statement— "some men
are honest"—is true which one of
the following is probably true ?
(a) All men are honest
(b) No men are honest
(c) Some men are not honest
(d) None of the above.
28. If the statement—"all men are
honest"—is false, which one of
the following is definitely true ?
(a) Some men are honest
(b) No man is honest
(c) Some men are not honest
(d) None of the above
29. If the statement—"If and only if
Ram gets first class, he shall go
for higher studies abroad"—is
true, which of the following
must be true ?
(a) Ram will never get a first
class; he will, therefore,
never go for higher studies
abroad
(b) Ram has gone for higher
studies abroad; he must
have, therefore, got a first
class
(c) Neither
(a) nor (b)
(d) Both
(a) and (b)
30. Without challenging state-
ments (a) and (b) below, state
whether statement (c) is valid or
not.
(a) If P is Q, R will be S
(b) R is S
(c) Therefore, P is Q

HOW LOGICAL ARE YOU ?

Watch out for unexpected or
"catch" answers as you take this
infuriating quiz

1. In a certain African village
there live 800 women. Three
per cent of them are wearing
one earring. Of the other 97
per cent, half are wearing two
earrings, half are wearing
none. How many earrings all
together are being worn by
the women ?
2. A logician with some time to
kill in a small town decided to
get a haircut. The town had
only two barbers, each with
his own shop. The logician
glanced into one shop and
saw that it was extremely
untidy. The barber needed a
shave, his clothes were un-

kempt, his hair was badly cut.
The other shop was extremely
neat. The barber was freshly
shaved and spotlessly
dressed, his hair neatly
trimmed. The logician re-
turned to the first shop for his
haircut. Why ?

3. Smith gave a hotel clerk \$15
for his cleaning bill. The clerk
discovered he had over-
charged and sent a bellboy
to Smith's room with five \$1
bills. The dishonest bellboy
gave three to Smith, keeping
two for himself. Smith has
now paid \$12. The bellboy
has acquired \$2. This
accounts for \$14.
Where is the missing
dollar ?

Answers

1. Among the 97 per cent of the
women, if half wear 2 earring-
s and half none, this is the
same as if each wore one.
Assuming then that each of
the 800 women is wearing
one earring, there are 800
earrings.
2. Each barber must have cut
the other's hair. The logician
picked the barber who had
given his rival better haircut.
3. Adding the bellboy's \$2 to
the \$12 the Smith paid
produces a meaningless
sum. Smith is out \$12, of
which the clerk has \$10 and
the bellboy \$2. Smith got
back \$3, which accounts for
the full amount of \$15.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TESTS FOR CAT

Section 1

1. (c), i.e., a linked group.
2. (a), i.e., contemporary.
3. (b), i.e., cartoon likeness.
4. (d), i.e., revile.
5. (d), i.e., fiendish. Fiendish means monstrously cruel or wicked.
6. (c), i.e., admiration. Umbrage means sense of slight or injury or offence.
7. (a), i.e., reticent. Vociferous means clamorous, noise; one who speaks loudly. A reticent person is reserved in his speech.
8. (b), i.e., tempest. Zephyr is soft mild gentle wind or breeze.
9. (c), i.e., spirited. Frazzle means enervated, exhausted.
10. (b), i.e., intrepid. Pusillanimous means chicken-hearted, while intrepid means brave.
11. (b), i.e., resurrection.
12. (d), i.e., benefited.
13. (a), i.e., occurred.
14. (d), i.e., vacillate.
15. (c), i.e., liquefaction.
16. (c), i.e., ostracised.
17. (c), i.e., to be partial.
18. (a), i.e., to have a second alternative in case the first fails.
19. (b), i.e., to pick flaws in a gift or favour.
20. (d), i.e., one difficulty overcome does not mean that trouble is over.
21. (d), i.e., chagrin : complacency. The relationship between the capitalised words is that of antonyms. Vicarious means second-hand, substitutional. Other choices give synonyms.
22. (b), i.e., halcyon : peaceful. The relationship is that of synonyms. Though sartorial means of clothes or tailors, choice (b) is more appropriate. Choice (c) and (d) give antonyms.
23. (c), i.e., water : desert. An idiot is deficient in intelligence. In the same way, there is a shortage of water in the desert.
24. (b), i.e., callow : rationalise. A didactic, i.e., a person who talks in a teacher-like manner—tries to moralise. A callow, i.e., an immature person tries to rationalise his failures, shortcomings, and so on.
25. (d), i.e., tactician : battle. A tactician conducts a battle whereas a strategist directs/projects a campaign.
26. (b), i.e., ecstasy : happiness. A really intense form of happiness is ecstasy in the same way as intense admiration results in love.
27. (c), i.e., faggot : sticks. A collection of sticks is called a faggot of sticks, in the same way as a number of trustees compose a board. A collection of tanks alone does not make an army. Choice (b) is obviously wrong. Caravan is a house on wheels. A company travelling together for safety in northern Africa was also called a caravan. Choice (d) is, therefore, not correct.
28. (a) cow : byre. A convict is kept in a prison, while a cow is kept in a byre. Byre means cow-house. Choices (b) and (c) are obviously wrong. Choice

(d) is also wrong. Do not confuse coventry with convent. Had the word 'convent' been used in place of coventry, choice (d) would also have been correct.

29. (c), i.e., thrushes : whistle. Warble means to sing in sweet gentle continuous trilling manner. The word thrush has three different connotations. One—kind of song-bird, the meaning associated in this question. Second—a throat disease in children. Third—a foot disease in horses. The song-bird whistles in the same way as nightingales warble. Monkeys do not bleat but chatter or gibber. Vultures do not howl but scream. Sparrows chirp or twitter.
30. (d), i.e., goose : gall. As silly as a goose and as bitter as gall. Gall means bile. It is in this sense that it has been used in this question. It also means asperity, assurance, impudence. Painful swelling or blister is also called gall. Another connotation of gall is excrescence on trees caused by insects.
31. (c), i.e., extraneous.
32. (b), i.e., altogether.
33. (d), i.e., confusion, to.
34. (c), i.e., with, of.
35. (d), i.e., inconceivable, practical.

Section 2

36. (a), i.e., 10, and these are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29.
37. (c), i.e., Rs 1,530. Ram spends $\frac{5}{7}$ of the amount, since he saves $\frac{2}{7}$ of it. This works out to be $2,142 \times \frac{5}{7} = \text{Rs } 1,530$.
38. (b), i.e., 0.86234. Remembering BODMAS rule, we have $1.29234 - \frac{0.86}{2}$, which equals 0.86234.
39. (b), i.e., 0.603. The first three terms in the question follow the pattern $a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a + b)$, if $0.3 = a$ and $0.5 = b$. In other words, these terms will equal $(a + b)^3$, i.e., $(0.3 + 0.5)^3$, which equals, 0.512. Adding the next two terms, we get $0.512 + 0.027 + 0.064$ which equals 0.603.
40. (a), i.e., 2.287420. Remembering BODMAS rule, we have the first two terms equalling 0.28742. Since $6.134 + 3.067$ equals 2, the final result will be 2.28742, which is not different from 2.287420.
41. (b), i.e., 2. Again BODMAS to be followed. We get $3 + 1 - 2$, which equals 2.
42. (c), i.e., 2.02. The expression follows the pattern— $(a^3 + b^3) \div (a^2 - ab + b^2)$. If you remember your formulae, this shall be equal to $a + b$, i.e., $(1.7 + 0.32)$, which equals 2.02.
43. (a), i.e., 17.5320. The expression really follows the pattern $(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2$ —don't be worried about additional zeros. In other words, this should be equal to $4ab$, i.e., $4 \times 2.992 \times 1.5 = 6 \times 2.922 = 17.532$, which is the same as 17.5320.

44. (d), i.e., 7/120. Solving the two equations, we get $x=40$ and $y=30$. $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$ is nothing other than $\frac{x+y}{xy} = \frac{70}{40 \times 30} = \frac{7}{120}$. Alternatively, you could also say $\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{70}{40 \times 30} = \frac{7}{120}$.
45. (c), i.e., ± 5 . $(a-b)^2 = (a+b)^2 - 4ab = 169 - 144 = 25$. Therefore, $a-b$ equals ± 5 .
46. (d), i.e., 4. The expression equals $(3^x)^x = 3^{2/3^x}$ or $3^{3^x} = 3^{2-x}$. Therefore, $3x = 2 - x$ or $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{x^2}$ will, therefore, be 4

47. (c), i.e., 576. Multiplying the first equation by 2, we get $8x + 12y + 16z = 152$. Subtracting the third equation from this, we get $22z = 110$ or $z = 5$. Substitute 5 for z in the first and the second equation, we get $4x + 6y = 36$ and $6x - 4y = 2$. Multiply the first result by 3 and the second by 2 and we get $12x + 18y = 108$ and $12x - 8y = 4$. In other words $26y = 104$ or $y = 4$. Substituting the values of y and z in any one of the equations, we get x equal to 3. Therefore, $x^2y^3 = 9 \times 64 = 576$. After substituting 5 for z in equations 1 and 2, you shall NOT be able to work out the value of x and y .

48. (b), i.e., 1. A quick look will give you the answer. The expression really equals $\frac{x^3 + ab}{ab + b^2} \times \frac{xb^2 + bc}{x^2 + ac}$ which is equal to $\frac{x^3 + a^2}{x^3 + a^2} \times \frac{xb^2 + bc}{xb^2 + bc} = x^0 = 1$.

49. (c), i.e., 22. $a - 3 = \frac{10}{a}$ means $a^2 - 3a - 10 = 0$ or $(a - 5)(a + 2) = 0$. $a = 5$ or $a = -2$. Since a is > 0 , the second result is to be discarded to work out $5a - 3$, which equals 22.

50. (a), i.e., 0.75. $(4x + 10)^{1/2} = 5$ means $4x + 10 = 25$ and $x = \frac{15}{4}$. $5y + 3 = (64)^{1/3}$ means $5y + 3 = 4$

and $y = \frac{1}{5}$. Therefore, $xy = \frac{15}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$

51. (b), i.e., minus $1/4$. The second equation has no relevance since the value of m has to be expressed in terms of z . The first equation is the same $a - 4pq - 16xy = 4m$ or $m = \frac{4pq - 16xy}{4}$. Since $16xy - 4pq = z$, $4pq - 16xy$ should equal

minus z . Therefore, m should equal $\frac{\text{minus } z}{4}$ or $\frac{\text{minus } 1}{4}$.

52. (b), i.e., 37. $x \sqrt{0.16} = 4$ means $0.4x = 4$ or $x = 10$. Therefore, $4x - 3$ will equal 37.
53. (c), i.e., $(2x + 3)^2$. A quick look shall give you the answer. The expression is equal to $(2x + 3)^2$.

54. (d), i.e., 28. $f(3) = 4(3)^2 - 3(3) + 1$, which is equal to 28.

55. (c), i.e., $\frac{xy}{x+y}$. $4^x \times 5^y = 20^z$ means $4 = 20 \frac{z}{x}$, and $5^y = 20^z$ means that $5 = 20 \frac{z}{y}$. Multiplying the two equations we get $20^1 = 20 \frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y}$ or

$\frac{z}{x} + \frac{z}{y}$ must equal 1 or $zx + zy = xy$ or z will equal

$$\frac{xy}{x+y}$$

56. (b), i.e., 10^{n+m} . $0.15 = \frac{3}{20}$ or $\frac{3}{10 \times 2}$. Since

$3 = 10^m$ and $2 = 10^n$, $\frac{3}{10 \times 2}$ will equal $\frac{10^m}{10 \times 10^n}$

or $\frac{10^m}{10^{m+1}}$ which is equal to 10^{n-m-1}

57. (a), i.e., $\log \frac{y}{x} / \log z$. $x = \frac{y}{z^a}$ means $z^a = \frac{y}{x}$. Taking log of both sides, we get $\log z^a = \log \frac{y}{x}$ or $a \log z = \log \frac{y}{x}$; a will, therefore, equal $\log \frac{y}{x} / \log z$.

58. (c), i.e., $a \log_z y$. $\log_y x = a$ means $x = y^a$. Taking log of both sides with base z , we get $\log_z x = \log_z y^a$ which is equal to $a \log_z y$.

59. (b), i.e., 125. $(\log_k x)(\log_k x) = 3$ means $\frac{\log x}{\log k} \times \frac{\log x}{\log k} = 3$ or $\log x / \log 5 = 3$, i.e., $\log_5 x = 3$. x must, therefore, equal $5^3 = 125$.

60. (c), i.e., $2a = b$. $a \log_2 x = b \log_4 x$ means $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\log_4 x}{\log_2 x} = \frac{\log x}{\log 4} \times \frac{\log 2}{\log x}$ or $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\log 2}{\log 2^2} = \frac{\log 2}{2 \log 2} = \frac{1}{2}$. Therefore, $2a = b$.

61. (d), i.e., 5. $\frac{15}{2} + \frac{15}{4} + \frac{15}{7}$ of $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{19}{4}$. Keeping the rule of BODMAS in mind, we get $\frac{15}{2} + \frac{15}{4} + \frac{5}{3} - \frac{19}{4}$, which is equal to $\frac{15}{2} + \frac{15}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} - \frac{19}{4} = \frac{15}{2} + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{19}{4} = \frac{20}{4} = 5$

62. (c), i.e., 0.14. $0.08 \frac{1}{3} \%$ is equal to $\frac{0.25}{3} \% = \frac{25}{300} \%$. Therefore, $\frac{1}{12} \%$ of 168 will equal $\frac{1}{12} \times 100 \times 168$ or 0.14.

63. (c), i.e., $4.912 \times 2.76 = 13.557120$. A quick look will tell you that choices (b) and (d) are incorrect. To verify choice (a), you do not have to

go through the operation of multiplication. Zero at the end after a decimal point does not carry any weight. Since 2 when multiplied by 4 gives 8, choice (a) is also wrong. Choice (c) must, therefore, be correct.

64. (b), i.e., 34. 'Arithmetic mean' implies that 14, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and 44 must be in arithmetical progression and that the common difference between any two consecutive terms must be identical. The difference between the first and last terms is 30. And since this difference has to be equally distributed amongst six intervals, the difference between any two consecutive terms will be $30/6 = 5$. A4 will, therefore, equal 14 plus 4 times the common difference, i.e., $14 + 4 \times 5 = 34$.

65. (b), i.e., 63. Weighted mean =

$$\frac{60 \times 1 + 64 \times 2 + 62 \times 3 + 65 \times 2}{1 + 2 + 3 + 2} \quad \text{which equals } \frac{504}{8} \text{ or } 63. \text{ The numerator consists of}$$

marks in each subject multiplied by the weightage given to it. Further, the total marks so obtained have been divided NOT by the number of subjects but by the sum total of weights allotted to get the weighted mean.

66. (d), i.e., 12. $\sqrt{9 \times 16} = 12$. The geometric mean between any two numbers is found by taking the square root of their product.
67. (a), i.e., 9. Arranging the numbers in the ascending or descending order, we get 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15. Since the number of items is odd, we take the middle item from amongst these. Had the number of items been even, we would have taken the average of the two middle items after arranging them in ascending/descending order.
68. (b), i.e., 1. Subtracting $4x + 5$ from each side, we get $\text{minus } 2 < \text{minus } 2x$. Dividing each side by 2, we get $\text{minus } 1 < \text{minus } x$ or we can say $1 > x$, which is the same as saying $x < 1$. Therefore, any value of x less than 1 will satisfy the inequality. Since choices (a), (c), and (d) are less than 1, choice (b) must be the answer. A very speedy way of doing this question will be to substitute the values given in each of the choices. Only choice (b) does not satisfy the inequality and hence this should be the answer.
69. (b), i.e., $m + q < n + r$. Since we do not know the exact value of m , n , q , and r , we cannot be certain about choices (a), (c), and (d). Choice (b) will always be correct irrespective of the values that you give them.
70. (c), i.e., 48. $\sqrt{30 + 2 \times \sqrt{20 - 18}}$ is the same as $\sqrt{32 \times 2} = 8$; $\sqrt{68 - 4} = 8$, and $3 \sqrt{125} = 5 \times 8 = 40$ of 5 will, therefore, equal 48.

Section 3

Passage 1

71. (d), i.e., no one can predict the future with exactness.
72. (b), i.e., individuals play a very important part course of events.
73. (b), i.e., optimistic. The Chinese view is that it is spiral. History, according to the spiral view, moves on to a higher purpose even when it does so with dips and loops, blind alleys and set-backs. Refer

lines 12, 13 and 14 of the passage.

74. (d), i.e., none of the above. According to the author, there is nothing inevitable and that there are both continuity and innovations in history. The author is of the opinion that individuals play a very important part in the making of history. Choices (a), (b) and (c), therefore, do not reflect the author's views.
75. (b), i.e., all things in history including the will of human beings are determined by some causes.

Passage 2

76. (d), i.e., the White South African regime is keen on ensuring movements in South Africa.
77. (c), i.e., after the Portuguese withdrew, UNITA led by Jonas Savimbi... power in Angola.
78. (b), i.e., certain areas of Angola are under the control of UNITA. UNITA with the help of the South African regime has managed to establish a toe-hold in the south-eastern areas of Angola. Refer paragraph 3 of the passage.
79. (c), i.e., "Jonas Savimbi is quite satisfied with the present government in Angola" is an incorrect statement. (Note: the examiner wants you to state which of the given alternatives is incorrect.)
80. (a), i.e., Pretoria hopes to defeat... if it succeeds in implementing her present policy.
81. (b), i.e., 4 2 1 5 7 6 8 3 9—Such a sloth in a young person is deplorable.
82. (c), i.e., 3 1 5 4 2 6 7—Your candid criticism has offended the author.
83. (a), i.e., 6 1, 3, 2, 5, 4—Everyone took his probity for granted.
84. (c), i.e., 3 1 4 2 6 5 8 7—The derelict craft was a menace to navigation.
85. (a), i.e., 4 1 5 2 6 3 8 7—Coal is much more calorific than green wood.

Section 4

(Data Sufficiency Problems)

86. 'E', i.e., the data contained in both statements together are insufficient to answer the question. From statements (1) and (2), we can find out the volume of water contained in the conical vessel, but it is NOT possible to find out the height upto which the water will rise in the jar since we do not know the radius of the jar's base.
87. 'B', i.e., statement (2) alone is sufficient to answer the question. The first statement alone is not sufficient to answer the question, since it only tells us that b is equal to $2a$. If $b - a = z$, then $a - b$ will equal minus 2.
88. 'C', i.e., both statements are needed to answer the question asked, but neither statement alone is sufficient. Assume the distance to be 120 km between the house and the office. Time taken at the average speed of 30 kmph = 4 hrs. Time taken at the average speed of 40 kmph = 3 hrs. In other words, the difference in the time taken = 1 hr = 60 mins. Therefore, distance from house to the office, when the difference is 20 mins, as implied by statements (1) and (2), together, will equal $\frac{120}{60} \times 20 = 40$ km.
89. 'E', i.e., data are insufficient. $x + y$ can equal 15.

greater than $10 + 5$, i.e., $x + y$. If the values of x and y are 14 and 1 respectively, we find xy , i.e., (14×1) is less than $x + y$. Therefore, it is not possible to answer the question based on the data contained in statements (1) and (2).

90. 'B', i.e., statement (2) alone is sufficient to answer the question, but statement (1) alone is not sufficient. The first statement does not give any definite information whether the triangle in question is right angled or not. It may and may not be. Statement (2) gives a clear and definite answer that it is a right triangle since the sum of two angles can never be equal to the third angle unless it is a right triangle.

91. 'C', i.e., both statements (1) and (2) are required to answer the question and neither statement alone is sufficient. Self-explanatory.

92. 'B', i.e., statement (2) is sufficient to answer the question, but statement (1) alone is not. The first statement can be visualised from the diagram. Statement (2) tells us that NC is equal to 6.5 cm. If $AB = 5$, then BC will equal $\sqrt{13^2 - 5^2}$, which is equal to 12, since ABC is a right triangle. Triangles ABC and PNC are similar, since angle $N =$ angle $B =$ right angle. Angle C is common. Angle CPN must equal angle CAB , being the third angle in respect of the triangles. PN must, there-

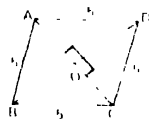
fore, equal $\frac{6.5 \times 5}{12}$. Now, if we subtract the area

of triangle CPN from the area of triangle ABC , we will get the area of the quadrilateral $ABPN$.

93. 'C', i.e., both statements together are needed to answer the question, but neither statement alone is sufficient. A rhombus is a parallelogram. Also, its diagonals bisect each other at right angles. Look at the diagram below. If AC and BD intersect at O , OD , will equal $\frac{\sqrt{80}}{2}$. Using the Pythagoras theorem, we can find out OC , which

will equal $\sqrt{(5)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{80}^2}{2}} = \sqrt{25 - 20} =$

$\sqrt{5}$. Since AC is twice OC , AC will equal $2\sqrt{5}$.



94. 'D', i.e., each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question. If the diagonal of the square is equal to 10 cm, each of its sides will equal $5\sqrt{2}$. The second statement gives us the side of the square. The rest is self-explanatory.
95. 'B', i.e., statement (2) alone is sufficient to answer to question, but statement (1) alone is not. Statement (1) does not help at all to find the sum of angles B and D . It is a well-known theorem that the opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral are supplementary, i.e., the angles of quadrilateral, each vertex of which lies on the circumference of the same circle.
96. 'D', i.e., either statement alone is sufficient to answer the question. Since the length, the breadth, and the height of a cube have identical

dimensions, knowing the diagonal of the face of the cube will give us the measure of each of its edges. In the same way, if we know the surface area of the face of the cube, we can find out the measure of each of its edges. Either of these statements tells us that the edge of the cube in question is 4 cm. Its volume will, therefore, equal 64 cm³.

97. 'C', i.e., both statements together are needed to answer to question, but neither statement alone is sufficient. Statement (2) tells us the amount of time Y will take to complete the piece of work in question, i.e., 2 hrs 15 mins. Since X takes 3 hrs to finish the work and Y takes 2 hrs 15 mins, they

together will finish the work in $\frac{9}{7}$, i.e., $1\frac{2}{7}$ hrs.

TEST OF REASONING

- (b), i.e., 1,308. The series pattern, is $2^0 + 4 = 5$, $3^1 + 6 = 9$, $4^2 + 8 = 24$, $5^3 + 10 = 135$. The next term should, therefore, be $6^4 + 12$, which is equal to 1,308.
- (d), i.e., None of the above. 12 m represents three-sevenths of the pole, since four-sevenths is above the ground. The total length of the pole will, therefore, equal $\frac{12 \times 7}{3}$, i.e., 28 m.
- (d), i.e., 78. In each row, the number in the second (middle) column has been obtained as follows: (row number plus 1) (sum of the numbers in the first and the second column). In the fifth row, the number in the middle column should, therefore, be $(5 + 1)(7 + 6) = 78$.
- (b), i.e., approximately 64%. Total number of cases registered in 1971 were 605, while the number of fire accident cases were 39. When expressed in percentage, we get $\frac{39}{605} \times 100 = 6.4\%$ approximately.
- (d), i.e., approximately 265%. Deaths due to house collapse in 1971 were 611, while those due to train accidents in 1972 were 230. Therefore, the former were $\frac{611}{230} \times 100 = 265\%$ approximately.
- (c), i.e., 73% approximately. Number of murder cases registered in 1971 were 110 while those registered in 1972 were 150. Therefore, murder cases registered in 1971 were $\frac{110}{150} \times 100 =$ approximately 73% of those registered in 1972.
- (d), i.e., the largest percentage decrease in deaths from 1971 to 1972 was in the category of rioting. (Note that percentage decrease is different from number decrease.)
- (d), i.e., 4. These are in the categories of automobile accidents, train accidents, fire accidents and rioting. If you rank them in their respective year, the answer is self-explanatory.
- (b), i.e., 28. Total number of cases of train accidents registered during 1971 and 1972 work out to be 24, while deaths in this category during the two years were 665. Therefore, the average number of deaths per case of train accident registered for the two years combined would be $\frac{665}{24} = 27.7$, which is approximately 28.
- (b), i.e., 76. The square root of the number left of the

bracket added to the square of the number right of the bracket gives us the number inside the bracket.
 11. (b), i.e., 8.20 a.m. 10 mins to 8.45 a.m. is the same as 8.35 a.m. The other gentleman must have arrived at 9.05 a.m. Since he was 45 mins late, the scheduled time for the conference must have been 8.20 a.m.

12. (b), i.e., 1 3 7 5 8 2 6 4; it stands for A L T R U I S M
 13. (c), i.e., 6 3 4 2 5 1; it stands for U M P I R E. The letters could also make I M P U R E. Since it has not been given as one of the choices, U M P I R E must have been the word in the question-setter's mind.
 14. (d), i.e., 5 6 4 3 2 1; it stands for S T O L I D.
 15. (b), i.e., 3 1 4 4 2 5; it stands for M A N N E R.
 16. (c), i.e., 6 7 5 2 1 8 8 3 5 4; it stands for P R O F E S S O R.

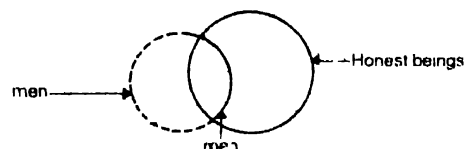
Hint: For answering questions 17-22 speedily, you must write down the letters of the alphabet and number them as shown below.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M |
| 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| 14 | | 15 | | 16 | | 17 | | 18 | | 19 | | |
| N | | O | | P | | Q | | R | | S | | |
| 13 | | 12 | | 11 | | 10 | | 9 | | 8 | | |
| 20 | | 21 | | 22 | | 23 | | 24 | | 25 | | 26 |
| T | | U | | V | | W | | X | | Y | | Z |
| 7 | | 6 | | 5 | | 4 | | 3 | | 2 | | 1 |

17. (a), i.e., I T O F F Q. To code the word (in clear), its letters in the odd places are moved one step forward, while those in the even places are moved one step back.
 18. (d), i.e., K L D V I G, the seventh letter of the alphabet in the forward direction, has been coded at T, which is the seventh letter of the alphabet when numbered in the reverse order. Likewise O, the fifteenth letter in the forward direction, has been coded as L, which is the fifteenth letter of the alphabet when numbered in the reverse order. The same pattern is followed to conceal the letters of the word (in clear) to obtain its code.
 19. (c), i.e., Q T S C I. The letters of the word (in clear) occupying odd positions jump two places back, while those occupying even positions do not change at all.
 20. (b), i.e., F O R C E. The letters of the word (in clear) are moved two places, three places, four places, and so forth, the moves increasing by one place as we proceed from left to right to obtain its code. Since we are required to decode, we must go backward two places, three places, four places, and so forth to obtain the word in clear.
 21. (b), i.e., B. The first E is 12 places behind the second E in the word E X C O M M U N I C A T E. B is 12 places behind N in the alphabet.
 22. (a), i.e., R. The first O is five places behind S in the word L A B O R I O U S. R is five places ahead of M in the alphabet.
 23. (d), i.e., 724. The pattern of the series is:
 $1^3 - 1, 3^3 + 3, 5^3 - 5, 7^2 + 7, 9^3 - 9, 11^2 + 11$
 $9^3 - 9$ should be equal to 720. 724 is, therefore, the wrong term in the series.
 24. (c), i.e., 208. The series follows the pattern:
 $1^3 - 2, 2^3 - 4, 3^3 - 6, 4^3 - 8, 5^3 - 10, 6^3 - 12, 7^3 - 14$. Since $6^3 - 12$ equals 204, 208 is the

wrong term.

25. (c), i.e., 2,097. Each number in the series (in arithmetical progression), when divided by the common difference (between the consecutive terms) always results in the same remainder. Since the numbers in the series in this question are in arithmetical progression, any number in the series when divided by 7, the common difference, must give us an identical remainder, i.e., 4. Only choice (c) fulfils this requirement.
 26. (d), i.e., None of the above. Assume the number of men to be n . The first man will shake hands with $(n-1)$ men. The second man, when his turn comes, would be required to shake hands with $(n-2)$ men, since he has already shook hands with the first man. The third man, likewise, will now need to shake the hands of $(n-3)$ men, since he has already shook hands with the first and the second man. When the turn of the n th man comes, he would find that he has already shook hands with everyone else. The total number of handshakes shall, therefore, equal $(n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + (n-4) + \dots + 1$, where '1' represents the shaking of hand by the $(n-1)$ th man with the n th man. The sum of this series, which is in A.P., will equal $\frac{n-1}{2}(1+n-1) = 7,875$, i.e. $n(n-1) = 15,750$. Substituting 120, 125 and 145, we find that none of these satisfies the equation. The number of men, in fact, were 126. Substituting 126 for n , you will find that the equation is satisfied.
 27. (a), i.e., "all men are honest". In logical reasoning some means 'perhaps all'. The diagram below illustrates the point.



- The dotted part of the circle means that we are unaware of the honesty of these men. It also means that the assessor has been able to assess only a few men in regard to their honesty and the few that he assessed were found to be honest. Had he found some men 'not honest' even among these few, he would have said, "some men are honest and some are not". That's why, in logical reasoning, some means 'perhaps all'.
 28. (c), i.e., some men are not honest. The statement "all men are honest" can be false either because some men are not honest or because no man is honest. Whether "no man is honest" is true or not, "some men are not honest" has got to be true if the statement in question is false.
 29. (d), i.e., Both choices (a) and (b) are correct. Mark that the phrase "if and only if" is different from 'if' as is illustrated in the next question.
 30. Not valid. If A, then B means only two things, i.e., all cases of A are cases of B and that all cases of 'NOT B' are cases of 'NOT A'. This must be clearly understood since it is very important. It does NOT mean that all cases of B are cases of A, unless 'if' is replaced by "if and only if". It also does NOT mean that all cases of 'NOT A' are cases of 'NOT B' unless 'if' is replaced by "if and only if".

Write a résumé that gets the job

Your résumé has been called the paper you. Its primary purpose is to get you job interviews—a foot in the door. To do that, it must attract the attention of prospective employers and interest them in what you have to offer as a potential employee.

A résumé is a shorthand sketch, not a full-fledged autobiography. If it works, you'll have an opportunity later, in a personal interview, to go into detail about your background.

Here are some basic elements every résumé should contain. Present them in a clean, simple, uncluttered outline form, usually in the following order:

Identification. Right up at the top, put your name, address and phone numbers (where you can be reached at school, at home, at work).

Your objective or job goal. Handle this carefully. If you are too specific, you could rule yourself out for related jobs you'd actually want to consider. If you are too lofty—announcing your goal is to be in charge of a research lab, for instance—an employer will dismiss you as unrealistic. On the other hand, if you are vague about what you want to do, an employer might not bother to figure out where he could use you. One job counselor suggests that instead of a specific job title you include a one- or two-line summary of your abilities.

Work history. This merits the most space and emphasis even though you are a new graduate and your experience may be limited to part time and summer jobs. Include this information about each job you've held: name and location of the firm (for a small or unknown company, identify its line of business, for a major corporation indicate the department you worked in), dates of your employment, your title and responsibilities, and, above all, your specific accomplishments, presented so they are immediately apparent to a reader who will probably be skimming dozens of similar documents.

You can list your jobs in chronological order, starting with your current or most recent and working backward. This format works best for most people. Or you can outline your experience by the kinds of work you've done, giving top billing to your most important functions, regardless of when you held each job. This format works well for occupations in which you performed several functions or in which there were frequent changes of assignment.

Education and training. List your high school and college, degree and major. Note areas of emphasis in your major, and include your grade-point average if

tions, military service; hobbies or outside interests. You can also note your birthdate, birthplace and marital status, although these days many people choose not to.

References. At the end of your résumé, state that references will be provided upon request, and be prepared to offer names, addresses and phone numbers of several if requested. Do not actually list the references on the résumé.

The tone of your résumé is often as important as the information it contains. Here are five things to keep in mind about tone:

1. *Be positive.* This means showing confidence in your abilities and your experience.

2. *Be brief.* One-page résumés are best; two-pagers are okay. Don't write a longer one unless there are extraordinary reasons for such length.

3. *Stick to the facts.* Forget flattering adjectives and personal opinions. What counts is what you have done ("As a sales clerk at Kilgore's Department Store, I devised an inventory system that increased productivity in my section by 10%"), not some vague, all-purpose notion of what you think about it ("I feel I contributed greatly to the overall success of the company"). Don't lie. If you

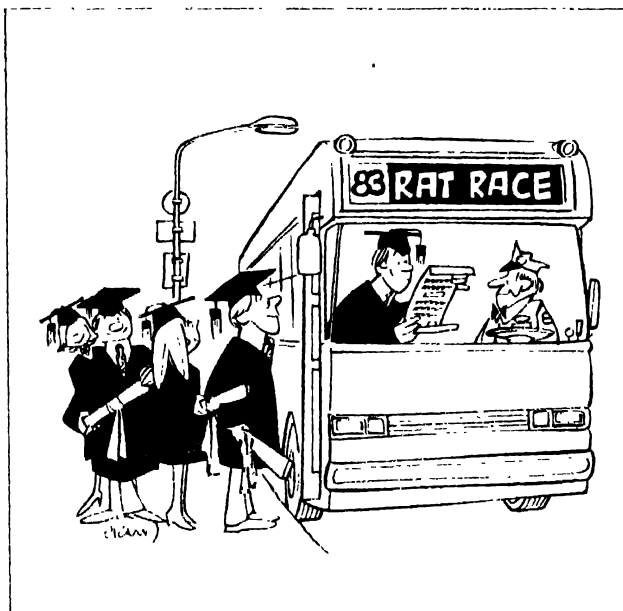
can't back it up, don't say it.

4. *Keep your language clear.* Stick to plain, straightforward English, with active verbs and short and simple words. You needn't use complete sentences, but your phrases should read smoothly.

Avoid using stilted language, abbreviations and obscure terms.

5. *Keep your eye on your goal.* You do this by emphasizing the education and experience that best establish your qualifications for the work you seek. Tailor your résumé as closely as you can to specific job fields or employers, even if it means writing several versions. Write separate ones to emphasize your suitability for the job in question.

From 1983 Job Survey



it is especially high. Also note postgraduate study and degrees and any special training courses or seminars you have completed or are currently enrolled in. Cite any special job-related skills, such as fluency in a foreign language or certification in some specialized area.

As a new graduate with little work experience, consider putting educational background before work experience in your résumé and fleshing out the educational section with more details to show how your studies and extracurricular activities relate to the kind of job you want.

Personal data. In this section, include such things as honors and awards; academic, professional and social affilia-

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

September 12 15 killed, 35 injured as Pakistan soldiers fire on anti-government agitators in Sind

INSAT-1B put in stabilised mode

Renewed fighting breaks out in Lebanon despite ceasefire efforts, three warships carrying 2,000 marines arrive in Lebanon

13 Soviet Union vetoes UN Security Council motion "deeply deploring" downing of South Korean airliner

Indian special envoy G Parthasarthy puts off second visit to Sri Lanka at President Junius R Jayewardene's instance

15 hurt in firing on Sind demonstrators blocking highway

INSAT-1B's C-band antenna deployed

14 Space scientists successfully deploy INSAT-1B's solar sail, satellite ready to be lodged in space home

Gunmen fire at train and protestors attack government buildings in Sind, as anti-Zia strike enters second month

US President Ronald Reagan authorises air cover for marines in Lebanon

15 INSAT-1B beams first TV picture to earth

Punjab ministerial crisis ends with PWD Minister Beant Singh withdrawing resignation

16 Lebanese jets blast Druze and Palestinian factions in Lebanese hills as mortar fire hits US marine compound in Beirut

Violence rocks Kashmir towns, 60 Congress (I) workers arrested following clashes with police

17 Pakistan frees 1,000 political detainees on eve of Idulziba as protest demonstration continue in Sind, Dadu and Sehwan towns, observe complete strike

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko cancels trip to New York to lead Soviet delegation to UN General Assembly, move follows "failure of American authorities to assure security"

18 INSAT-1B reaches geo stationary orbit

Twelfth Congress of World Energy Conference (WEC) opens in New Delhi with PM Indira Gandhi's suggestion of five-point plan for harnessing energy resources

Afghan fighter planes bomb Pakistan's Khurram Valley, Pak informs UN of incident

19 INSAT-1B to be fully operational by October 15; access to user agencies by first week of October

Soviet Union accuses US of using UN for anti-Soviet campaign

Sri Lanka lifts press censorship, extends emergency for another month

20 PM arrives in Nicosia on first leg of fortnight-long foreign tour

US Navy jets fly reconnaissance sorties over embattled Lebanon; naval bombardment stops Druze militiamen from capturing strategic Beirut town

21 PM addresses Cyprus Parliament; expresses India's desire for strong, stable neighbours

Carrying of firearms banned in Pakistan's west Punjab province

Punjab police put on alert following attempt on life of senior police official in

Ludhiana; two die in shoot-out

Pakistan President Gen Zia-ul-Haq calls out troops to quell violence in Sind, 179 people arrested in Dadu

Efforts to achieve ceasefire in Lebanon's 18 day-old civil war get bogged down, Druze and Palestinian militiamen launch offensive to break Lebanese hold on key mountain town of Souk-El-Gharbi

22 PM arrives in Greece

French jets bomb anti-government rebel positions in Lebanon's central mountain town following shelling of UN peacekeeping town

Philippines' President Ferdinand Marcos threatens to reimpose martial law in wake of anti-government clashes in Manila

Soviet Union threatens to target US missile sites on US if NATO goes ahead with plan to deploy new missiles in Western Europe

23 India will not produce nuclear weapons even if Pakistan does so, PM says

Supreme Court upholds verdict by trial court condemning protesters by hanging death verdict stay order quashed, 20 condemned petitioners

Arrest of two women protesters in violent clashes between protesters and government demonstration banned

24 275 prisoners, including 44 juveniles, escape from jail in Tamil Nadu, involvement of 100 alleged

Troops placed on standby for local body elections to be held in four people's choice panchayat in protest demonstration

25 PM leaves Paris, his visit to France ends with French President Francois Mitterrand

Zia charges PM with interference in Pakistan's internal affairs

Ceasefire ends to three weeks of war in Lebanon's mountain town

US Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger in Beijing, calls for revival of US-Sino strategic dialogue

INSAT-1B snaps first meteorological image of earth on 26th day of space odyssey

Local council elections in worst hit Sind areas delayed by three days

26 Reagan addresses UN General Assembly, lashes out at NAM

PM meets Reagan for talks, emphasises need for removing world tension

Key finance ministers reach compromise to continue credit to debt-ridden Third World nations, during meet at Washington, IMF lowers ceilings on borrowings

Lebanese government quits following ceasefire; asked to stay on by President Amin Gemayel

27 Summit of 19 world leaders opens at UN under PM's chairmanship

Four more die in clashes in Sind as martial law government prepares to hold local elections

Palestinian guerrillas exchange artillery fire with Syrian forces after fierce fighting between rival Palestinian groups results in 17 deaths

28 PM addresses UN General Assembly; calls for a freeze on all nuclear weapons; answers Reagan's charge against NAM

Mitterrand supports PM's call for reforms in international economic systems

Reagan's statement to quell Pak war on occupation of POK, says Pak will not withdraw

200000 people march in New Delhi

29 US expels 1000 Lebanese from Lebanon during demonstration in Beirut

PM denounces US intervention in India by threatening to cut off aid, says US should not interfere in internal affairs

100000 people march in New Delhi

30 US expels 1000 Lebanese from Lebanon during demonstration in Beirut

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100000 people march in New Delhi

A.P.

NEWS CAPSULE

ACCOLADES

1980—A United Nations Human Rights Commission award.

EMERSON—and Martin Luther King Jr. Reconciliation Award.

ICAO—International Civil Aviation Organization.

IPDC—International Programme for the Development of Communications.

PFXSEM—Preparing Ex-Servicemen For Employment.

SCOPE—South Standing Conference of Public Enterprises.

AWARDED

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1983, to Lech Walesa, founder of the outlawed Solidarity Labour Federation of Poland. Nobel Prize for Literature to British novelist William Golding, best known for his novel *Lord Of The Flies*, and for Medicine to American genetic researcher Barbara McClintock.

The Feroze Gandhi Award, 1983, to noted Hindi writer Mani Madhukar, a Sahitya Academy Award winner, by the Indian Conference for Human Rights. The award carries a cash prize of Rs 21,000 and a 'Prashasti Patta'.

Venice Film Festival Awards: The Golden Lion Award for the Best Film to French born film maker Jean Luc Godard's *Private Passion*, the jury special prize for camera work to Raoul Coutard and for sound track to Francois Musy for the same film, the jury special prize for a film to French production *Biquet* by Georges Rouquier, the Best Actor prize to the entire cast of Robert Altman's film *Streamers*, and the Best Actress award to Darling Legitim for her role in Martinique's *Rue Des Cases Negres*, which also won the Silver Lion Award for the second best film.

The International Lotus Prize for Literature to Bombay based Urdu poet Kaifi Azmi by the Tashkent Conference of Asian and African Writers, other winners were Uzbek writer and playwright Sar Ar Azimov, poet Jose Craveirina of Mozambique, playwright Mustafa al-Farsi of Tunisia, and poet Nguyen Dinh Thi of Vietnam.

ELECTED

T.R. Satish Chandran, Secretary in the Ministry of Energy, as the President of the World Energy Conference for the next three years, succeeding Dr P. Von Siemens of the FRG.

M.M. Kohli, Secretary in the Ministry of Civil Aviation, is the first Vice-President of the 24th session of the assembly of ICAO, marking the first time in the ICAO's 39-year history that India has been elected to the second highest post.

Neil Kinnock, education spokesman of the British Labour Party and a left-winger, as the Labour Party leader, defeating the nearest

rival Roy Hattersley by capturing more than 70 per cent of the votes. Hattersley got 20 per cent.

RESIGNED

Mir Qasim former Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister from the Congress (I) following differences with the party's central leadership on many issues including the Centre's attitude to non-Congress (I) governments, and its handling of the Punjab and Assam problems.

Nicos Rolandis, Cypriot Foreign Minister, from President Spyros Kyprianou's Cabinet following differences of opinion on the personal initiative of the UN Secretary General for a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

SCIENCE

New finds on cancer: Three medical research teams in Britain and the US have found that human cancers may be the results of at least a two-stage process and weeks and even years may elapse between the first and second stages. The three research teams reported in *Nature* that they had similar results despite using different strains of cells and different oncogenes. In the first stage called 'immortalisation', the cells overcome the body's control and develop an ability to grow. In the second, 'conversion', stage, these cells multiply rapidly, changes occur on their surface and they become cancerous.

Man-made chromosomes: Andrew Murray, a member of the committee on cell and developmental biology at the Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Howard University, has claimed the creation of the first man-made chromosomes. Chromosomes are the genetic material that pass parents' traits to offspring and can be used to detect birth defects. Murray says the work he had done with Dr Jack W. Szostak had succeeded in creating a chromosome in yeast. While doubting whether it could be done with human chromosomes, the two researchers said the basic research could lead to other findings about cell division and how birth defects arise.

Trees to transmit TV signals: Scientists at the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) have successfully conducted feasibility studies to receive television signals through live, green trees. The trees used were banana, papaya, coconut, eucalyptus, mango, neem and date palm. Both coloured and black-and-white signals were received by portable as well as commercial television sets with the coloured signals coming in clearer. This was possible through the development of a 'simple' novel technique to couple RF energy from the trees.

Cure for genital herpes: A small flower growing in the Philippines may be the answer to the so-far incurable sexually-transmitted disease genital herpes, according to Filipino researcher Dr Hernan Gutierrez. The plant

Plumeria acuminata, had long been used in rural areas to treat venereal disease and to induce abortions. The plant also grows in India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia where it is often planted around temples and shrines.

Skull pattern can reveal identity: The Director of the Tamil Nadu Forensic Scientific Laboratory, P. Chandra Sekharan, has developed a technique to identify a dead person by examining the skull. The technique is based on the discovery that a person has a unique suture pattern formed by joining of different bones in the skull vault. Sutures (lines of junctures and spikes projections on the cranium) develop from the second to the seventh year of a person's life. The diverse suture patterns help differentiate one skull from the other. This method if used to track down criminals would be 100 per cent fool-proof, because a criminal cannot tamper with his skull as he does with fingerprints. An X-ray comparison between the sutures of a dead body to the already existing X-rays of living persons could reveal the identity of the dead person.

DEFENCE

India's multipurpose naval ship: 'Astra Vahini', India's first multi-purpose naval ship for research, torpedo launching and recovery was commissioned in Visakhapatnam on September 8. The ship has been designed by a research and development organisation and built by a private shipping company for the naval science and technological laboratory.

Soviet, US war plans: Soviet military activities in West Asia may provoke a US nuclear attack in the area, according to a study on nuclear targeting plans published by the London International Institute of Strategic Studies. The study estimates that all of the 200 largest Soviet cities and 80 per cent of the 866 Soviet cities with population above 25,000 are included in 'US War Plans'. Soviet strategic doctrine also requires the employment of its nuclear forces against a wide range of targets like US and West European industrial bases and centres of political and administrative control, according to the study by Australian professor Desmond Ball.

British AWACS for India: Britain has offered to sell India an Airborne early warning system (AWACS) using a less expensive air frame such as the HS-748, which will considerably reduce costs. About 350 British-made HS-748s are serving various air forces including about 40 with the IAF. India is looking for a suitable AWACS for countering advanced surveillance capabilities of its neighbours. British Minister for Defence Procurement Geoffrey Pattie said a British team was likely to visit India shortly to work out details of the deal.

Harpoons for Pakistan: The Reagan Administration has notified the US Congress of its decision to sell Harpoon missiles to Pakistan. The notification, issued on September 12, justified the sale on the

ground that "Pakistan occupies a strategic location in the Indian Ocean astride vital sea-lines of communications and approaches to the Gulf".

Soviet arms for India: India will receive sophisticated arms including Mig 29 'Fulcrum' fighters and T 80 tanks in one of the biggest arms-package deals with the Soviet Union. Though the agreement has yet to be signed, Moscow is believed to have "firmly" assured India it would supply the latest aircraft to be followed by licensed production rights for the latest Migs.

NEIGHBOURS

Nepal's border regulations: A task force set up by Nepal's additional commission on population, in a 70-point report released on September 6, has recommended regulation of free movement of people along the Indo-Nepalese border in three phases. They are: 1) registration of names of people crossing the border at check posts, 2) starting an entry permit system with a multiple entry permit given to those living within 10 km of the border and a single entry permit to others, 3) starting a regular passport system "at an appropriate time".

Pak Defence Day: Pakistan, on September 6, observed its Defence Day highlighting the army's role as defender of the nation's ideological and geographical identities.

Pak Government bans Asghar Khan's book: The Pakistan Government has banned Air Marshal Asghar Khan's book *Generals In Politics*—published some time ago by an Indian publishing company. The move followed news of a book by Benazir Bhutto being published by the same company.

Mauritius to become a republic: The Mauritian Cabinet has approved a draft law declaring the Indian Ocean Island a republic with a President, a Vice-President and a Supreme Court for appeals now heard by the British Privy Council. The move requires the votes of 75 per cent of Parliament when it comes up for approval in November. The British Sovereign is still formally Head of State in Mauritius which became independent in 1968, and is represented in Port Louis by a Governor-General. Former PM Sewoosagar Ramgoolam is tipped to be its first President.

EDUCATION

UGC's new reforms: The University Grants Commission (UGC) has asked all universities to implement a minimum programme of examination reforms by April 1984. Under the programme, students will be required to study the entire syllabus, there will be no overall choice among questions in examinations, the annual examination will be held only after a minimum number of lectures in each subject. Also, teachers will be free to reset questions set in earlier examinations with the syllabus being divided into well-defined units. The new programme shows the UGC's failure to implement the total examination reforms proposed in the early 1970s, whose major points were continuous internal evaluation, question banks and grading.

ECONOMY—National

Oil products demand decreases. The demand for petroleum oil products in 1984-85 is now expected to be 39.7 million tonnes against earlier estimates of 45.55 million tonnes, according to the latest official review. The decrease in demand is attributed to the lower than-anticipated growth rate in petroleum products in the first three years of the Sixth Plan. The country's crude refining capacity is likely to increase to 45.5 million tonnes by 1984-85 from the present 37.80 million tonnes.

Record rabi production: Foodgrain production in the last rabi season was a record 58.9 million tonnes, about 5 million tonnes above the previous best of 54 million tonnes in 1981-82. Wheat production was 42.5 million tonnes (previous best 37.8 million tonnes). The achievement is attributed chiefly to the measures taken to ensure timely supply of key farm inputs to farmers under the compensatory rabi production campaign in various states.

World Bank document on oil exploration: The World Bank, in its latest document on the energy transition in developing countries, praised India, Pakistan and Turkey for their open door policy in oil exploration with "encouraging preliminary results". According to the document, over the past decade there has been little increase in exploration activity in most developing countries despite the rise in the price of oil. India, Argentina and Brazil alone accounted for almost 60 per cent of the increase in exploratory drilling in all oil importing developing countries over the period. But despite efforts to reduce dependence on imported oil, the net oil imports of these countries are likely to grow from 29.5 million tonnes to about 386 million tonnes in 1995, the document said.

South Asian Food Security Reserve, a regional food security reserve of about 200,000 tonnes, with contributions coming from the countries in the region, has been proposed by the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). The countries which would benefit are India, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. India being the largest country would contribute 1,54,000 tonnes, Bangladesh 22,000 tonnes, Pakistan 18,000 tonnes, and Nepal and Sri Lanka 3,000 tonnes each.

Less excise on tyres, refrigerators, etc: The government, on October 1, announced excise duty reductions on tyres, refrigerators, electric appliances and certain types of commercial vehicles which would mean a revenue loss of Rs 46.2 crores. The industries selected for the cuts are apparently those where "lower prices would push up offtake" with direct beneficial effect on production and indirect effect on a wide range of supplier industries. The excise duty reductions are not applicable to free-trade zones.

India's national income: Preliminary estimates show that the total national income of India, based on 1970-71 prices, was Rs 49,887 crores for 1981-82. It registered a five per cent increase over the national income for 1980-81.

Per capita income in real terms rose from

Rs 700 in 1980-81 to Rs 720 in 1981-82, registering a growth of 2.8 per cent.

Net domestic savings in 1981-82 was Rs 24,074 crores as against Rs 20,024 crores in 1980-81.

ECONOMY—International

The GATT report: World trade would have to increase by two per cent in the second half of 1983 to register a modest growth with global trade, showing only limited gains up to mid-year, according to a GATT report on international trade in 1982-83. Even this would be subject to continuing economic recovery in industrial nations and absence of major disruption in the international trade on financial systems. The GATT report says the immediate problems in economic policy are insufficient savings to finance investment, to sustain the recovery and renewed upward pressure on interest rates.

On the debt problem faced by developing countries, it said only more foreign exchange earnings and liberal access to markets of creditor countries would enable them to service the debt.

Drought in the US that led to a 16 per cent decline in American corn crop prospects contributed to a two per cent drop in the latest estimate of world grain production, put at 1.6 billion metric tonnes for the 1983-84 crop year. The new estimate is five per cent less than the record harvest of 1982-83. Dry weather also damaged crops in Canada and Western Europe, though the forecast for Soviet grain crop remains at 200 million tonnes. Crops in Australia and India benefitted from good weather. The estimates for coarse grain production is 685 million tonnes (12 per cent below the 1982-83 record), for wheat, 479.5 million tonnes, matching last year's crop. A one per cent increase was forecast for the world's rice production, according to the US agricultural department.

EVENTS—National

Indo-Egyptian agreement. India and Egypt, on September 3, signed an agreement on the establishment of a joint committee for closer cooperation in agriculture, economy and trade, industry, education and health. The agreement came during a three-day visit to Cairo by Foreign Secretary, M K Dasgupta for talks with Egyptian leaders on the NAM-sponsored summit gathering in New York late in September.

Indo-Maldives cultural agreement: India and Maldives, on September 7, signed a cultural agreement covering art, culture, archaeology, education, social welfare, public health, mass media and sports. The agreement was signed during Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom's official visit to India.

Indo-Greece joint commission. India and Greece, on September 23, set up a joint commission to pursue proposals contained in a five-year agreement on scientific, technical and economic cooperation. The cooperation will be in the fields of trade, industry, tourism, construction, public works, fishing, telecommunication, transport, ship building and repairing. The agreement was signed during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Athens during her foreign tour.

EVENTS—International

Emergency in Chile: The Chilean Government on September 9, declared a state of emergency following a spate of unrest and protests against the military government of Augusto Pinochet. The emergency, in force in Chile for over 10 years, was lifted only two weeks ago, before its reimposition.

New Constitution approved: The South African Parliament, on September 9, approved a controversial proposed new Constitution which would give limited political power to Indians and coloureds, after a marathon 127 day session. The new Constitution would set up a three chamber Parliament of whites, coloureds and Indians headed by an all powerful executive president, with the whites retaining tight control of the political system. The Opposition has rejected the new Constitution as a further entrenchment of apartheid. The Constitution would continue to exclude the country's 20-million blacks who form 70 per cent of the population. The government says they can exercise political rights only in tribal home lands and town councils, outraging black political leaders.

St Kitts and Nevis gain independence: The Federation of St Kitts and Nevis, on September 19, became an independent nation, swearing in its first Prime Minister, Kennedy Symmonds, and its first Governor-General, Sir Clement Armingdell. The two Caribbean islands, with a combined population of over 45,000, bade farewell to more than three centuries of British control by raising a green, yellow, red, black and white flag to the boom of a 21 gun salute. Britain's Princess Margaret handed over the constitutional instruments of independence.

Less US aid for UN: The US Senate voted, on September 22, for a drastic reduction in US financial contributions to the UN by \$500 million over the next four years. The amendment proposed by Republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum, cannot become a law unless adopted by the House of Representatives, and signed by the President. The Senate, in reaction to the Soviet downing of a Korean plane, also adopted a non-mandatory resolution recommending expulsion of several hundred Soviet diplomats by limiting their number to that of US diplomats in the Soviet Union.

Kenya's new Cabinet: Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, on October 1, announced a new Cabinet five days after general elections naming Tourism Minister Elijah W. Mwangale to be the new minister for Foreign Affairs. Mwangale replaced Robert J. Ouko, who has been given the Labour portfolio. Five ministers were rejected by voters in the general elections on September 26, three who were re-elected were dropped from the Cabinet.

MISCELLANY

Solar power railways: One of the world's biggest solar-power systems was commissioned at Bisanattam railway station on September 23. The 3.2 kw system supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd consists of 128 photo-voltaic panels of 25 watts each. The commissioning could be extended to

other rural railway stations without electricity supply across the country.

HTL to produce electronic teleprinters: The Hindustan Teleprinters Limited (HTL) proposes to set up an annexe unit for the manufacture of electronic teleprinters. The World Bank has sanctioned a loan of US \$ 6.5 million towards the capital cost of the project. HTL proposes to spend a sum of Rs 500 lakhs on this project over a period of three years commencing from 1983-84. HTL has also been licensed to manufacture 15,000 electric typewriters annually and has so far assembled 225 of them. HTL has already released a Hindi electric typewriter.

Rural electrification: Electrification of all the villages in the country is expected to be completed by 1990 and exploitation of ground-water potential by 1995. Referring to the progress in rural electrification since the establishment of the Rural Electrification Corporation in 1969, the village electrification level has gone up from 13 per cent to 55.6 per cent. Similarly, the number of pump sets energised has gone up from 11 lakh to 50 lakhs. This has brought an additional four million hectares of land under irrigation and helped increase the agricultural production by 21 million tonnes. Rural Electric Cooperatives were organised on pilot basis in 1969 in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and UP as part of the wider programme of rural electrification.

Land for landless: Nearly 6,000 acres of cultivable land was distributed among the landless during the first three months of the current year in the country according to the Planning Commission. The number of beneficiaries was 5,727, out of which 3,020 belonged to Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Ban the drain: Industrial nations should help bolster the technological capacity of Third World countries that lose skilled manpower to the rich states, according to a new UN report. Brain drain should encompass the international movement of people with "all kinds of skill" and not just professionals, the report said. Countries admitting foreign workers should respect their basic economic and social rights set out in the International Labour Organisation (ILO) convention. Even illegal immigrants have the right to protection against "abuse and exploitation" and the state has to provide them with needed assistance. The report will go before the preparatory conference on population in January.

US to build more nuclear weapons: The US Government plans to build 17,000 new nuclear weapons and retire only 6,000 old ones over the next 10 years, according to the US Centre for Defence Information. A study on the US nuclear stockpile by the Centre called the projected increase "excessive"—US nuclear expenditure accounts for 22 per cent of the defence budget and not 10 per cent, the Defence department asserts, it said. All told the US will spend about \$457.6 billion on nuclear forces between 1983 and 1988.

ITDC made a record profit of Rs 2.01 crores during 1982-83 despite recession, fall in room occupancy, large investment in new hotels and heavy depreciation. The profit ex-

ceeded the Rs 2-crore mark for the first time in ITDC's history; the previous highest was Rs 1.61 crores in 1979-80. During this year, ITDC earned Rs 9.94 crore in foreign exchange—a 10-per cent increase over last year. The figure excludes Rs 1.5 crore earned for catering during Asiad 1982 since the money was paid in rupees.

PTI links New Delhi and New York: The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency has set up a two-way satellite link between its New Delhi and New York offices, marking India's first entry into a major Western country. The link, the PTI's eighth satellite link, is part of the agency's process of expansion and modernisation of its news operations to "enable faster, better and more diversified news coverage, national and international".

More US aid for Third World Communications: The US Government will contribute \$8,50,000 to support the Third World communications projects of the International Programme for the Development of Communications. The sum is 3,00,000 more than previous US commitments. It will be used for exchange of programmes and training of journalists, media and communications technicians and other professionals in the field with the US Agency for International Development and the US Information Agency sharing the costs.

DIED

Gen Ibrahim Abboud, 83, former Sudanese President who was Head of State between 1958 and 1964 after seizing power from a civilian regime, on September 8, in Khartoum.

John Vorster, 67, former Prime Minister and State President of South Africa, a tough advocate of apartheid who left office in disgrace over a government propaganda scandal, on September 10, in Cape Town, of a lung infection. Vorster succeeded his assassinated predecessor Hendrik Verwoerd as Prime Minister in 1968 and retired in 1978. Three weeks later, he became the nation's fourth President before resigning in 1979.

Leopold III, 81, ex-King of Belgium who was forced to abdicate his throne amid charges that he sold out his country to the Nazis in World War II, on September 25, in Brussels.

C.H. Mohammad Koya, 56, Deputy Chief Minister of Kerala and leader of the Indian Union of Muslim League, on September 28, in Hyderabad, of cerebral haemorrhage.

Allen Moorehead, 73, an Australian-born writer and a leading war correspondent in World War II, whose historical works, *Galipoli* and *Cooper's Creek* won literary awards, on September 29, in London.

The Rev Michael Scott, 76, in London, on September 14. He was imprisoned in South Africa for protesting against racial discrimination and in England for anti-nuclear weapons activity and was in the peace mission expelled from India in 1966 for trying to end the strife in Nagaland.

Beverley Nichols, 85, British author and journalist best known for tales of cats, gardens and country cottages, on September 15, in London.

ANIL PENNA

(Continued from page 41)

the Americans began to make themselves at home in the Honduras, as per the military manoeuvres codenamed Big Pine II, El Salvadorean leftist guerrillas launched their largest artillery attack in the guerrilla war, killing about 19 government soldiers and wounding 100 others in the city of San Miguel. In Nicaragua, anti-Sandinist guerrillas of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE), which has bases in neighbouring Costa Rica, launched an air attack on Augusto Cesar Sandino airport at Managua. An aircraft was shot down and the pilots killed. The guerrillas also launched another unsuccessful attack on the home of the Foreign Minister, Miguel D'Escoto. The Nicaraguan Government was also upset by the three-day visit of US Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger to Panama, El Salvador and Honduras. Weinberger promised strong US support for the Salvadorean Government and gave patient hearing to Honduran requests for increased American military aid.

US ECONOMY

BETTER OR BUST?

Inflation, recession and inflation again? Are the wheels of economy turning too fast? US President Ronald Reagan's advisers were in a self-congratulatory mood recently as the American whole-sale prices, as measured by the producer price index of finished goods, went up by 0.4 per cent in August. But other economists pointed out such confidence may be misplaced. Food prices are climbing sharply as a result of the government's payment-in-kind programme, which pays farmers for planting less in 1983. Summer droughts have also reduced crop prospects and raised prices. Corn prices are 71 per cent higher than in 1982 and soya bean prices, too, have shot up 50 per cent since mid-July. Prices throughout industry are also increasing as a result of increased demand. Aluminium prices have increased by 90 per cent since 1982 and the prices of copper and petro-chemicals have also risen.

The damper is that the inflation rate may be higher during the next inflationary period. According to a senior economist, in every economic recovery since the 1960s, the inflation rate has always peaked at a higher level than in the previous recovery period. Although most private economists do not see a return to the double-digit inflation rates of 1980-81, experience has shown that inflation exceeds the consensus forecast.

Meanwhile, countries in South America continued to face a still worse problem: a foreign-debt burden totalling \$ 300 billion. Delegates from 30 Latin American nations and their chief creditor, the US, met at Caracas recently under the auspices of the Organisation of American States (OAS) to find a way to solve the problem. OAS pointed out that in three straight years of recession, there had been a five per cent drop in per capita income, a sharp decline in export earnings and an increased strain on the social and political fabric. Latin American delegates tried to put the blame for the deplorable economic condition in their nations on external factors like interest rates, worldwide recession and protectionism. But the US advised them to shoulder their economic burdens and impose further austerity measures in their countries.

GREECE

AN EEC REBEL

The one EEC member which refuses to conform to the patterns set by the Community is Greece. On September 12, Greek Foreign Minister Yiannis Haralambopoulos vetoed an EEC attempt to condemn the Russians for shooting down the Korean airliner. At the end of a

present, issued a large statement expressing "deep emotion" at the loss of life, without blaming anybody in particular.

Earlier, too, Greece had gone its own way on certain issues, contrary to the informal rules of political co-operation in the EEC. In 1981, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou had refused to condemn the imposition of martial law in Poland. Greece is also the only EEC country which refuses to recognise Israel, and its pro-Arab stance has led it to break ranks with the other nine EEC countries in the UN many times. Papandreou also suggested in August that NATO should delay its plan to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe for six months. This would have taken the pressure off the Soviet Union to reach a compromise in the Geneva arms-control talks.

One reason for Papandreou's pro-Soviet stance is that the pro-Moscow Communist Party in Greece is quite strong and the Prime Minister does not want it to create trouble at a time when Greece's economy is in dire straits. Further, extreme elements in his own party, PASOK, sympathise with the communists.

But communists cannot fill Greece's coffers, capitalists can. Recently, Papandreou signed an agreement with the Americans allowing them to keep their military bases in Greece at least till 1988. And with the military bases come \$500 million a year in American military aid.

INDONESIA

'GUNMEN WELCOME'

The danger with waging an extra legal war against crime is that, if occasion arises, hired gunmen can turn against the body which hired them. Since February, a large number of corpses have been found in Indonesia, riddled with bullet holes, some bearing the tattoo of a scorpion, the mark of one of Jakarta's well-known underground gangs. Last May, the bodies of a number of well-known criminals shot at point-blank range were found. Strangely police appeared unconcerned by the upsurge in crime. The government controlled Indonesian press dubbed the killers the "mysterious gunmen", but rumours spread that government security forces were behind the killings.

The rumours proved to be true. On July 27, Information Minister, Ali Murtojo, stated the killings were part of a government campaign against organised crime. The police force in Indonesia is very small, the legal system corrupt and the jails overcrowded, and it is because of this perhaps that the government has taken recourse to death squads. Although some Indonesians, like former Vice-President Adam Malik, are alarmed at this infringement of the legal system, many others, plagued by crime, appear to approve of the means. There is a proliferation of car bumper stickers which read "Mysterious Gunmen, Welcome."

WEST GERMANY

CONSCIENCE OR COWARDICE?

According to the West German Constitution, "no one may be compelled against his conscience to render war service involving the use of arms". This clause becomes particularly important in view of the fact that all draft age West Germans have to put in 15 months of compulsory military service. Conscientious objectors (COs)—those who refuse military service on the grounds of "personal conscience" and "value attached to life"—however, have been given the alternative option of 16 months service in hospitals, old age homes and institutions for the handicapped.

In recent times, the West German Army is facing a crisis because of a tremendous increase in the number of COs. In

COs, which comes to about 17 per cent of the 3,54,000 eligible for the draft. In the first seven months of this year, 51,300 have applied for consideration as COs. If the present rate continues, about 1,00,000 would have applied by the end of the year— which is about 30 per cent of those eligible for the draft. West Germany has the highest rate of application for CO status. Denmark and The Netherlands, which are as peace loving as West Germany, have only 3 per cent and 2.5 per cent COs respectively. During the Vietnam war, a large number of American boys of draftable age were granted CO status, but even during the peak year (1971), less than 1/4 of one per cent were COs. Some feel that the recent upsurge in COs in West Germany has a direct relation to the proposed deployment of the new US nuclear missiles on German soil, which will happen in case the current Geneva talks between the US and the USSR on the deployment of nuclear weapons fail. Others, however, feel that the new generation in West Germany is neither nationalistic nor patriotic: they just do not wish to fight for the Fatherland.

To check the problem, West Germany recently passed an amendment to the draft law extending alternative service from 16 to 20 months to act as a disincentive to the youth. This, however, failed to solve the problem and more and more people, especially from the environmentalist Green Party, are asking for CO status in the country.

CHINA

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRIME

"Kill the chicken and warn the monkey." So says the Chinese Government, which began an anti-crime blitz on August 1, with specified quotas. It is reported that about 1,00,000 to 1,50,000 criminals are to be rounded up by February 1984. Not satisfied with just imprisonment, the National Peoples Congress, China's Parliament, recently announced new additions to the already long list of capital crimes in China. Criminals can now be executed not only for murder, rape, robbery and counter-revolutionary activity, but also for assaulting police informants, pimping, embezzling or any other sufficiently serious crime.

Under the new anti-crime campaign, 30 criminals were paraded before 80,000 spectators at a sports stadium in Beijing, swiftly tried, condemned to death and executed. *The People's Daily* recently reported the execution of an accountant in the southern town of Jin Zhou for embezzling \$70,000 and running a gambling ring. On September 5, 10 criminals were executed in Guangdong province for crimes ranging from espionage to rape and murder. Since August 1, in fact, over 120 criminals have been executed all over China. Criminals not accused of capital crimes fill jails and overflow into warehouses and schools. Many have been deported to labour camps in Qinghai, a poor and underpopulated province in the west.

The government has taken this unprecedented step because there has been an increase in crime rate in recent months. Some Chinese officials blame Mao Zedong's discredited cultural revolution for having bred anarchist ideas in the youth. Others feel that China's strongman, Deng Xiaoping's modernisation programmes have bred bourgeois values and this has resulted in a crime wave. Yet others see a connection between youth unemployment and juvenile delinquency. The new Chinese Minister of Public Security, Liu Fuzhi, however, feels that law enforcement has been too loose so far resulting in an increase in crime. Therefore, he has taken steps to punish serious crimes "promptly and severely".

HEMENDRA S. BARTWAL & S. B.

(Continued from page 38)

money. India might even buy more wheat from the US because international prices are expected to rise next year due to the US acreage reduction programme.

However, the agricultural experts consider the imports to be unwise and uneconomic. According to them, India already has a year's stock in advance. Another year's bumper crop could lead to a shortage of storage space. This means this year India's carrying cost of buffer—including storage and losses—would be Rs 276 per ton, i.e., Rs 431 crores. It is estimated that in the 1980s, India will be incurring a cost of Rs 9,600 crores to Rs 10,500 crores as the buffer's carrying cost. This naturally leads to the food subsidy being used up for storing food rather than releasing cheaper food. Experts also feel world wheat and rice production has been so good and the stocks so high that in case of a fall in production in the subsequent years, India can make short-notice purchases.

It would, perhaps, be a better policy if India spent this money on distributing and subsidising fertilisers to the farmers. The past few years have shown that the use of fertilisers is proportional to the annual output of wheat and rice. Wheat output increased from 37.8 million tonnes in 1981-82 to 42.5 million tonnes in 1982-83 and fertiliser use in rabi season from 3.75 million tonnes to 5.15 million tonnes in the same years.

WHEAT PRICES

HIKE IN PROCUREMENT PRICES

The Agricultural Prices Commission (APC) has sprung a surprise on the country by recommending a hike of Rs 4 in the procurement prices of wheat for 1984-85. The prices have been fixed at Rs 155 per quintal in the annual report of APC. The recommendation is surprising because farmers have earned huge profits this year due to a bumper harvest and the inflation rate is already very high.

In the last agricultural season, the procurement rates of paddy and wheat were raised by Rs 7 and Rs 12 per quintal respectively. In the early 1980s, there was some justification in hiking procurement prices because then the fertiliser and diesel prices were quite high and inputs were costly. But for the current season, the fertiliser prices were slashed by about 7.5 per cent, so there is no reason to increase procurement prices.

As is obvious from previous experiences, a hike in prices also increases industrial prices. Foodgrain is bound to become more costly for the poor. Ostensibly, the procurement price increase seems to help the farmers, but in reality it is only a small fraction of rich farmers who benefit from it. For the poor (who generally only grow for subsistence), it only makes food and other non-agricultural goods more costly.

The APC report has also suggested setting up of a study group with Food Corporation of India (FCI) to evolve a strategy to minimise costs (of transport etc) and maximise produce and projects.

ANITA SHARMA

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

- ▲ Fear, anger and love are the three primary human emotions?
- ▲ In the Andaman Islands, the worst crime which one can commit is fire stealing, for the aborigines do not know how to build a new fire?
- ▲ The plumage of aquatic birds is kept dry because the small feathers of the bird overlap each other like the tiles of a roof?

N. GIRJJA SANKAR PRASAD



Sailing to victory. 'Australia II', the 12-metre yacht challenger in the America's Cup final, under a full spinnaker run during race with defender 'Liberty'

ATHLETICS

World champion Ed Moses (USA) set a new world record in the 400 m hurdles (47.02 sec) at an international meet in Koblenz (West Germany) on August 31. (Earlier record: Moses, 47.13 sec in Milan.)

Thierry Vigneron (France) broke the world pole vault record (Pierre Quinon's 5.82 m) by clearing 5.83 m at the Golden Gala Athletics Meet in Rome (Italy) on September 1.

Steve Ovett (UK) regained his world record for the 1,500 m (3:30.78 sec) against Sydney Maree's 3:31.24 sec) at an international meet in Rieti (Italy) on September 5.

Zhu Jianhua (China) broke his own high-jump world record (2.37 m) with a leap of 2.38 m at the National Games in Shanghai on September 22.

Tommy Persson (Sweden) won the International Marathon in Pune, on September 25, by covering the 42-km 195-m course in 2:24.15.0 sec. Swaroop Singh (India) came second, clocking 2:27:08.0 sec.

TABLE TENNIS

Swedes took the first three places in the World Cup tournament, ending September 4.

Anders Appelgren beat Jan-Ove Waldner 21-14, 13-21, 21-12, 21-17 in the final. Eric Lindh came third by beating Zoran Kalinic (Yugoslavia) 21-16, 17-21, 21-16.

FOOTBALL

Sir Stanley Matthews (68), one of the greatest footballers of all time, died in Aschaffenburg (FRG) on September 22. In his 33-year career, he played in 886 first-class matches, which included *inter alia* 54 appearances for England in full international matches, 701 league and 86 F.A. Cup matches.

The IFA Shield was shared by East Bengal and Aryans Club. The finals, played in Calcutta on September 26, ended in a draw.

CRICKET

The First (Bangalore, ending September 19) and Second (Jullundur, ending September 29) Test matches between India and Pakistan ended in a draw. India won both the one-day internationals played at Hyderabad (September 10) and Jaipur (October 2), and the one-day night cricket match at New Delhi (September 21).

MODERN PENTATHLON

The women's world championships, which ended at Gothenburg (Sweden) on September 1, was won by Lynn Chornobrywy (Canada) with 5,328 pts. Anne Ahlgren (Sweden) was second with 5,198 pts and Sarah Parker (UK) third on 5,082 pts. The team title went to UK (15,050 pts), ahead of West Germany (14,870) and Sweden (14,709).

HOCKEY

Rene George Frank (85), President of the International Hockey Federation (FIH) for the

4. Frank, a Belgian, had been largely responsible for the FIH's development and growth, introducing world and continental championships, and absorbing the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations.

India beat Australia 3-0 and 2-1, on September 17 and 18, in Melbourne but lost both the next matches in Perth (on September 24 and 25) 2-1. Thus, the series was drawn.

TENNIS

Following were the major international tournaments held in September.

The US Open Championships ended in Flushing Meadows, New York, on September 11 with the following results:

Men's Singles: Jimmy Connors (USA) b Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-7, 7-5, 6-0. **Doubles:** John McEnroe and Peter Fleming (USA) b Fritz Buehning and Van Winitsky (USA) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. **Women's Singles:** Martina Navratilova (USA) b Chris Evert Lloyd (USA) 6-1, 6-3. **Doubles:** Martina and Pam Shriver (USA) b Candy Reynolds (USA) and Rosalyn Fairbanks (South Africa) 6-7, 6-1, 6-3. **Mixed Doubles:** John Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Sayers (Australia) b Ferdi Taygan and Barbara Potter (USA) 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Mats Wilander beat fellow-Swede Henrik Sundstrom 3-6, 6-1, 6-3 to win the Geneva Grand Prix final on September 25.

Lendl beat McEnroe 3-6, 7-6, 6-4 in the final of the \$2,650,000 Transamerica Open Championship ending September 25 in San Francisco. Ramesh Krishnan (India) reached the semi-final where he was easily overcome by Lendl 6-0, 6-1.

S.K.G.



Preparing for the Olympics: Saudi Arabia defeated India 2-1 in the pre-Olympic football tournament, at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi, on October 1.

NIGHT CRICKET INDIAN DEBUT INDIAN WIN

Cricket is a dicey game. Luckily, the dice was loaded in Kapil Dev's favour when floodlit night cricket made its Indian debut at the pandemonium of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in New Delhi on September 21, 1983.

Put in to bat, Pakistan openers Mohsin Khan and Mudassar Nazar played clean but tedious cricket. After the second drinks break, two of the four giant light towers in the stadium blacked out. Play was delayed for 25 minutes—and overs reduced from the stipulated 60 to 50. This required a spurt in the run rate—which suddenly psyched Khan—caught at mid-wicket off Kirti Azad for 40. Enter and exit Zaheer Abbas—stumped by makeshift keeper Yashpal Sharma off Azad for 11 in Zaheer-like runs. Mudassar went next, again Azad, caught and bowled, for 65. Wasim Raja and Qasim Omer stepped in to step up Pakistan's score to close at 197 for 3 in 50 overs.

Not a big total, but night through to Kapil, the Indians messed it up all night. 6 for 80 in 30 overs. Then came Azad—and came his breezy, gutsy 71 off 70 balls in 100 minutes with six fours and four stand-dwarfing sixes. He and Madan Lal then (out eventually at 35) put up an 86 run partnership in 57 minutes. With 11 runs



Victory with a nerve-shattering twist: Pak captain Zaheer Abbas gives a stumping chance to Indian wicket-keeper Yashpal Sharma.

needed for a win in three overs, and running out of partners, Azad proved an assassinator of the Pak morale par excellence. With last man Balwinder Singh Sandhu at the non-playing end, Azad square-drove Abbas for a boundary—and India coasted to a 'fairy tale' win.

But in this fairy tale, nobody was

wicked—neither the wicket, which was snail-slow, nor the bowlers. Only the batsmen didn't know how to bat—except, perhaps, Azad. While the Pakistanis seemed to be playing five-day cricket, the Indians probably intended to get all the 198 runs in one over.

N.V.S.

Answers to TEST YOUR WORD POWER

1. **afflict:** C: to cause to suffer; cause bodily or mental trouble to; give pain or grief, harass. Pulmonary or lung TB afflicts more than 6,000,000 new victims every year in India.
2. **antibiotic:** D: a substance used to destroy micro-organisms that infect the body. Penicillin is an antibiotic.
3. **apartheid:** B: racial segregation. John Vorster, the former Prime Minister of South Africa, was an ardent advocate of apartheid, who denied the black majority property and political rights.
4. **deteriorate:** A: to become or make worse. Politically, President Ferdinand Marcos is losing ground, partly because the Philippine economy is deteriorating.
5. **disrupt:** A: to throw into disorder, upset, break up. Studies show that in many people caffeine disrupts their normal ability to fall asleep.
6. **edible:** B: fit to be eaten. Some edible oils play a major role in causing heart ailment.
7. **enhance:** A: to heighten; intensify, increase. Anabolic steroids are drugs that supposedly build up muscles, restore energy after a workout and enhance aggressiveness.
8. **facet:** D: aspect. Forest preservation and development cannot proceed in isolation from other facets of developmental planning.
9. **hermit:** C: one living in solitude, especially from religious motives. Hermits are generally considered anti-social.
10. **inevitable:** C: unavoidable; not to be escaped; that is sure to happen. In the US, wife-beating is no longer widely accepted as an inevitable and private matter.
11. **nestle:** A: to lie or be embedded, sheltered or half-hidden. More widely known as Canton, Kwangchow

nestles in the green Pearl River Delta.

12. **potent:** A: powerful. Loyal supporters of Deng Xiaoping (China's strongman) recognise that any public glorification of their chief can serve as a potent political weapon to enhance Deng's authority.
13. **prerogative:** D: special privilege or right. It is a prelate's prerogative to officiate at some functions.
14. **profane:** B: coarse; irreverent. Cursing is sometimes called a profane language.
15. **sedition:** D: words or actions or propaganda urging to rebellion; encouragement to revolt against the state. In Stalin's Russia, sedition meant certain death.
16. **segment:** B: section; division. IBM, the company with the longest experience and the greatest mastery of distributing and marketing computers, is gradually developing a hammer lock on the personal computer segment of the market.
17. **segregate:** A: to isolate; set apart from the rest. A child with measles should be segregated from the rest of the pupils.
18. **unravel:** A: to solve; make clear. Legal medicine has unravelled many a murder mystery.
19. **watershed:** D: dividing line between events which take different courses. The middle of the 20th century was a watershed in the evolution of world agriculture.
20. **whim:** C: fancy; sudden desire or idea, often something unreasoning. Throughout history, unlucky women have been subjected to the whims and brutality of their husbands.

Vocabulary Ratings:

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| 20-18 correct | | exceptional |
| 17-15 correct | | excellent |
| 14-12 correct | | good |

CAREER COUNSELLING

BY G.J. UNNITHAN

Director, Students Advisory Bureau, University of Rajasthan

What are the career prospects of a Handloom Technologist? Please provide information about the certificate and post-graduation courses in the subject.

Zakir Ahmed, Dispur

The Ministry of Industry, Government of India, operates the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology with campuses at Varanasi (Chowkagat) and at Salem (Foulk's Compound) in Tamil Nadu. The Institute conducts a three-year diploma course in Handloom Technology (D.H.T.) and a short-term training course for artisans. The Varanasi Institute also has a research section. Minimum qualification for the D.H.T. is S.S.L.C. or equivalent with Science-Mathematics group, and English. Age 16-23 years. The total number of seats available for students from north India at the Varanasi Institute is 40 and for students from south India at the Salem Institute 48. Selection of candidates from each state is made with the help of the respective state governments, which publicise the admission. Preference is given to candidates belonging to hereditary weavers' families or those already employed in Weavers Co-operative Societies. A stipend of Rs 150 per month is given.

I would like to know more about the MBA courses conducted by the Asian Institute of Management, Manila, and the Management Development Institute IMEDE, Switzerland, and engineering and other courses offered by the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok. Please give me the addresses of the above three institutes. Can I take the entrance exams of these institutes in India?

Krishna Kumar D., Trivandrum

For details about next year's admission to the Management courses of both the Asian Institute of Management (M.C.C. P.O. Box 898, Makati, Metro, Manila, Philippines) and the Management Development Institute IMEDE,

Switzerland, you may contact the Managing Trustee, Education Foundation of India, 12-K Dubash Marg, Fort, Bombay-400 023. Both Institutes will require you to submit GMAT scores and for certain courses to have working experience. Fees are comparatively high. You may write to the Academic Secretary of the Asian Institute of Technology, P.O. Box 2754, Bangkok, Thailand, for further details regarding the masters degree in engineering conducted by the Institute.

I did my graduation in Science (B.Sc.) from Andhra University with a second class. Now I would like to sit for the S.A.S. Exam, conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. What is the qualification for this course?

C.S. Srinivas, Gudivada (AP)

A combined competitive exam for recruitment to various categories of posts in the Subordinate Accounts Services of the offices of the Auditor-General of India and other government accounts departments is conducted annually by the Staff Selection Commission, New Delhi. This exam is widely advertised. Applications are to be sent to addresses in different regions. Candidates must be in possession of a degree. Age 18-25 years with certain relaxations. The exam consists of three papers, viz., General Studies, General English and Arithmetic.

I am a graduate in Psychology from the Panjab University, Chandigarh, planning to undergo the First Year Special Bridge Course of the Delhi University which is equivalent to B.A. III (Hons.) in Psychology, after which I shall be eligible to do my M.A. in Psychology from the Delhi University. I am interested in being a Clinical Psychologist. Which are the best institutions in India that offer this course? How long is it and what are the necessary qualifications? What is the scope of Clinical Psy-

chology? Are there any scholarships available for a master's degree in Psychology from foreign universities?

Ajay Singh, Delhi

Two well-known institutions in India for a post-M.A. course in Clinical Psychology are: (1) Central Institute of Psychiatry at Ranchi-834 006 for the two-year diploma course in Medical & Social Psychology and the diploma course in Psychiatric Social Work. Admissions are usually advertised in April/May. Seats are very limited. All selected candidates get a stipend of Rs 400 per month. (2) National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Post Box 2979, Bangalore 560 029, which conducts an M.Phil. course in Medical and Social Psychology for M.A. Psychology students. Admission advertisement appears in June/July. Stipend: Rs 600 per month. Besides, M. Phil. and Ph.D. courses in Clinical Psychology are available in several universities and medical colleges/institutes in India. As far as the scope is concerned, few vacancies are advertised for regular appointments as Clinical Psychologists. There is scope for private practice (especially in metropolitan cities, but it requires patience and perseverance to build up one's own reputation. Scholarships for study abroad in Psychology are virtually non-existent. For qualified Clinical Psychologists with experience, there are limited opportunities for fellowships to go abroad.

NOTE TO READERS

Before rushing in your career problem, check if it can be solved by looking up our sections on *Careers* or *Career Counselling* in the earlier issues. Space is limited; the mail received staggering. Letters chosen are those of general interest or in particular cases where the information is hard to find or has not been published before. Many students ask for a personal reply. Sorry, this is not possible. So please don't send postage or envelopes. Make your queries specific and brief. Send them to Career Counselling, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi 110 002. Your letters should be accompanied by the coupon.

CAREER COUNSELLING COUPON

ABOVE 'EM ALL

BY PRADIN KUMAR



Moving from engineering, creative writing, social service and sports, Pravin Kumar topped the list of IAS candidates '82, through sheer hard work and well planned, consistent preparation

I did my schooling from Kendriya Vidyalaya, Faridabad, and graduated in Mechanical Engineering from IIT, Delhi. At school I concentrated entirely on my textbooks. However, at college I diverged my interests to journalism, creative writing, sports and social service. I worked with student publications, NSS and other student activities centres in IIT. Though not given to very regular book-reading, I have been an avid reader of all types of magazines.

I chose IAS as a career because I was attracted by the status that goes with it and the opportunity it provides to work in a variety of capacities. I decided to go in for IAS during the final year in B.Tech. My parents, well aware of my interests and capabilities, readily approved of my decision.

Having decided to appear for the

Civil Services Exam, I got hold of the relevant NCERT books and read them before the Preliminary Exam (Prelims). Apart from helping me in Prelims, these books gave a good basic knowledge of the subjects I had not studied since school. I tried to plan my studies in such a way that the course would be over by mid-October, giving me about 20 days for revision. There was no particular strategy of preparation except that I devoted time to different optionals separately. I also decided to go slow in the beginning and increase the intensity of preparation as the exams drew near. This was necessitated by the prolonged period of preparation. I also made it a point to study all the subjects regularly rather than phasing my preparation.

Taking a rest of about 20 days after the Prelims, I began working for the Mains. I opted for Mechanical Engineering and Management & Public Administration in the Main exams. Mechanical Engineering was my discipline in B.Tech. and having done courses on Management during B.Tech., I was familiar with the Management part of the second optional. Also, I was doing M.Tech. in Systems and Management. So the reason for my choice of subjects is obvious. I studied jointly with two of my friends (both of them have been selected for IAS). We held discussions on various national and international topics. But I avoided discussions during the last month of preparations since they lead to unnecessary nervousness and anxiety, at times.

I didn't fix hours of study for each subject in a day but fixed the topics to be covered. I have never been a stickler for a rigid routine of study but planned the day in terms of daily output. I devoted around an hour in the morning and half an hour after lunch to newspapers. Not used to late nights, I slept at around 10.30 p.m.—for about seven hours. The average number of hours for the whole period of preparation would be around 7-8 hours a day. I could never study long hours at a stretch

and took a rest after every 1-1½ hours. I am sure that the length of time one can study at a stretch is a matter of habit. What matters is the concentration with which one studies. Advantages of short hours of study are well known.

For the Management paper, I prepared elaborate topic-wise notes from different books. For one topic, I usually referred to just one source. I also referred to national and international journals on Management for recent managerial concepts.

For the Mechanical Engineering paper, I kept a note of hints or the approach for derivations of various important formulae and also a list of numericals which were fairly typical and representative of their type. While covering the syllabus for the first time I fully solved all the numerical problems but during revision attempted only the numericals listed.

Lastly, I prepared a final list of material which I thought required a last-minute look for revision on the day before the exam. I relied upon discussions with my friends for revision in General Studies. In General Studies I prepared notes only for the topics for which the sources were diverse and scattered.

The preparations for Civil Services Exams are quite gruelling and may get on one's nerves if the mind is not properly relaxed. I gossiped (thoroughly non-academic) with my friends, watched TV or went for a movie for relaxation. I worked for the exams in my hostel but kept going home regularly, where the loving care and affection of my parents provided strong emotional support. The main distractions during this period were the blessed souls who never thought of taking the Civil Services Exam. But one must be mature enough to rationalise and diffuse such a simple stress situation. However all the sweat and toil is forgotten and there is a feeling of immense satisfaction over the good results, which can't be otherwise if one has worked for them. □

C. A. Entrance Exam

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) will hold an entrance exam on December 27, 28, 29 and 30. To be eligible, candidates should have passed the Intermediate Exam of a university and should not be less than 16 years of age at the time of submission of application. For details and application forms, write to the ICAI, Indraprastha Marg, Post Box No. 7100 New Delhi-110 002 sending an Indian Postal Order for Rs 3, drawn in favour of the Secretary, ICAI, payable at New Delhi, and a self-addressed envelope (27.5 cm x 12.5 cm). Last date for receipt of applications is 7.11.83.

Assistant Sub-Inspectors, CRPF

The Directorate General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) invites applications for 150 posts of Assistant Sub-Inspectors (clerks) in the CRPF. To be eligible, candidates must have passed Intermediate (10+2) and must have a typing speed of 30 w.p.m. in English or 25 w.p.m. in Hindi. They must be between 18 and 25 years of age as on 1.11.83. For details and format of application form, see *Indian Express* dated 26.9.83 or *Employment News* dated 24.9.83. Last date for receipt of applications is 1.11.83.

P.G. Programme, Institute of Rural Management, Anand

The Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA), offers a two-year Postgraduate Programme in Rural Management, beginning in July 1984. To be eligible, candidates should be graduates in any discipline with at least 50 per cent marks and 55 per cent marks in the school terminal exam. An admission test will be held on 8.1.84. For application forms and prospectus, write to the Admissions Coordinator, IRMA, Anand 388 001, enclosing a

stamped (65 paise) self-addressed envelope (11 x 23 cm) along with a crossed postal order/demand draft, payable to the IRMA, for Rs 10; it must reach the above address by 31.10.83. Last date for receipt of applications is 22.11.83.

M.B.A., University of Lucknow

The Department of Business Administration, University of Lucknow, will be conducting an admission test for the 1984 M.B.A. Programme on 27.11.83. To be eligible, candidates must have a bachelor's degree or equivalent in any subject. Admission forms will be available from the cashier, University of Lucknow, up to October 31 on payment of Rs 30. Those desirous of getting the forms by post must send a crossed bank draft for Rs 30, drawn in favour of Assistant Superintendent (Cash), University of Lucknow, along with a self-addressed envelope (23 x 10 cm) affixed with stamps worth Rs 4,

to the Head, Department of Business Administration, University of Lucknow, Lucknow-226 007. Last date for receipt of applications by mail is 7.11.83 and 15.11.83 by hand.

Robert S. McNamara Fellowships

The World Bank will award fellowships for full-time post-graduate work or research in fields related to economic development. Small groups of up to five people working at the same institution may apply for a joint award. The candidates must not be more than 35 years of age, hold a master's degree or equivalent and must carry out their work in a country other than their own. For further information, write to J. Price Gittinger, Coordinator, McNamara Fellowships Programme, Economic Development Institute, The World Bank, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington DC, 20433 USA. □

FORTHCOMING EXAMS

| Exam | Date | Exam | Date |
|---|----------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Superior Forest Service Diploma Course Exam | December | 7. National Defence Academy Exam (UPSC) | 27-12-83 |
| 2. Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) | 3-12-83 | 8. C.A. Entrance Test (Institute of Chartered Accountants of India) | December 27, 28, 29, 30 |
| 3. PO Exam (SBI) (Central Recruitment Board) | 11-12-83 | 9. Entrance Test for Postgraduate Programme (Institute of Rural Management, Anand) | 8-1-84 |
| 4. Common Admission Test (Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad, Bangalore & Calcutta) | 18-12-83 | 10. Stenographers Exam (UPSC) | 5-2-84 |
| 5. Assistant Administrative Officers Exam (General Insurance Corporation) | 18-12-83 | 11. Auditors/Jr. Accountants/UDCs Exam (SSC) | 19-2-84 |
| 6. Agricultural Field Officers, SSI Field Officers, Chartered Accountants etc Exam (BSRB, Central Group, Lucknow) | 18-12-83 | 12. PO/Management Trainees Exam (BSRBs Bombay, Bangalore & Delhi) | 26-2-84 |
| | | 13. Railway Clerical Staff Exam (Railway Service Commission) | 26-2-84 |

ENGLISH

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR SPELLINGS

BY RAGHU BHATNAGAR & RAJUL BHARGAVA

The ability to spell correctly is part of the necessary equipment of an educated person. Not infrequently, misspelling is regarded as a sign of illiteracy. It is, therefore, vital to learn how to spell correctly.

The task is not simple, as English spelling is not always logical and consistent. The important reason, however, is the dissimilarity between the sounds and spellings of many words. Not only are a large number of words not spelt as they sound but many which sound alike are spelt differently. There should be enough ground for despair for students when they realise that *line* and *sign* share common sounds, that *sile*, *sight* and *cite* sound alike, as also *no* and *know*, or for that matter *kernel* and *colonel*. However, the problem is not as difficult to solve as it may seem. It should be some comfort to prospective learners to know that most persons of normal intelligence do succeed in learning to spell correctly. It may not be simple, but it surely is not impossible. This would be all the more understandable if one were to know that in most cases some two thousand words make up 95 per cent of man's writing and that 95 per cent of all spelling errors occur in only one thousand words.

Now let us familiarise ourselves with some of the important rules as an aid to correct spelling.

Rule 1

Carefully distinguish between *ie* and *ei*. The following jingle will prove helpful. Write *i* before *e*.

Except after *c*

Or when sounded like *a*

As in *eighty* and *sleigh*

Examples.

i before *e* believe, shield, quiet

ei after *c* receive, deceive, ceiling.

ei when sounded like *a* weight, freight.

Some exceptions. Leisure, protein, financier.

Rule 2

Drop the final *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel but not before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

Examples:

1. Suffix beginning with a vowel.
pleasure + ure = pleasure, hide + ing = hiding, educate + ion = education.

Exceptions.

a. Final *e* is retained to prevent confusion. dyeing (to distinguish it from dying).

b. Final *e* is retained when *c* and *g* sound as *s* and *j* respectively before *a* or *o*:
notice + able = noticeable, change + able = changeable, singe + ing = singeing.

But practice + able = practicable.

2. Suffix beginning with a consonant:
sure + ly = surely, like + ness = likeness, entire + ty = entirety

Exceptions. awe + ful = awful, due + ly = duly, true + ly = truly.

Rule 3

In most cases change final *y* to *i* except before a suffix beginning with *i*.

Examples: fifty + eth = fiftieth, rely + ance = reliance, deny + al = denial

Exceptions. try + ing = trying, grey + ish = greyish.

Rule 4

Double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel in cases like the following. Stop + ing = stopping (when a single vowel precedes the final consonant and when the word has one syllable only, i.e., has only one vowel sound).

Begin + ing = beginning (when there is a single vowel before the final consonant as above but where even though there is more than one syllable, i.e., more than one vowel sound, yet the stress is on the last syllable, i.e., the last vowel sound is pronounced with greater force. In *begin* there are two syllables, i.e., two vowel sounds, and the stress is on the last syllable.

Examples: admit + ed = admitted, allot + ed = allotted, control + er = controller, occur + ing = occurring.

Exceptions. The rule does not apply to words ending in the consonant *x*.

Examples: mix + ing = mixing, index + es = indexes.

Rule 5

Make plurals in most cases by adding *s* to the singular forms of nouns but note the following cases:

i) If a word ends in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *i* and add *s*, but if the final *y* is preceded by a vowel then add only *s*.

Examples: dairy — dairies, cry — cries, boy — boys, key — keys.

(ii) If a word ends in *s*, *x*, *ch*, *sh* and *z*, then add *es*.

Examples. loss — losses, box — boxes, church — churches, wish — wishes, buzz — buzzes.

(iii) In the case of most common words ending in *o* add *es*.

Examples. buffalo — buffaloes, hero — heroes, potato — potatoes.

Exceptions: radio — radios, photo — photos, studio — studios.

Note: Mere *s* is added in the case of lesser-known words, longer words, and foreign words ending in *o*.

(iv) [a] In the case of most nouns ending in *ff* add *s*.

Examples: tariff — tariffs, sheriff — sheriffs, staff — staffs.

(iv) [b] In the case of many words ending in *f* or *fe*, the *f* or *fe* is changed to *v* and *es* is added. But in many other cases simply *s* is added.

Examples: leaf — leaves, wife — wives, knife — knives.

But roof — roofs, chief — chiefs.

Note: Some nouns take both the plural forms. hoofs/hooves, scarfs/scarves, handkerchiefs/handkerchieves.

(v) In the case of a few nouns the singular and the plural forms are the same.

Examples. sheep — sheep, deer — deer, aircraft — aircraft.

(vi) There are a few nouns which have no singular form, although they often take a singular verb.

Examples: news, athletics, politics, measles, physics, mathematics.

Note: *scissors* and *trousers* are plural nouns but they describe singular things.

(vii) It is noteworthy that some words change their spelling in the plural.

Examples: goose — geese, child — children, foot — feet, man — men, mouse — mice, ox — oxen, tooth — teeth, woman — women.

(viii) In the case of many words taken in English from foreign languages, the foreign plural forms are retained.

Examples. agenda — agendas, alumnus — alumni, analysis — analyses, appendix — appendices (also appendixes), axis — axes, bacterium — bacteria, basis — bases, crisis — crises, criterion — criteria, datum — data, erratum — errata, focus — foci (also focuses), formula — formulae (also formulas), genus — genera (also genuses), hypothesis — hypotheses, index — indices (also indexes), memorandum — memoranda (also memorandums), oasis —

parentheses—parentheses, paenon—phenomena, plateau—plateaus, radius—radii (also radiuses), stimulus—stimuli, synopsis—synopses, thesis—theses, vertebra—vertebrae (also vertebrae).

(ix) In the case of compound verbs, form the plural ordinarily by adding *s* or *es* to the important word in the compound. The final element is usually the one pluralised if the compound as a whole is considered a single word.

Examples: commander in chief—commanders in chief, brother/sister/father/son/daughter-in-law — brothers/sisters/fathers/sons/daughters-in-law, attorney at law—attorneys at law, court-martial—courts-martial, looker on—lookers on, man-of-war—men-of-war, hanger on—hangers-on, passer-by—passers-by, bystander—bystanders, handful—handfuls, basketful—basketfuls, spoonful—spoonfuls, major general—major-generals.

Exception man-servant—men-servants

Rule 6

Note the following rules

(i) If a prefix ends in the same letter with which the main part of the word begins, then include both letters

Examples: dis + satisfied = dissatisfied, dil + iterate = diliterate, mis + spelling = misspelling

(ii) If the main part of a word ends in the same letter with which a suffix begins then also include both letters

Examples: sudden + less = suddenness, occasional + less = occasionally, soul + less = soulless

(iii) If two words are combined, the first ending with the same letter with which the second begins, then include both letters.

Examples: bath + house = bathroom, room + mate = roommate, glow + worm = glowworm

Note. The same three consonants are never written together. Thus, still + life is still-life, not stilllife, and cross + stitch is cross-stitch, not crossstitch

Rule 7

Words of one syllable (having one vowel sound only) ending in *ll* drop one *l* when used in compound words.

(1) This is always the case with *ful* used as an adjective-forming suffix

Examples: beauty + full = beautiful, harm + full = harmful, use + full = useful.

But note the spelling of the following words: fulfil, skilful, awful

(ii) *All* as a prefix in most cases becomes *al*.

Examples: all + most = almost, all + ready = already, all + together = altogether.

Exception. is all + right which, is not alright but all right.

(iii) *Well* as a prefix also drops one *l*.
Examples: well + come = welcome, well + fare = welfare.

(But note that well + being = well-being.) However, many compound words retain the *ll*

Examples. foretell, resell, forestall.

Rule 8

There are a number of noun-verb pairs in English spelt with *c* or *s*. In all such cases the noun has *c* and the verb *s*

Examples:

| Noun | Verb |
|---------|---------|
| advice | advise |
| device | devise |
| licence | license |

With increasing international importance of American English it is necessary to know some of the major differences between American and British spellings. Here is a brief list of them:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 British -ae, oe | American -e |
| anaemia | anemia |
| anaesthetic | anesthetic |
| encyclopaedia | encyclopedia |
| mediaeval | medieval |
| 2 British -en | American in- |
| encase | incase |

But

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| inquiry | inquire |
| insure | insure |
| 3 British -ise | American -ize |
| apologise | apologize |
| 4 British -or | American -er |
| colour | color |
| favour | favor |
| humour | humor |
| labour | labor |
| odour | odor |
| vigour | vigor |
| 5 British -er | American -en |
| centre | center |
| fibre | fiber |
| theatre | theater |
| 6 British -ou | American -o |
| naïve | naïve |
| plough | plow |
| shoulder | shoulder |
| 7 British -ion | American -ation |
| connexion | connection |
| inflexion | inflection |
| 8 British -l | American -l |
| levelled | leveled |
| quarrelled | quarreled |
| travelled | traveled |
| 9 British -e | American -e |
| acknowledge- | acknowledg- |
| ment | ment |
| judgement | judgment |

One likely cause of confusion in spelling is the presence in the language of words that are similar in sound but different in meaning. Some of the most troublesome among them are listed above.

accent: offshoring, a way sloping up
assent: agreement, to agree.

all ready: everyone is ready; already:
by this time.

all together: as a group, altogether:
entirely, completely.

altar: a structure used in worship;
alter: to change

breath: air taken into the lungs;
breathe: to exhale and inhale

capital: chief leading or governing city,
wealth capitol: a building that houses
the state or national lawmakers.

cite: to use as an example to quote;
site: location

clothes: wearing apparel, cloths: two
or more pieces of cloth

complement: that which completes,
to supply a lack, compliment: praise, flat-
tering remark, to praise

corps: a military group or unit, corpse:
a dead body

council: an assembly of lawmakers;
counsel: advice, one who advises, to give
advice

dairy: a factory or farm engaged in milk
production, diary: a daily record of ex-
periences and observations

descent: a way sloping down, dis-
sent, disagreement, to disagree

dining: eating, dining: making a
continuing noise.

dying: ceasing to live, dyeing: process
of colouring fabrics

formally: in a formal manner, formerly:
before

forth: forward in place or space, onward
in time, fourth: the ordinal equivalent of
the number 4

loose: free from bands, lose: to suffer
a loss

personal: pertaining to a particular
person, individual, personnel: body of
persons employed in same work or
service

principal: chief, most important, a
school official, a capital sum (as dis-
tinguished from interest or profit); prin-
ciple: a belief, rule of conduct or thought.

respectfully: with respect, respectively:
in order, in turn

stationery: writing paper, stationary:
not moving

their: possessive form of *they*, they're:
contraction of *they are*, there: adverb of
place.

whose: possessive form of *who*, who's:
contraction of *who is*.

Your: possessive form of *you*, you're:
contraction of *you are*.

Observance of the above rules and
directions will result in the avoidance
of a large number of spelling errors.
The only thing that will remain to be
done will be learning how to spell the
one thousand most frequently misspelt
words. [Q]

PARAGRAPH WRITING

BY ANITA SHARMA

In the last issue we discussed in detail the prerequisites of paragraph-writing. We also gave some tips on how to write paragraphs in limited time. Here are some more examples of model paragraphs.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast

—Alexander Pope

No matter what the agonies and miseries suffered by man, it is his nature to hope for a better future. Hope is a sort of optimism inherent in human psychology. It is what sustains human life and makes it worth living. A man plans, saves and works because he hopes to make his tomorrow better than today. Hope gives him the inspiration and the will to go on despite all odds; hope is his only link with the future. People waste thousands of rupees on buying lottery tickets in the hope of becoming rich suddenly. Gamblers stake all they are worth in the vain hope of winning it all back in the next game. In the Mahabharata Yudhishtir, the eldest Pandava brother, even staked his wife in the desperate hope of winning everything back. The poor hope to become rich and the rich great. Even a cancer patient fighting a grim battle for his life hopes that some miracle will cure him. And as long as he hopes, he will continue to wage a courageous battle to survive. To lose hope is to die, as it is a sacrilege against the Maker. Despair or the loss of hope is considered a sin in Christianity because it shows a lack of faith in Jesus. And surely, there is no man who commits this sin. For, however miserable and blighted a man, deep down he is an incurable optimist. It was perhaps in this mood that Shelley said: "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?"

Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war

—John Milton

History books are full of courageous kings and warriors who fought fierce battles and vanquished mighty armies. There are vivid accounts of numerous wars fought in the honour of one's motherland. Undoubtedly, these books make interesting reading and fill one with a sense of pride. War brings out the latent hidden virtues such as honour, courage and loyalty in man. Ruskin said that nations were "nourished in war and wasted in peace." Nietzsche pre-

scribed war as a remedy for "nations growing weak and contemptible." Yet, when set against the horrors of war—the countless dead and maimed—how hollow these virtues and how useless these remedies seem. For in war there are no victories. Invaluable human lives are lost both by the winner and the loser. It is the victories of love and peace that take greater courage and last forever. Christ fought no battles, yet he won the love and devotion of millions. Buddha and Gandhi gave the message of peace and non-violence and will live forever in the hearts of men. The relevance of their messages is felt all the more now when war has the capacity to destroy not only the living but even the unborn. Nietzsche's remedy for weak nations seems ironical in the context of the atomic bomb and chemical warfare. In fact, weak nations ought to abstain from war. After all, what are the victories of peace? A growing prosperous nation, devoid of poverty and misery, where man is forever engaged in exploring new realms. And this can only be achieved if he does not waste his energies and resources in mutual destruction.

Child is the father of man

—William Wordsworth

Wordsworth has his own special theory for substantiating this rather paradoxical statement. Yet, every religion and every community is aware of it. When a child is born he is nearest to God. As an infant he is unaware of those around him and his relationship to this world. He still retains the celestial glory and light of his Maker. It is only when he grows up that this light fades away and he becomes corrupted by the ways of the world. A child has the wisdom of innocence and truth, he knows no guile or rancour. He is above all religions, caste, community, nation or race. A child in his mother's arms will charm anyone with his toothy smile. He brings out the best in even the worst of us. A child gives love when he receives. It is in all this that he is wiser than his older counterpart. Once men establish a relationship with their surroundings, once they start differentiating between 'mine' and 'yours', they lose this wisdom. The elders are too busy in trying to outwit their fellow human beings to benefit from the child's innocent, spontaneous wisdom. The child gives without any reservations and

expectations and in this he is the father of man.

Beauty is but skin deep

Since time immemorial saints and wise men have castigated mankind for its weakness to physical, mortal beauty. True, that kind of beauty is transient and soon passes away, but many times this mortal beauty has inspired great works of art and literature. Many a beautiful verse and painting has been dedicated to beautiful women. The human form has inspired works of incomparable and immortal beauty. Sculptures of Michaelangelo are a tribute to the body beautiful. Helen of Troy possessed a destructive kind of beauty that led two empires to war; yet the men who fought for her honour are admired and emulated even today as epitomes of heroism. Besides, to call beauty skin deep is to erroneously limit the whole conception of beauty. Beauty is not something limited to the fair skin and rosy cheeks of a woman. It is everywhere around us. There is the beauty of the immortal Taj, a symbol of undying love and exquisite craftsmanship. There is beauty in the words of Wordsworth, Shelley, Firaq and Omar Khayyam. Nature's beauty is the most magical and transcendental of all others, it brings human beings closer to God. Like the beauty of the human form, the magic of the rose is also short-lived. Its colour and fragrance soon fades, yet, who can find fault with a lovely rose? Of course, the beauty embodied in high ideals and a good nature is loftier and longer lasting. But in no way does it underscore the beauty of lesser things. As Keats said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever, its loveliness increaseth, it will never pass into nothingness." No beauty, however transient and ephemeral, vanishes without a trace. It always leaves behind a feeling of joy and wonder.

DOUBLE TROUBLE

The French use a riddle to teach schoolchildren the nature of exponential growth. A lily pond, so the riddle goes, contains a single leaf. Each day the number of leaves doubles—two leaves the second day, four the third, eight the fourth, and so on. "If the pond is full on the thirtieth day," the question goes, "at what point is it half full?" Answer: "On the twenty-ninth day."

The global lily pond in which four billion of us live may already be at least half full. Within the next generation, it could fill up entirely.

OVER TO CRICKET

Make-shift bats—from wooden planks off a school desk to an artist's 'T'—and wall wickets are a common enough sight anywhere in India. Come cricket time—and out comes the transistor, down goes the office attendance rate and passions run high. A special feature on cricket to appease the voracious appetite of the fans of the game.



A Cricket match between Sussex and Kent

THE GAME THEN AND NOW

BY NAROTTAM PURI

Cricket, like so many other present day sports, has somewhat obscure origins. In all probability, cricket began as a pastime in England's pastures and was, to begin with, confined to the shepherds. Historically, cricket has been known to have been played in 1300 in Kent. Gradually it gained in popularity and in the 17th century crossed the shores of England. In 1744, the first laws of the game were formulated. Then came the formation of cricket's Vatican—the Hambledon Club at Broadhalfpenny Down, in the 1760s. The Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) came in 1787 and became the home and headquarters of the game.

In Victorian England, round about 1830s and 1840s, cricket took a recognisable shape and entered the society and culture of England. It was only a matter of time before the game started establishing itself in other countries, particularly in Australia.

Cricket, in the 19th century, changed from a game for shepherds to a game for all. As Eric Midwinter put it "Cricket, the one-time sport of children and menials, had been lionised by the aristocracy and was soon to become part of the preparation for life of better off Victorian youths. Cricket provided an uncommon illustration of an integrated culture with master and man well-met on equal terms. Although comparable to racing and boxing, which also had true-blue patrons and popular heroes, cricket was the team game par excellence, and the one in which the master and servant joined forces. Cricket's great virtue of encouraging contest without physical contact was the social characteristic which enabled the master to play with and against servants."

But in England till 1960 the master and servant attitude did remain, as exemplified by 'Gentlemen' and 'Players'.

'Gentlemen' were amateurs who supposedly played for fun. They only received expenses. They used a different dressing room and were generally from a different social strata than the 'Players' who were professionals and were paid for their services. Despite the fact that a professional was the better player and leading counties in England would not appoint them captains. England's first professional captain to lead the country was Len Hutton and the first professional to lead MCC was Denis Compton. And all this only in the 1950s. But let us proceed to the story.

The most profound change in terms of the game occurred in 1876-77 when **Test matches** started. The first Test was played at Melbourne between England and Australia and resulted in a win for Australia. In 1878, Australia sent its first official team to England and Test cricket got established. The mythical Ashes in 1882 caused a great amount

of public interest and cricket in general, and international cricket in particular, got a great fillip. Soon the ICC was established. MCC, Australia and South Africa were the original members of this Imperial Cricket Conference formed at London in 1909. India, West Indies and New Zealand became its members in 1926 and Pakistan in 1952. Sri Lanka are the latest entrants, having replaced South Africa, who were ousted in 1961. The ICC now stands for International Cricket Conference.

Cricket has survived two world wars and is a game confined to a handful of countries most of whom belong to the Commonwealth. Although cricket's home is England, it is not the national sport of that country. Perhaps, West Indies, India and Pakistan are the countries where it's most popular and has a huge following.

From the point of view of changes in the game, the greatest change had been an increase in the duration of Test matches. To begin with, the matches used to be of three day duration. In the 1940s, four day Tests got established and finally the five-day Tests which are now the norm.

Despite the example of England where cricket became a way of life—a profession for those who played it—in the rest of the cricket-playing world it remained, essentially, an amateur sport. The game, as revived after World War II, saw great overall development in its techniques. Better pitches meant better batting and more runs, and players like Bradman, Hassett, Morris, Harvey, Hutton, Hammond, May, Cowdrey, Worell and Walcott made batting memorable. It was what the crowds wanted—even now want—classic batting. The crowds filled the grounds and money was no problem. In fact, with so many amateurs around, the various cricket and county boards made a tidy amount.

The '60s brought about a major upheaval. South Africa was expelled from the ICC for their racial stand when they refused entry to Basil D'Oliveira—a coloured cricketer, representing England. It created a great political controversy and caused the first major rift in cricket circles. Then came the abolishing of the separate status for amateur and professionals in England. The gentlemen and players became one—professionals—and were paid for representing their counties and country.

With changing times, the economics of cricket changed. By the late '60s, at least in England, crowds were dwindling at county matches but the expenses were mounting. Cricket had become



too dull, too passive for the liking of the modern generation. A change was needed. It came in the form of **limited-overs cricket**. Forty overs a side, 50 overs, 55-overs matches for different trophies sponsored by business organisations came into being and started drawing big crowds. These matches were action-packed and produced definite results, often exciting. The idea caught on in other countries too, though slowly. This was mainly because in countries like India and Pakistan the crowds came even in tame, dull draws.

In 1975 came the first **World Cup Cricket** competition—a **limited-overs championship**. Sponsored by a business organisation, it was a tremendous success. It stifled whatever remaining criticism there was (mostly by the connoisseurs of the game) against this type of cricket. Limited-overs cricket was there to stay. It pleased the crowds, made money for the organisers and thereby the players, who started getting a better deal financially. Everything, once again, looked rosy.

The peace and calm of the traditional cricket world was torn asunder in 1977 by an Australian TV tycoon, **Kerry Packer**. He created his own commercial brand of cricket—the **World Series Cricket (WSC)**—and got together the cream of talent from West Indies, Australia, England, South Africa and Pakistan. The WSC was in direct confrontation with the ICC. The latter hummed and hawed and went to court against the WSC—and lost. Player power and money power won. ICC had to bow down. It was a tremendous win of the players against the organisation

Night cricket at VFL, Sydney: A new experience.

and resulted in far better payment for the players w.e.f. 1978-79 than had been the case earlier. The motivation of WSC's originator was mainly personal, but the players' rights, privileges and priorities got highlighted. Cricket got turned upside down and inside out. It would never be the same again—whether for good or worse only time would tell.

Packer's WSC was wrong in many ways but it resulted in some good too. Besides giving the players a better deal—financially—it resulted in the greatest strides being taken in TV cricket coverage. Packer's Channel Nine TV revolutionised TV coverage by innovations like both-end cameras, mikes dug into the pitch and use of computer technology. Today's TV viewer is better off due to it. Then there was the development of **artificial 'Hotbed' pitches**—pitches made elsewhere and transported to the ground. They aren't popular but it was a tremendous effort by John Maley.

Yet another innovation was **night cricket**. On December 14, 1977, the first night cricket match was played, under floodlights, at the VFL Park, Melbourne. By next year when Packer's WSC got the go-ahead to stage their matches at a traditional cricket ground, the Sydney cricket ground with its light towers became the bastion of night cricket. This type of cricket is very popular in Australia and South Africa but has been a failure in England and West Indies, while India has just begun experimenting with it.

Cricket laws have undergone several changes through the years. 1744 was the first time when laws were formulated. Revisions and modifications have been done in 1771, 1774, 1788, 1810, 1811, 1819, 1823-24, 1828, 1835, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1845, 1849, 1854, 1864, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1927, 1931, 1937, 1947, 1957, 1962, 1963, 1970, 1972 and finally in 1980. Almost all the laws formulated (exception being the length of the pitch—22 yards) in 1974 have been changed. From underarm to roundarm and then overarm bowling, choice of pitch and option of batting, height of the wickets and types of bats have undergone a sea change. In earlier days an over used to be of four balls but since the '40s (except in Australia where it's eight), it got standardised to a six-ball over. Pads came into being in 1800 and the gloves in 1835 and the wicket-keeping gloves in 1848. No balls were called first in 1809 and this law has gone through several changes. In 1963 the modern law—front foot rule—came about and is still in use. The first reference to wides was in 1810 and the lbw in 1774.

In modern times, the 1947 code withstood the test for 33 long years before the 1980 code, currently in use, came in. Now the number of laws has been reduced from 47 to 42. Some of the salient changes are the addition of the new mode of dismissal of a batsman, 'Timed Out', (see page 79) and the law on substitutes which empowers a substitute fielder to be placed in any position (except wicket-keeping). The new laws also permit the captain of the fielding side to withdraw an appeal and the umpires are now the sole judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play.

Hence, from a pastime, cricket has become an established sport in several countries. England, Australia, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, West Indies and New Zealand are full Test-playing countries while Zimbabwe, Papua and New Guinea, East Africa, Holland, USA, Canada, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and Bangladesh also play cricket. Thanks primarily to one-day cricket, the game's base is growing. Changes in the game's format are reflective of the changes in society—its norms, standards *et al*. There is only one fear that threatens international cricket—the threat of South Africa who have started luring out cricketers to play unofficial series of matches in their country. They know that their rands can lure a lot of people and if, like Packer, they succeed, the cricket world may be torn asunder.

CRICKET SUPERLATIVES

BY B.B. MAMA

It is the fashionable thing nowadays to make fun of cricket figures. Journalists use them in their write-ups, yet denounce statistics with disdain. It's a love-hate relationship which defies analysis. Figures are a vital part of cricket. They can either place this fascinating game in true perspective or distort it out of recognition. Figure it out for yourself! So, here goes, with due acknowledgement to my good personal friend, Bill Frindall, and his compendium of *Facts And Feats*, soaring into Guinness-style superlatives.

World record for the highest-ever total in a first class innings—1,107 by Victoria vs New South Wales at Melbourne in Australia in December 1926. Tallest totals in three other cricket nations—in Pakistan—951 for 7 declared by Sind vs Baluchistan at Karachi in February 1974, in India—912 for 8 declared by Holkar vs Mysore at Indore in March 1946, in England—903 for 7 declared by England vs Australia at The Oval in August 1938, which is the world record for the highest innings total in all Test cricket. India's biggest total in Tests—644 for 7 declared vs West Indies at Kanpur in January 1979. This was the Test in which Kapil Dev became the youngest Indian

at the age of 20 years 21 days to hit a Test century (126 not out) in his eighth Test.

World record for the youngest-ever Test centurion. Pakistan's Mushtaq Mohammad—17 years 82 days (101 against India at Delhi in February 1961) in his sixth Test. The next youngest century-maker in Test history: Pakistan's Salim Malik—18 years 328 days (100 not out vs Sri Lanka at Karachi in March 1982)—a world record for a debutant from any country hitting a 'ton' in his first-ever Test.

Pakistan also holds the world record for the highest individual innings in all first-class cricket—Hanif Mohammad's 499 for Karachi against Bahawalpur at Karachi in January 1959. India's biggest individual score in any first-class match—Bhauasaheb Nimbalkar's 443 not out for Maharashtra vs Kathiawar at Poona in December 1948. Curiously, he remains the only batsman in cricket history to hit 400 plus in a first-class innings and yet not be selected to play in any Test match! Five other quadruple-centurions (Hanif 499, Bradman 452 not out, Ponsford 437 and 429, Aftab Baloch 428 and Archie MacLaren 424) all made the Test grade.

This brings us to the logical query. Who has played the most Tests? The world record is still held by Colin Cowdrey of England with 114 Test appearances. The only other player with 100 plus Tests is England's Geoff Boycott (108 appearances), who holds the current world record for the highest aggregate of runs (8,114) in Test cricket.

Gavaskar is also chasing two Test records—Boycott's run-aggregate and Don Bradman's tally of Test centuries (29). On September 13, 1983, on the eve of the first Test at Bangalore, against Pakistan, Sunil had 27 Test centuries under his belt, having scored 7,625 runs, averaging 52.22, in 158 Test innings (12 not outs).

But the Don reigns supreme—and, I dare say, will ever remain so. Bradman's Test batting average of 99.94 boggles the mind. The Don swiftly aggregated 6,996 runs from only 80 innings (10 not-outs) of his 52 Tests. This means that he averaged a century every 2.75 innings. Gavaskar's current strike-rate is a century every 5.85 innings.

Look at it another way. The Don averaged 134.53 runs per Test match, far outstripping all others before or since. Next best are Hobbs and Hutton each with 88 runs per Test. Gavaskar trails in

Playing with grace. A legend in cricket history, W.G. Grace was the first to score a 100 centuries with an impressive tally of 54,901 runs and 12,786 Test Test wickets.





Australia's knight in shining armour
Undisputedly the world's greatest batsman of all time, Sir Donald Bradman has to his credit the phenomenal Test average of 99.94 runs per innings. He hit 117 centuries in first class cricket with 37 multiple hundreds including one quadruplet on

sixth position with 84.72 runs per Test in a list of 19 batsmen with 5,000 runs and more in a Test career

Another Bradman record may also never be surpassed—the highest run aggregate in a Test series—974 runs (av 139.14) in five Tests of the 1930 rubber, in England. Gavaskar's best in a series—774 runs (av 154.80) in four Tests of the 1970-71 rubber in the West Indies on debut

Nor will any one (however long they play first-class cricket) ever come within sniffing distance of another fantastic record by Don in a first-class career—37 multiple centuries, consisting of one quadruple 'ton' (a career-best 452 not out), five triples and 31 doubles.

In Test cricket too, Bradman's dazzling cluster of 12 multiple-centuries (two triples—334 and 304, and as many as 10 doubles) can never be outshone by any other batting star. Gavaskar, by contrast, has only eight multiple-hundreds (one triple, a career-best 340, and seven doubles) in first class cricket, and a mere three double-hundreds (221, 220 and 205) in Tests

Talking of 'tons', the world record for the most centuries in first class cricket is firmly held by the immortal Jack Hobbs of England with 197 hundreds. Hobbs also holds the world record for the most runs in a first-class career—61,237 (av 50.65) from 1,315 innings

The highest individual innings in Test cricket is 365 not out by Gary Sobers of West Indies vs Pakistan at Kingston in February-March 1958 at the age of 21 years 216 days—thus establishing

another world record as the youngest-ever batsman in Test history to score a triple century.

In the course of this record knock, Sobers shared with Conrad Hunta a second-wicket partnership of 446—just five runs short of the world record for the highest-ever stand in Test cricket, jointly held by two countries: 451 runs for the second wicket between Bill Ponsford and Bradman for Australia vs England at The Oval in August 1931, and 451 runs for the third wicket between Mudassar Nazar and Javed Miandad for Pakistan vs India at Hyderabad (Sind) in January 1983.

Incidentally, India still holds the world record for the highest opening stand in Test history: 413 runs between Vinoo Mankad and Pankaj Roy vs New Zealand at Madras in January 1956. Mankad also holds the record for the highest-ever individual innings in Test cricket by an Indian batsman—231 in the same innings, in which he set up the record partnership with Roy as above. The world record partnership for any wicket in all first-class cricket is also proudly held by India—577 runs for the fourth wicket between Vijay Hazare and Gul Mahomed for Baroda vs Holkar at Baroda in March 1947

Turning now to bowling, it is gratifying to note that Kapil holds many superlative firsts in Test cricket as world records. He became the youngest-ever bowler in

Winning hearts with wit and wickets In his first class career spanning two decades the outspoken Yorkshireman Freddie Trueman took a record 307 Test wickets. His was the highest tally till Gibbs and then Lillee broke his record



Beating them all sober Bowling both pace and spin Gary Sobers captured 235 wickets in 93 Tests, held over a hundred catches and has to his credit an innings of 365 not out—a record in Test cricket

Test annals at 21 years 25 days to reach 100 wickets in a Test career when he achieved this target on January 31, 1980, against Pakistan in Calcutta. This also incorporates another world record. Since making his Test debut on October 18, 1978, against Pakistan in Faisalabad, Kapil has taken only one year and 105 days to reach 100 wickets—the shortest period in terms of time in which a bowler from any country has completed 100 wickets in Test history. Kapil also holds a world record in Test cricket for completing the double of 1,000 runs and 100 wickets in the fastest time of just one year 107 days from October 18, 1978, to February 2, 1980. A fourth world record to Kapil's credit is that he is the youngest-ever all-rounder in Test history to complete the 'double' at the age of 21 years 27 days.

Of course, Australia's Dennis Lillee is the highest wicket-taker in Test annals at present with 335 wickets (av 23.46) in 65 Tests. England's Bob Willis is hot on his trail with 305 wickets (av 24.49) in 83 Tests. The record-holder for India is Bishen Singh Bedi with 266 wickets (av 28.71) in 67 Tests.

As regards wicket-keeping, all the principal Test records are in the keeping (literally so!) of Rodney Marsh who also holds the record for most Test appearances (91) for Australia. Marsh is the only keeper in Test history to cross 300 dismissals—322 catches plus 12 stumpings for a total of 334 dismissals in 91 Tests. The Test record for India in

DOWN THE AGES

'Give nothing away': Proving his principle right, Wilfred Rhodes took 708 first-class catches in a career covering almost three decades. An all-rounder par excellence, Rhodes also took the highest number of wickets—4, 187, and hit 39,802 runs

wicket-keeping is held by Syed Kirmani with 160 dismissals (128 catches plus 32 stumpings) in 69 Tests

Finally, the captaincy. India holds a world record here too. The youngest-ever captain in Test history to lead his country was Mansur Ali Khan Pataudi when he took over from the injured Nari Contractor in the West Indies on March 23, 1962, at Bridgetown at the age of 21 years 77 days.

The captain who has led his country most often in Test annals is Clive Lloyd of West Indies with 54 Tests at the start of the 1983-84 tour of India out of his total of 90 Test appearances. He has won 22 of his Tests as captain, drawn 21 and lost only 11 for a high success percentage of 60.18. What does the coming winter season in India hold in store for him?

RUN FOR MONEY

Mike: "We didn't have much cricket last Saturday. Rain stopped play when the score was one"

Jack: "Well, the crowd certainly had a run for their money"

NO EXPERT

The famous Jack Hobbs was passing a bunch of school kids playing cricket on the street.

After watching for a while, the expert tendered some advice and suggestions but achieved no success.

"That's enough!" shouted one of the youngsters. "What does an oldie like you know about cricket?"

1300—First probable reference to cricket: in the wardrobe accounts of King Edward I, locality Newden, Kent

1622—Six parishioners prosecuted for playing cricket in a churchyard on Sunday in Boxgrove, Sussex.

1646—First recorded cricket match at Coxheath, Kent.

1654—Seven parishioners of Eltham fined for playing cricket on Lord's day

1709—First 'county match': Kent vs London.

1710—First reference to cricket in the university: Cambridge.

1729—Date of earliest surviving bat: inscribed 'J.C.' (John Chitty). This bat is now in the Pavilion at Oval.

1744—June 18. The first great match of which full score is preserved: Kent vs All-England at the Artillery ground; won by Kent.

1767—Foundation of Hambledon Club.

1769—First recorded century: Minshall 107 for Duke of Dorset XI vs Wrotham

1776—Earliest known score-cards

1777—First record of bowler being credited for catches off his bowling.

1788—June 27 MCC play their first match at Lord's

1800—Publication of first book on technique by Thomas Boxall.

1806—First Gentlemen vs Players match at Lord's

1807—First mention of 'straight-armed' (i.e., round arm) bowling by John Wiles of Kent

1817—First two separate centuries: 107 and 157 by William Lambert for Sussex vs Epsom at Lord's.

1820—First recorded score of 200. 278 by William Ward for MCC vs Norfolk at Lord's, a record for that ground for 105 years

1822—Wiles 'no-balled' for throwing i.e., round arm bowling

1827—First university match, drawn, Oxford vs Cambridge

1828—MCC authorise the bowler to raise his hand level with the elbow, this was after three experimental matches between Sussex and England.

1835—MCC adopt a revised Code of Laws on May 30

1845—First match at The Oval.

1848—July 18. W.G. Grace born

1849—First Yorkshire vs Lancashire match

1850—J. Wisden bowls all ten batsmen in one innings. North vs South at Lord's.

1858—First recorded instance of a bowler being given a hat for taking three wickets on consecutive deliveries.

1862—In a match at the Oval, England vs Surrey, Edgar Wilsheer was no-balled by John Lillywhite for raising his hand higher than his shoulder. Wilsheer left the field and game was suspended for the day; Lillywhite was replaced next day.

1864—June 10. 'Overhand bowling' authorised. First known county champions, Surrey.

1871—First batsman to reach 2,000 runs in a season was Grace (2,739)

1873—First recorded instance of 1,000 runs and 100 wickets in a season by Grace.

1877—First-ever Test match: Australia beat England by 45 runs at Melbourne; Charles Bannerman scored the first century (165).

1880—First Test match in England: England beat Australia by five wickets—Grace 152, W.L. Murdoch 153.

1882—First Australian Test victory in England by seven runs at The Oval and a spectator dies of excitement. Tradition of the 'Ashes' established by 'obituary notice' to English cricket in the *Sporting Times*.

1884—Revised set of Code of Laws adopted; first use of the words 'Test Match' in Melbourne Argus.

1889—First Test between South Africa and England.

1895—First 1,000 runs in May. by Grace in 22 days. He also scored his 100th century.

1909—Imperial Cricket Conference (ICC) constituted. MCC, Australia, and South Africa were the original members.

1926—India, New Zealand and West Indies admitted to ICC.

1928—First Test between West Indies and England

1929—First Test between New Zealand and England.

1932—First India vs England Test.

1933—The 'body-line' controversy during the MCC tour in Australia

1933-34—First Test century by an Indian: 118 on debut by Lala Amarnath.

1937—Sir Pelham Warner became first cricketer to receive knighthood.

1948—First five-day Test matches in England; Donald Bradman retires

1954—First Pakistan vs England Test.

1956—J.C. Laker takes 19 wickets in one match England vs Australia at Manchester.

1960—First-ever tied Test. England vs Australia at Brisbane.

1965—Imperial Cricket Conference changes its title to International Cricket Conference (ICC) and introduces associate membership.

1968—Cricket Council formed: Test and County Cricket Board replaces Board of Control for Test matches at home and Advisory County Cricket Committee.

1969—John Player League for Sunday cricket inaugurated.

1972—Benson and Hedges League Cup inaugurated.

1975—First international Prudential World Cup. West Indies champions and Australia runners-up

1976—Women play at Lord's for the first time.

1977—Kerry Packer of Australia signs up 51 of the world's leading players in opposition to ICC

1978-79—Indo-Pak Test cricket resumes after 18 years

1979—Second Prudential World Cup. West Indies champions and England runners-up

1983—Third Prudential World Cup: India champions and West Indies runners-up.

V.S.

WHAT'SWHAT IN CRICKET

Appeals. When the fielding side is of the opinion that the batsman is out, they appeal to the umpire by calling 'How's that?' — which sounds more like 'howzzat' when shouted. The call may be made any time before the next ball is bowled, even though the ball is dead, or over has been called, except that no appeals can be made after the bails have been removed by both umpires for close of play, or for lunch/tea intervals.

Backing up. The non-striking batsman is said to be backing up, when he moves a few paces up the pitch, as the bowler is delivering the ball, in the expectation of a quick run.

Beamer: A ball delivered full toss, i.e., without a bounce, at the batsman's head, either intentionally or unintentionally.

Bosie: Name given to a googly by the Australians, after its inventor Bernard James Tindal Bosanquet.

Bouncer (or bumper). A ball pitched rather short, i.e., nearer the bowler than the batsman, such that the bounce makes it rise up to or over the batsman's head.

Bowling crease: A straight line 8 feet 8 inches in length, marked on the pitch, in line with the three stumps, which are in its centre.

Bye: A run scored from a ball which passes the stumps, without touching the bat or batsman, and which the wicket-keeper fails to stop.

Carry one's bat: If an opening batsman is still not out when the last wicket of his team has fallen, he is said to have carried his bat through the innings.

Chinaman: The left arm bowler's off-break to a right handed batsman.

Duck: When the batsman is out for no score, i.e., for zero, he is said to have scored a duck.

Extras (sundries, as the Australians call them). Runs added to the score, but not scored off the batsman's bat. They consist of byes, leg byes, wides and no balls.

Follow-on: When the side batting second is asked to go in to bat once again, i.e., batting twice in succession.

Googly: A ball bowled, such that it comes out of the back of the hand, with what appears like a leg break action, but which spins as an off break on hitting the ground, and so turns the wrong way.

Guard: Given by the umpire from behind the bowler's wicket, to the batsman, such that the latter knows the position of his bat and feet in relation to the three stumps, which he is guarding.

Half-volley: A ball which pitches just short of the batsman, and is hit by him just as it leaves the ground. Sometimes, the batsman moves up, out of his crease, and converts the ball into a half-volley.

Hat trick: The feat of a bowler taking three wickets with three consecutive de-

liveries, either in one over or spread over two overs. By tradition, even three wickets in three balls spread over two innings, may be considered a hat trick.

King's pair: When a batsman is dismissed for zero, off the very first ball he receives in both the innings.

Leg byes: These runs are scored when the ball is unintentionally deflected off any part of the batsman's body, except his hands holding the bat, when he is actually attempting to play the ball. Any runs scored off deliberately deflecting the ball by the body are

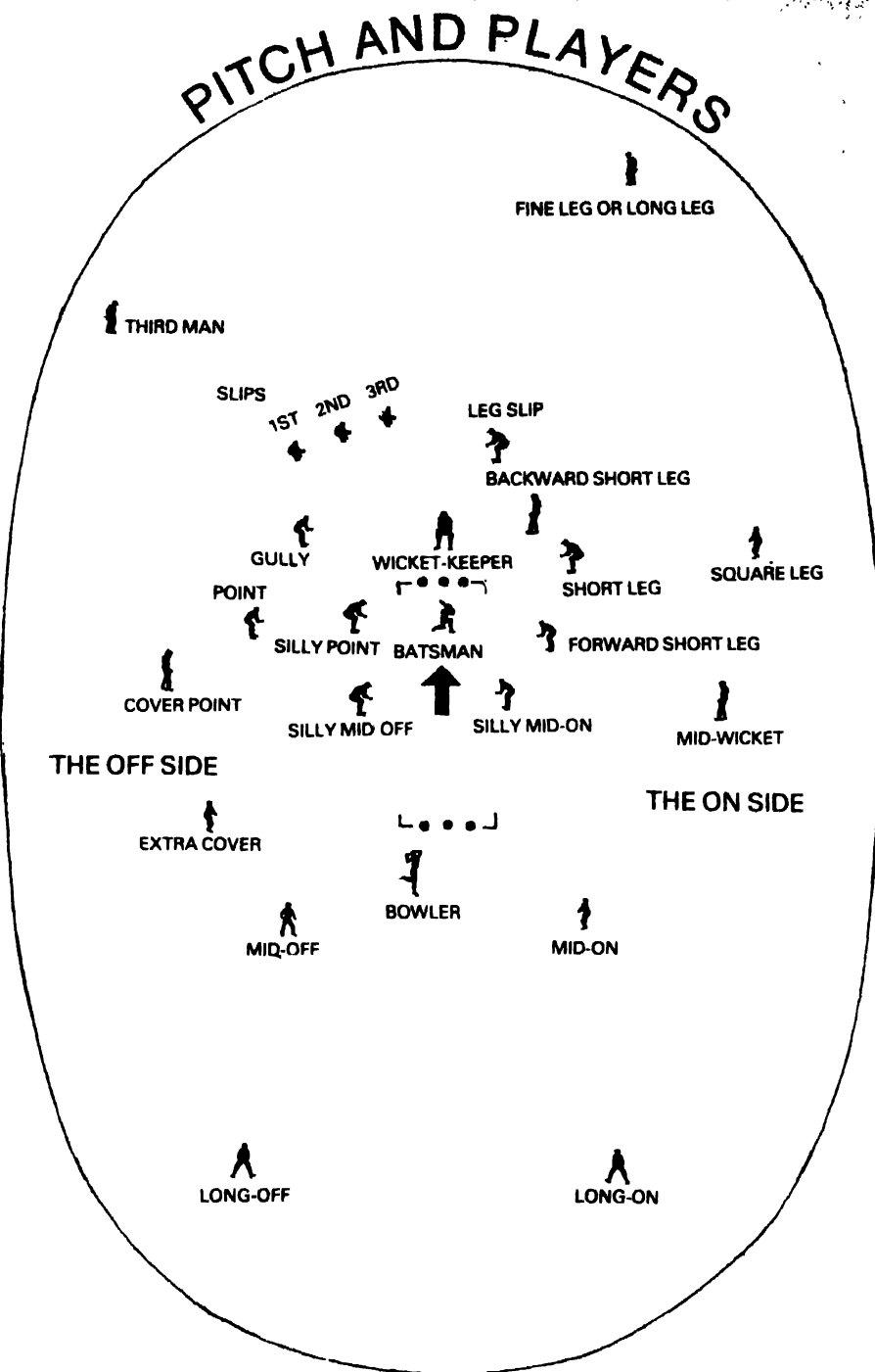
cancelled.

Long hop: A very short-pitched ball.

Maiden over: An over completed by the bowler of which no runs were scored by the batsman. (Though, the bowler may have conceded some extras.)

'Mankaded': A colloquial term, used when the non-striking batsman backs up too far and is out of his crease, just before the bowler is about to deliver the ball, and the bowler knocks down the wicket at his end to run out the batsman. Named after Vinoo Mankad, who was the first to run out a

Rajinder Puri



Over: An over consists of six consecutive deliveries by the bowler. Overs must be bowled from each end of the pitch alternately. The same bowler cannot bowl two consecutive overs.

Off-side: That half of the field (the pitch being the bisector) towards which the batsman is facing.

On-side (also leg side). Half of the field behind the batsman as he takes his stance at the wicket.

Outfield: That portion of the field all around, which is at quite a distance from the pitch.

Over: An over consists of six consecutive deliveries by the bowler. Overs must be bowled from each end of the pitch alternately. The same bowler cannot bowl two consecutive overs.

Over the wicket and round the wicket: These phrases are used to describe the side of the stumps from which the bowler delivers the ball.

Overthrows: A throw-in by a fielder, which is missed by the wicket-keeper or bowler, and goes away from the stumps, thus giving the batsman an opportunity to take more runs.

Pair of spectacles (or a pair). A term used when a batsman is dismissed for zero in both the innings.

Popping crease: A line four feet in front

of the stumps (also to the three stumps). It is the forward limit of the batsman's safety area, against stumping and run-out decisions.

Short run: When a batsman fails to make good his ground at one end, when running two or more runs. The umpire signals this, and the scorers delete one or more runs from those actually run by the batsmen.

Substitute: A substitute is allowed to field in place of a fielder or act as a runner for a batsman, who may be incapacitated by illness or injury sustained during the match (and not before it started).

Wicket maiden: An over in which no runs are scored by the batsmen, but in which the bowler claims one or more wickets.

Wide ball: The ball bowled is declared a wide by the umpire if it is so high or so wide off the stumps that in his opinion it is out of the reach of a batsman when taking guard in the normal position.

Terms used for strokes played by batsmen

Cross bat: A stroke played by the batsman such that it is out of the true perpendicular plane of the ball as it approaches the batsman.

The hook: A shot executed against a rising ball.

The cut: A stroke made to a short pitched ball outside the off-stump.

in which the bat is swung from the back at the point of contact with the ball, it is at right angles to the ground.

The pull: A stroke made by hitting across the flight of the ball.

The sweep: Played at a ball on or outside the leg stump by bringing the bat around in an arc parallel to the ground, rolling the wrists over at the point of contact to keep the ball from skying.

Terms used for bowling

Flight: The ball so delivered that in its passage through the air, it deceives the batsman as to the spot where it will touch the ground.

Full toss: A delivery which does not bounce, or which does not touch the ground, before it reaches the batsman.

In-swing: A delivery from a fast or medium-paced bowler, which curves from the off to the leg in flight, thus moving into the batsman while still in the air.

Out-swing: One which moves from the leg to the off in the air (opposite of the in-swing).

Leg-break: A slow delivery bowled such that it spins from the leg side to off, when it hits the pitch.

Off-break: A ball which after pitching turns from off to leg.

S.K.G.

10 WAYS OF GETTING OUT

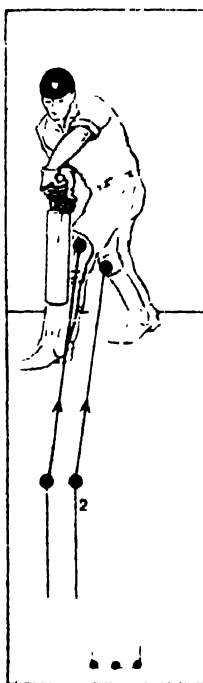
Bowled: If the bowler breaks the wicket, i.e., dislodges a bail with the ball, he has bowled. The batsman is not out if the ball is merely disturbed and not dislodged. And he is out even if the ball first touches his bat or person. In fact, when it touches the bat first, or is deflected by the batsman onto the wicket, it is known as 'played on'.

Caught: If the ball hit by the batsman is held, or caught, before it touches the ground, from a stroke off the bat, or off the hand holding the bat, but not the wrist. The fielder must have both his feet entirely within the playing area at the instant the catch is completed.

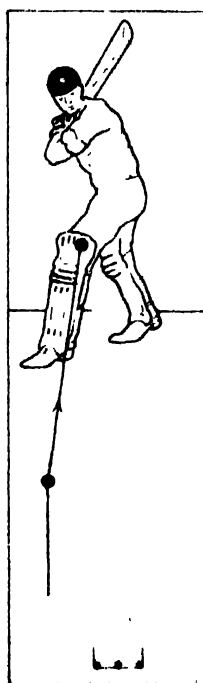
Stumped: If, in playing a stroke, the batsman is outside the popping crease (out of his ground), and the wicket is broken by the wicket-keeper, with the ball in hand, the batsman is stumped.

Leg before wicket (lbw): Essentially, lbw is illegal interference, whether accidental or intentional, with a ball that otherwise, in the opinion of the umpire, would have hit the wickets. The batsman is out lbw, if he intercepts with any part of his person, except his hand, that is in line between wicket and wicket, a ball that has not first touched his bat or hand, and that has or would have pitched in a straight line between the wickets or on the off side, provided the ball would have hit the wickets.

Run out: Either batsman is run out if, while the ball is in play, his wicket is broken while he is out of his ground, generally while taking a run. If the batsmen have passed each other the one running for the wicket



Ball 1
NOT OUT as
Batsman made
a genuine
attempt to play
the ball with
his bat.
Ball 2—OUT



OUT as
Batsman made
no genuine
attempt to
play the ball
with his bat.

that is broken is out, and if they have not crossed, the one running from that wicket is out.

If the batsman plays the ball straight back, and it breaks the wicket at the bowler's end, the non-striker, if he is out of his crease, is run out, provided the ball has been touched by a member of the fielding side before its impact with the wicket.

Hit wicket: When the batsman breaks his own wicket, with his bat or any part of his person while playing the ball, or when setting off for his run immediately after having played the ball (not in the second or successive runs).

Handle the ball: Either batsman is out if he touches the ball with his hands, while it is in play, unless this is done at the request of the fielding side.

Hitting the ball twice: If the batsman hits the ball again, except in defence of his wicket, after it has been played by him, or struck, or stopped by any part of his person, he shall be out 'hitting the ball twice'.

Obstructing the field: Either batsman shall be declared out if he wilfully obstructs the fielding side. Here the umpire must make the crucial decision of whether it was done on purpose.

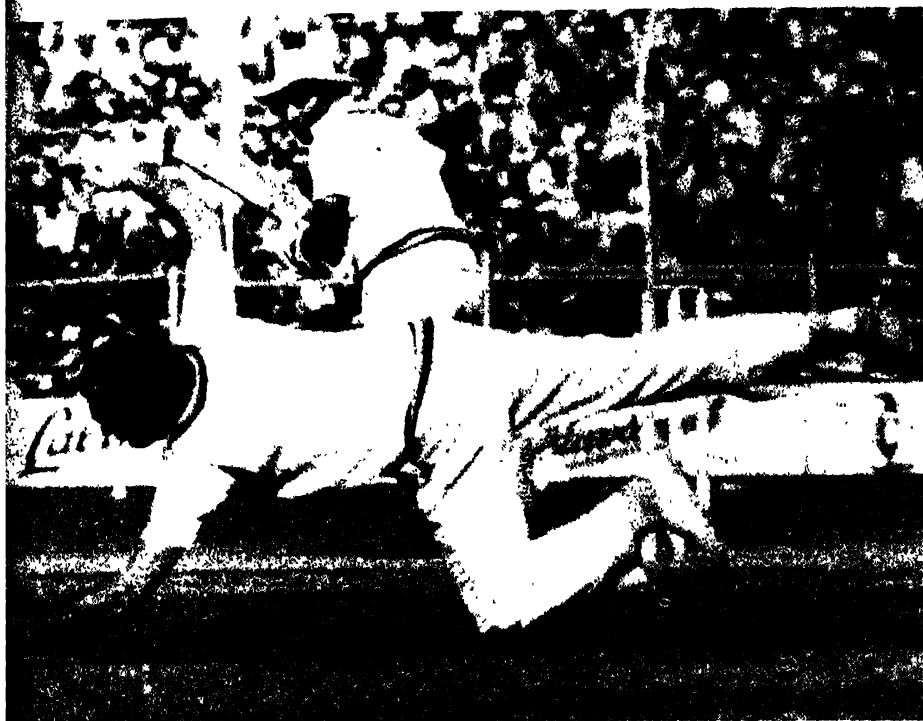
Timed out: If the batsman takes more than two minutes to step onto the field to bat at the fall of a wicket, he is given 'timed out'.

In the following four cases—run out, handle the ball, hitting the ball twice and obstructing the field—the bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

S.K.G.

SUNNY SURVIVES, U.K.?

BY AMIT AGARWAL



That Sunil Gavaskar finally ended his string of low scores by scoring a century in the Bangalore Test—a milestone over which Zaheer Abbas sacrificed his stature as a sportsman—reflects more of Sunny's gritty character than his return to form as a batsman.

For even that hundred, like most other knocks of Gavaskar for the last couple of years, did not have the kind of assurance and mastery for which Sunny was once known.

Can it be that the little genius who used to eclipse record after record in the era gone by, has now himself been eclipsed?

Sunny used to be invincible, rock-firm against all odds and every type of bowling. And even though he would generally be over cautious and score slowly, his mere presence at the wicket was reassuring to the team, inspiring to the batsman at the other end and pure pleasure to the purist.

Playing with supreme confidence, unwavering concentration and admirable attrition, Sunny would be quick to bury, with his bat, the fliers of a John Snow or an Imran Khan and equally quick to parry, with his mouth, the gamesmanship of a Tony Greig. Yes, they could never pull a fast one on Sunny.

Almost always, the burden of holding the Indian innings together would rest

with him, a fact which could explain his eliminating all the risky shots from his repertoire. Concentrating only on the arc between mid-on and mid-off in the initial phases of his innings (Gavaskar still plays the straight drive better than anybody else in the game), the cover drive, the square-cut and the pull to mid-wicket would follow only after the measure of the bowling attack had been obtained. The ball would then start hitting the fence with, for the bowling team, sickening regularity.

Yet the same batsman who was never troubled by the outswinger outside the off-stump—the bane of all other Indian batsmen—is now suspect to that delivery. It pains one to see a master craftsman pushing tentatively at a kind of delivery he could once have played blind-folded, if you pardon the exaggeration. What could be the reason? Age, the terrible and awesome pressures of being a superstar, a fanatic public today acclaiming him and tomorrow yelling for his blood because he loses a Test series as captain?

You can't keep a good (bats)man down, however, as Sunny himself demonstrated in the Bangalore Test. Whether that will silence the considerable anti-Gavaskar hysteria generated in the recent past and bring back sunny days again remains to be seen.

the field as on it. He wrote a best-selling book, *Sunny Days*, reportedly in one go. The first draft was so well-written and complete that it was thought unnecessary to rewrite or add to it. His love for writing is evident from the fact that he now edits a magazine, *Indian Cricketer*. Over the years he has written regularly for various sports publications. Arvind Lavakare, in a recent issue of *The Sunday Observer*, reported that "Gavaskar was paid a rupee a word five years ago. That was a rate never ever paid by any Indian newspaper to any Indian writer—be it Frank Moraes or Arun Shourie."

Gavaskar is also an intelligent and eloquent public speaker, which explains why he works as the Public Relations Officer of the Nirlons in Bombay. His was one of the first forays by a cricketer into films, though the Marathi film in which he starred proved a flop. The ad-industry also capitalised on his appeal in a big way, a mantle that has now befallen Kapil.

Gavaskar also has the unique honour of having a calypso song composed in his honour. Indeed, Sunny's success in the Caribbean has been so phenomenal that he won't be forgotten there as long as cricket is played in those scenic islands. After all, he scored 774 runs in his debut series there, repeating that prolific run-getting performance in subsequent tours. He himself, however, considers the half-century that he made at Old Trafford, Manchester, against England in 1971 as his best knock ever. It was made on a pitch as green as the outfield and against John Price, who was really swingin' 'em on that track. We also cannot forget his 221 at The Oval which put India on the brink of scoring an impossible 400 plus needed in the second innings to win. A classy 86 against the Windies at the Wankhede Stadium in the 1974-75 series also readily comes to mind. His feats, however, are too numerous to be singled out.

Sunny survives, O.K.?

USEFUL WEIGHT

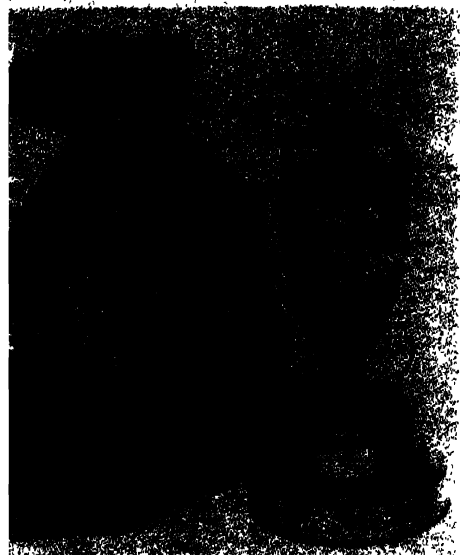
The captain of the village cricket team was pointing out the local celebrities to the visitor.

"That's Smith, the butcher," he said singling out an exceptionally heavy-set individual. "Most useful man, that," he added.

"Is it so?" inquired the visitor. "Hard to believe that so fat a man could be useful."

"Yes, he is," replied the skipper. "When we use the heavy roller, we ask Smithie to sit on it."

THE ASHES



The Ashes (left) and the Urn. From a lady—with love.

The Ashes is the legendary honour at stake in the Anglo-Australian Test series. The Ashes are to cricket what the World Cup is to football or the Derby to horse racing. They are the supreme challenge and the most coveted of all cricket trophies and yet they can be won by only two of the cricketing countries.

The origin goes back to August 1882, when Australia (63 and 122) beat England (101 and 77) by seven runs, at The Oval, in London, in the only match of the series, and so recorded their first victory in England. In this low-scoring match, after the English bowlers Peate and Barlow had run through the Aussie batting, Fred 'The Demon' Spofforth, one of the fastest bowlers ever, took 7 for 46 to limit England's first innings lead to 38. On the second day, on a wet wicket, considered unfit for play, Hugh Massie, (Australia) in a bold hitting innings, scored 55 out of 66, and England needed only 85 to win. But despite W.G. Grace's 32, Spofforth cut through the batting, while Harry Boyle kept one end secure. So tight was their bowling that the last four English wickets managed only seven runs between them.

On the following day, the *Sporting Times* published a mock obituary for English cricket as follows:

In Affectionate Remembrance
of

ENGLISH CRICKET
which died at The Oval
on

29th August, 1882

Order of Bowling, Friends
and Acquaintances
R.I.P.

N.B: The body will be cremated and the Ashes taken to Australia.

In the following winter (1882-83), the Hon. Ivo Bligh (later, the eighth Earl of Darnley) captained the English team to Australia. The home team won the first Test, but England took the next two of the scheduled three-match rubber. At the end of the last match, two ladies—one of whom later married the Hon. Ivo—burnt a bail, sealed the ashes in an urn and presented it to Bligh.

The urn remained his private property until his death in 1927, when it was bequeathed to MCC and is now kept in the Imperial Cricket Memorial Gallery at the back of the pavilion at Lord's (London). The Ashes, therefore, exist, but although played for, never leave Lord's. So, in fact, the two countries play for an imaginary trophy, since it is never seen exchanging hands.

S K G

The Ashes Song

We've brought the Ashes back home
We've got them here in the urn
The Aussies had had them twelve years
So it was about our turn
But oh! what a tough fight
It's been in the dazzling sunlight
In spite of the boos of the mob on the hill
We've won by two matches to nil

When we arrived people said
The Aussies would leave us for dead
But we knew we would prove them wrong
And that's why we're singing this song
But oh! the feeling is great
For losing is something we hate
So Sydney we thank you for both of our wins
But not for those bottles and tins

Our openers gave us a good start
And the others then all played their part
We usually made a good score
Seven times three hundred or more
The Aussies however were apt
To collapse at the drop of a hat
If they were bowled any ball that was short
It was ten to one on they'd be caught

In the field it was often too hot
So sometimes we felt very low
Whether rain was forecast or not
We always knew we'd have snow
So now to go home we are free
And we're sure the Aussies agree
Though the series has been a long uphill climb
We've all had a real bumper time.

INSTANT CRICKET

BY KRISHNASWAMY



Flashing bats, crashing balls—it's one-day cricket. Clive Lloyd holds the Prudential Cup at Edgbaston. West Indies won the 1975 series 3-0

One-day cricket made its debut in 1962 and ever since, there has been an increasing interest in it. This came about at a time when first-class cricket in England and in many other parts of the world was going through a severe crisis. And it was felt that commercialisation of the game through one-day cricket would fetch a greater amount at the gate and consequently more revenue, which it did. The fast game and quick results have made this form of cricket extremely popular. As a result, since its inception the prize money has increased more than a hundred-fold. And now almost every Test-playing country has one-day competitions.

The first ever one-day competition was the Gillette Cup, held in 1962. Sussex won the Gillette Cup the first two years and thereafter there have been some keen contests for the Cup each year. This tournament has become very popular with the cricket lovers who cannot afford to sit three or five days regularly to watch a county or Test match in full. In one-day cricket the excitement gets over in six or eight hours.

The John Player League in 1969 heralded the era of Sunday cricket because this tournament is played only on Sundays. The two teams play 40 overs each as opposed to 55 or 60 in some other tournaments. This year the title went to Yorkshire who won it for the first time ever.

Yet another one-day tournament started with the Benson and Hedges Cup in 1971. This is played in the first 12 weeks of the season in order to avoid a

The World Cup began in 1975 with the Prudential Assurance Company putting up the money. It was a roaring success. The first playing countries—England, Australia, West Indies, New Zealand, India and Pakistan—plus two others—Sri Lanka and East Africa—joined in as invitèes to make the total number eight. West India won the Cup with Australia as runners-up in the first contest.

The second World Cup played four years later, the West Indians won the cup for the second time. This time, England were the runners up.

The third and the last Prudential World Cup played this year. Aus-

ting the favoured West Indies in the final by 43 runs. Since then, the Prudential Assurance Company has withdrawn the sponsorship and unless someone else comes forward with an offer, this could well be the end of the World Cup.

India made its debut in night cricket with the inaugural match in New Delhi's Nehru Stadium on September 6 this year. The only other country which has had night cricket is Australia, where it originated. The first ever match of this kind was played in Melbourne with the efforts of Australia's TV tycoon, Kerry Packer. India's major one-day competitions are the Deodhar Trophy and the Wills Trophy.

ton. The Vehicle and General Cup, started in Australia. The six Aussie states and New Zealand competed in a knock-out draw. As this competition gained popularity, in 1973-74 it was renamed the Gillette Cup.

These games were limited to 50 six-ball overs per side with no single bowler allowed more than 10 overs. This trophy was played for only six seasons, with Western Australia winning three times.

The McDonald's Cup

This trophy replaced the Gillette Cup, as Australia's one-day cricket championship, in 1979-80. (New Zealand was excluded.) Each side is allowed 50 six-ball overs, as earlier, but it is not a knock-out tournament.

ENGLAND

The County Championship

County cricket is probably the most enthralling of the various domestic tournaments. Seventeen counties compete for the championship, each playing 22 matches. This means that each county meets at least once, but plays a return match against only six of the others.

The county game was established in the last quarter of the 19th century, after some initial non-formal attempts at creating a championship. However, all official publications giving the list of championship winners, begin with 1864, with Surrey as the first county champions. In fact, John Wisden's cricket almanac did not publish its first county championship table till 1888.

The trophy contested for is the County Cricket Championship Trophy presented by the Lord's Taverners, which the Duke of Edinburgh, in his capacity as 'twelfth man' annually presents to the champion county at Buckingham Palace.

Yorkshire has won the championship an astonishing 33 times (last time in 1968), followed by Surrey's 16 wins. The latter also have the record of seven consecutive wins, 1952 to 1958. Strangely, Northants, Sussex and Somerset have yet to win the championship. In 1977, the championship, which had ceased to be financially viable, was sponsored by Schweppes, which still continues.

Being the pioneers of the limited-overs cricket, which has come to stay, England currently has three such tournaments.

The Gillette Cup (later the Natwest Trophy)

This tournament was started in 1963, under the name, 'The Knock-out Competition', sponsored by the Gillette Safety Razor Co Ltd. Its title was changed to the Gillette Cup in 1964. It was confined to the 17 counties, and the five leading minor counties of the previous season.

The matches, of one innings per side, are limited to 60 six-ball overs per innings, with each bowler allowed a maximum of 12 overs.

After the 1980 tournament, Gillette withdrew their sponsorship of this knock-out tournament and from 1981, National Westminster Bank stepped in, hence the new name, Natwest Trophy. The rules all remain the same, apart from the fact that from 1983 onwards, eight more minor counties, plus Ireland and Scotland, have been included into the draw, where a seeding system has also

NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS



Mushtaq, David Steel and Roy Virgin with the 1976 Gillette Cup at Lord's, England. Northamptonshire beat Lancashire.

All the 17 counties have one major domestic tournament, in which teams representing the various states, districts or territories of that country participate. Consistently good performances by the players in these tournaments become the criterion for their selection to the national team.

The duration of the matches is either three or four days, and all are considered as 'first class' fixtures, with all the outstanding achievements going into the record books.

With the advent of one-day cricket in the '60s, and its unbounded popularity, which has helped to fill the coffers of the various National Boards of Control for Cricket and local authorities, all countries have now started limited overs tournaments, at the national level. Here is a country wise list of some of the major domestic tournaments.

AUSTRALIA

The Sheffield Shield

In 1892, Lord Sheffield, whose side had just completed a tour of Australia, gave a sum of 150 guineas and a trophy to the Australian Cricket Council to help promote the game. The Council immediately started a domestic championship, in which Australian states compete against each other in a home-and-away series every year, for the now famous Sheffield Shield.

The most successful side has been New South Wales, winning 37 times, the last being in 1982-83. Victoria, the inaugural winners, have won 24 times, and South Australia, 12. Queensland have yet to win the cup.

The Gillette Cup

A one-day competition for Australia's state



The Benson and Hedges final at Lord's, 1977. Kent vs Gloucestershire.

been introduced. The tournament has been won maximum times (four) by Lancashire

The John Player League

Begun in 1969, only the 17 counties participate in this one-day match tournament, limited to 40 overs per side and played only on Sundays. The winner is decided on a points table system.

Of the 14 league titles decided till 1982, Kent had won thrice, and Lancashire, Leicestershire and Hampshire twice each.

The Benson & Hedges Cup

Begun in 1972, this is a competition limited to 55 overs per side and sponsored by Benson & Hedges. The 17 counties, Scotland, Combined Universities (Oxford and Cambridge) and a minor counties representative side compete. In its 11-year history, till 1982, the Cup has been won three times by Kent and twice each by Leicestershire and Somerset

Lawrence Trophy

Awarded to an individual player for the fastest century each season in county cricket. Presented by Sir Walter Lawrence, the first winner of the trophy was Frank Woolley in 1934. With the onset of war and the death of Sir Walter in 1939, the trophy went into oblivion.

It was not until 1966, that the directors of Walter Lawrence & Sons Ltd reintroduced the Trophy. Now, £ 250 and the Trophy were to be presented to the English player who scored the fastest century in Tests in each calendar year, based on the number of balls received. Ken Barrington was the first winner. But, from 1971, the donors have reverted to the original plan

SOUTH AFRICA

The Currie Cup

This is South Africa's main domestic competition since 1889 and produces some of the best first-class cricket in the world, outside of Tests. Purely because only five teams participate, on a home-and-away basis, resulting in only eight first class matches in a season. Each match is of three days (21 hours) duration.

Till 1982-83 Transvaal had maximum titles—20 times, outright and four times shared. Natal has 17 plus three shared titles. East Province, Rhodesia and North Transvaal have never won the trophy.

The trophy itself had been presented in 1889 by Sir Donald Currie to the team that put up the best performance against the first En-

glish touring team. Kimberley won, and next year, Transvaal challenged and defeated them. Thus began the Currie Cup.

The Datsun Shield

This is the major limited-overs tournament. Apart from the five teams participating in the Currie Cup, three more state teams also participate. It is a knock-out tournament, with each match of 60 overs per team. Not more than 12 overs can be bowled by one bowler

NEW ZEALAND

The Shell Trophy

In 1975-76, the Plunket Shield was replaced by a first-class programme called the Shell Trophy.

The Shell Cup

This tournament began in 1980-81. Earlier, the one-day tournament was sponsored, and called the Gillette Cup. A disagreement between the New Zealand Cricket Council and Gillette, over timing of the competition and television coverage, led to withdrawal by the latter. Then Shell (New Zealand) Ltd took over in 1980-81. This is a 50 overs a side tournament and each bowler is allowed not more than 10 overs. It is played on a knock-out basis between the six provincial sides that contest the Shell Trophy.

PAKISTAN

The Quaid-e-Azam Trophy

The premier tournament in Pakistan began in the year 1953-54. It is contested by Pakistan's top 10 teams, on a league basis, and decided on points. The participating teams are regional representatives as well as representatives of organisations and companies. Of the 25 tournaments held so far, Karachi have won five times and Karachi Blue four times. Since 1975-76 the various bank teams have been dominating. National Bank and United Bank have won thrice each till 1982-83.

Quaid-e-Azam means 'the great leader' and the Trophy is in memory of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan.

The Peco Cup

This competition is sponsored by Pakistan Automobile Corporation, and is contested by the top five teams in the Quaid-e-Azam points table, each year. The winner is decided on a round-robin tournament, points system.

The Patron's Trophy

This is the qualifying tournament for Pakistan's premier tournament. The two finalists qualify for promotion to the premier league. The matches played in this tournament are no longer considered first class

The Wills Cup

This is the major one-day limited-overs cricket tournament, which was won for the third year running by Pakistan International Airlines in 1982-83.

WEST INDIES

The Shell Shield

Even though representative cricket in the West Indies is more than a century old, it was not until as recently as the 1960s that a proper domestic tournament could take off.

It was way back in 1865 that Barbados won the first representative match, playing against Demerara (British Guiana) and in 1869 the latter visited Trinidad. Soon, these matches came to be known as intercolonials.

In 1965-66, the intercolonials were scrapped and under the aegis of the West Indies Cricket Control Board, the Shell Shield tournament was launched, deriving its name from the sponsors Shell Oil Co. It was contested between Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Jamaica and the Combined Islands team, which was separated in 1981-82 into Leeward Islands and Windward Islands

Of the 17 tournaments till 1982-83 (none in 1967-68) Barbados has won nine outright and shared once with Trinidad, who have two outright wins. Guyana has three wins, Jamaica three and Combined Islands one each.

The Geddes Grant-Harrison Line Trophy

Co-sponsored by T. Geddes Grant Ltd and Arnold Malabre Ltd on behalf of Harrison Shipping Line, this is the major limited-overs tournament which began five years ago, and is contested between the six sides which play 'the Shield'

INDIA

The Ranji Trophy

It is named after a man who played very little of his cricket in India: Maharaja Ranjitsingh of Nawanagar. It was donated by the Maharaja of Patiala, in memory of Ranji, who died in 1933. Thus, two years after India made its Test debut, her national championship or the Ranji Trophy was started, in 1934-35. In the early years, the championship was dominated by the princely states. After India's independence, the princely states dropped out; then came the domination of Bombay over Indian cricket. From 1948 to 1978, they won 23 of the 31 titles, winning 15 years in a row from 1958-59 to 1972-73. At present the championship is played on a league-cum-knock-out basis. There are five zones (with about five teams each).

(i) Central—Uttar Pradesh, Vidharba, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Railways.

(ii) North—Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab and Services

(iii) East—Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.

(iv) West—Bombay, Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Gujarat and Baroda.

(v) South—Hyderabad, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

The matches are for four days each. The final is played over five days and unfinished matches are decided on first innings lead. From next year, bonus points system will be introduced, based on the English county championships.

1982-83 winners: Karnataka.

Deodhar Trophy

This is the major limited-overs domestic tournament. It was started in 1973-74, and each match is a 50 overs a side match. Generally played at the same venue over a few days, the five zonal teams take part in it. After a play-off match come the semi-finals and finals.

1982-83 winners: West Zone.

The other major trophies on the domestic scene are as follows:

Duleep Trophy

The other great Indian, who played very little cricket in India, was Duleepsinghi, and after his death in 1962, the Board of Control

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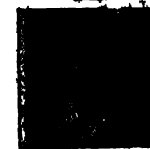
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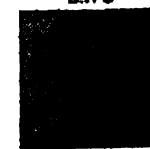
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for Cricket in India instituted the Duleep Trophy from 1962-63.

The five zonal teams participate in this knock-out tournament, each match being over four days, and unfinished matches decided on first innings lead.

West have won it 10 times in its 22-year history, with South claiming six victories.

1982-83 winners: North Zone—their fourth win.

Irani Trophy

Introduced by the Board in the 1960-61 season, the Trophy is named in memory of late Z.R. Irani, former Treasurer and President of the Indian Control Board.

It is contested between the national champions from the previous season (i.e., Ranji Trophy winners) and Rest of India. Thus, it is only a solitary match for the Trophy.

1982-83 winners: Rest of India.

The Rahinton-Baria Trophy

Started in 1935-36, it is the all-India inter-university tournament, played on the lines of Ranji Trophy.

1982-83 winners: Delhi University—their sixth win in a row.

The Vizzy Trophy

Started in 1966-67, it is the inter-zone university championship. Played on Duleep

Trophy lines, each match is of two innings. Named after Dr Vijaya Anand (the Maharajakumar of Vizianagram), popularly known as 'Vizzy,' and former President of the Board of Control and captain of India in 1936, who died in 1965.

1982-83 winners: North Zone

The C.K. Nayudu Trophy

Started in 1974-75, it is the all-India inter-zone tournament, restricted to players under 22 years of age. Named after Cottan Kanakaiya Nayudu, the first captain of India, and a legendary batsman.

The Cooch-Bihar Trophy

Started in 1950, when the Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar donated the Trophy, it is the junior-most tournament, being the all-India schools inter-zone tournament.

1982-83 winners: Central Zone

SRI LANKA

P. Saravanamuthu Trophy

Premier tournament in Sri Lanka which brings new comers into the Test fold. In 1981-82 the final round matches in this tournament were extended to three days, for the first time in its 33-year-old history.

The other two major trophies are **Rahman Hathy Trophy** and **Donovan Andree Trophy**. □

CRICKET IS HERE TO STAY

BY BHAMA DEVI & SAVITA CHANDIRAMANI



Sharma: Cricket blitz



Sham: Castigating sponsors

While the taste of the World Cup victory was still fresh in everyone's minds, we spoke to a cross-section of people in Bombay, to gauge whether cricket is still relevant today. The final verdict was unanimous—cricket is here to stay. Over the years, from being a bastion of the elite, the game has gained more of a mass base; from the aristocracy, it has been entrusted to the new patrons—the industrialists. Top players these days come less from public schools and more from public maidans.

It takes little by way of equipment to

get a game of cricket going, says S K Sham, sports editor of the *Free Press Journal*. Being a game that everyone has played at one stage or the other in their lives, people can easily identify themselves with a Gavaskar or a Kapil Dev.

According to the veteran journalist R.G.K., cricket has killed all other sports. For this, national badminton player Sanjay Sharma blames the sports associations of these other games. Cricket is a commodity in demand and it has been marketed extremely well.

Raj Singh Durgapur, cricketer, com-

mentator and manager of the Indian team on several tours, disagrees. Cricket is marketed in Australia and England, but here it has needed no such device. It is a game that suits the Indian pace of life and Hindu philosophy. That is what makes it so appealing to an Indian. "It is a game of glorious uncertainties; it has this concept of fatalism—one day you're on top, next day you're down; and like all other rituals—be it a marriage or funeral—the game carries on for five-six days." That is why while one-day cricket is seen as a welcome trend, it can never displace a five-day Test in India.

As a nation, says R.G.K., we are a lazy people, we have a lot of time on our hands to sit through a five-day match; and the government seems to indulge this obsession by broadcasting/televising these events live. A child should be outdoors playing and jumping around, not sitting in front of a TV screen, dazed like a moron.

The cricket following has gone up by almost 40 per cent, estimates Raj Singh, since 1977-78, when AIR went multilingual on the same channel. As the transistor made inroads into every village home, everyone tuned in to the progress of the ball. Then came live telecasts—yet another big boost for the game.

Cricket has its own culture, its own archives and literature. The tradition of extensive cricket reporting begun by the British editors continues till today, laments Leyland de Souza, retired sports journalist of *The Times Of India*.

Much to Sharma's chagrin, the media have converted the cricketers into demi gods. Readers are blitzed with the past records of cricket greats while hardly any background is "fed" to them of the past achievements of the current players in other games.

"Sports editors generally know what the public wants," says R.K. Pitamber, a golf champion and more recently, Chairman of the golf selection committee for the Asiad.

R. Rajagopal is a young executive and ex-table tennis player. "Cricket has always been in demand, and will always be," he says, but "the media does not give sufficient coverage during crucial times when Tests are played the world over. The papers merely report 'Scores incomplete.' At such times, the reader definitely craves for more. The reader knows what he wants and the media has to try to give it to him." According to Hanuman Singh, manager of the Indian team which toured the West Indies earlier this year, "We cannot

force a choice down people's throats. We have to give them what they want. And what they want is cricket."

Sham and other genuine cricket lovers castigate sponsors who put in money not for any love of the game, but for the mileage they can derive from it. "A greater degree of professional management is needed as far as the game is concerned," states Raj Singh. "Things are happening, but not at Lillee's pace as they should be, but at Doshi's. And if this is the case with our national game, how much worse must conditions be in other games?"

Cricket is a case of lopsided priorities. People either love it, or they hate it, it is difficult to remain indifferent. RGK feels that picketing at cricket venues (on the lines of Gandhi's satyagraha) is the only way we can water down this national obsession. Any volunteers?



WILL PRETORIA EVER LEARN?

"Because cricket authorities won't let us in at the front door, we have to go through the backdoor." So said South African Cricket Union (SACU) official Geoffin Dakin on the MCC's decision recently to disallow an England tour of South Africa.

Money is the bait Pretoria offers to woo international cricketing stars to play in the country, banned as it is from Test cricket because of its segregationist policy of apartheid. And till date, there have been three takers: the British "Dirty Dozen" in 1981; 14 leading Sri Lankan cricketers in 1982, and early this year, the West Indians.

This was a clear violation of the Gleneagles Agreement, which bans sporting links with South Africa. Way back in 1976, 28 African countries had boycotted the Montreal Olympics because New Zealand had taken part in it. And New Zealand's fault: its rugby union team had toured South Africa in 1975. After the Olympics, Commonwealth leaders pledged to "withhold support for apartheid and to discourage, actively, sports contacts with South Africa by individuals and teams".

Barely five years later, the "Dirty Dozen" toured South Africa. Notwithstanding the hullabaloo worldwide, the rebels were awarded punitive punishments: a three-year suspension from Test cricket. Yet they were allowed to play county matches and Tests when the opponents had no objection to their participation.

In contrast, the Sri Lankans and West Indians took quite a rap: a 25-year suspension for the first group and a ban-for-life for the other.

What made them risk such severe sanctions? Money again, pure and simple. For instance, the West Indies Cricket Board is virtually bankrupt, and in the absence of support from big business, cannot compensate its players suitably. In England, first-class game professionals have had to go on dole at the end of cricketing season. The situation is no better in other countries.

From the South African viewpoint, it is the urgent desire to witness top-grade cricket; and for its cricketers, to play the game at Test level. Isolation has hurt them and also made them more intransigent. True, there is less racism in South African cricket than before, but not "massive changes in defiance of their government", as some South Africans would have us believe. A recent BBC documentary shows facilities for black cricketers are in no way compar-

able to the whites.

Against this backdrop, the International Cricketing Conference (ICC), in its early July meeting, withheld entry of the SACU and the South African Board of Control (which conducts the games for blacks) into world cricket. An intransigent SACU chief, Joe Pamensky, who is on a worldwide recruiting drive for 'rebels', said after the meeting: "We will carry on without tears and we have hurt no conscience about it. South Africa has got political problems but they still have a vote at the UN where those problems can be discussed." He also confirmed that the West Indies rebels would re-tour South Africa in December. South African conscience was apparently absent when, in 1968, they called off an MCC tour of their country, because the team was to include an erstwhile Cape Town coloured: Basil D'Oliveira.

The MCC came in for criticism for the handling of the matter and anti-apartheid opposition gained momentum in Britain, though there were "extremists" who wanted links with South Africa. Finally, in 1970, the International Olympic Committee expelled Pretoria formally. World cricket bodies tacitly took that as a lead and disavowed links with South Africa till multi-racial cricket was permitted there.

Multi-racial cricket is still a far cry in South Africa. Passion for high-class cricket has increased, if anything, meanwhile. Even as the stakes grow higher for rebel cricketers, Test-playing nations have come forward to stem the slowly-spreading rot, though how workable they are remains to be seen. Australia has signed most of its 20 top players for a two-year \$ 20,000 per-year contract, which may be raised to \$ 60,000, and will cancel retirement benefits to any cricketer who opts for playing in South Africa. England's Test and County Cricket Board says it is redrafting contracts which will discourage players "from joining disapproved tours".

But the situation is still under control in India. Said Indian skipper Kapil Dev on being asked if the SACU had approached him: "When and if the offer comes, my answer will be a firm no. The state of my career and my current status does not permit me."

Former captain Sunil Gavaskar was yet more vocal: "Not me, I won't go to South Africa. If they come to me, I will just simply ask them to go and see the film *Gandhi*."

NAGARAJAN V.



Graeme Pollock (left) and Peter: Losing out to apartheid

PRICE OF APARTHEID

Apartheid in Pretoria—and the international isolation that followed—has taken its toll of world-standard South African cricketers. When the curtain went down for South Africa, the Bill Lawry-led Australia had suffered a 4-0 defeat at their hands in 1969-70. Among South Africa's stars: Eddie Barlow (30 Tests, 2,516 runs, six centuries), Barry Richards (500 runs in just four Tests), Mike Procter (dubbed 'bowler off the wrong foot'), Graeme Pollock (23 Tests, 2,256 runs, seven centuries, average 60.97) and brother Peter (fiery bowler, 28 Tests, 116 wickets), Ali Bacher (inspiring captain), Jim Irvine and Dennis Lindsay.

South Africa was the third country to enter Test cricket—in 1888-89, against England—but won its first in 1905-06 under P.W. Sherwell: 4-1 against England, the first-ever five-

Test series between the two. Sherwell's eleven lost to Australia (1910-11) 4-1, the one signifying their first-ever Test match win against the Aussies. Their only other opponent: New Zealand; their Test record: 172 played, 38 won, 72 lost and 57 drawn.

South Africa's winning squads in the '50s, till their eclipse from world cricket, had some all-time greats: A.J. Maclean (40 Tests, 2,120 runs, five centuries), Jackie McGlew and Colin Bland (the finest fielder ever), not to mention the stars who chewed up the Aussies in the 1969-70 Test. Its highlights: Graeme scored the highest-ever for his country—274, at Durban—while Richards and Barlow scored two centuries each. And all that was lost because one prime minister hated the idea of a coloured touring his country.

V.K.S.

TESTS IN FIGURES

*INDIA

| Against | P | W | L | D |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| England | 67 | 8 | 28 | 31 |
| Australia | 39 | 8 | 20 | 11 |
| West Indies | 48 | 5 | 19 | 24 |
| New Zealand | 25 | 10 | 4 | 11 |
| Pakistan | 30 | 4 | 6 | 20 |
| Sri Lanka | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 210 | 35 | 77 | 98 |

*PAKISTAN

| Against | P | W | L | D |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| England | 36 | 2 | 13 | 21 |
| Australia | 23 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| West Indies | 19 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| New Zealand | 21 | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| India | 30 | 6 | 4 | 20 |
| Sri Lanka | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 132 | 30 | 34 | 68 |

* Their statistics do not include the September-October 1983 Test series.

WEST INDIES

| Against | P | W | L | D |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| England | 80 | 25 | 21 | 34 |
| Australia | 52 | 13 | 26 | 13 |
| New Zealand | 17 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| India | 48 | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| Pakistan | 19 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| Total | 216 | 69 | 59 | 88 |

SOUTH AFRICA

| Against | P | W | L | D |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| England | 102 | 18 | 46 | 38 |
| Australia | 53 | 11 | 29 | 13 |
| New Zealand | 17 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 172 | 57 | 77 | 57 |

ENGLAND

| Against | P | W | L | D |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Australia | 251 | 83 | 95 | 73 |
| South Africa | 102 | 46 | 18 | 38 |
| West Indies | 80 | 21 | 25 | 34 |
| New Zealand | 57 | 30 | 2 | 25 |
| India | 67 | 28 | 8 | 31 |
| Pakistan | 36 | 13 | 2 | 21 |
| Sri Lanka | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 594 | 222 | 150 | 222 |

AUSTRALIA

| Against | P | W | L | D |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| England | 251 | 95 | 83 | 73 |
| South Africa | 53 | 29 | 11 | 13 |
| West Indies | 52 | 26 | 13 | 13 |
| New Zealand | 15 | 8 | 2 | 5 |
| India | 39 | 20 | 8 | 11 |
| Pakistan | 23 | 9 | 8 | 6 |
| Sri Lanka | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 434 | 188 | 125 | 121 |

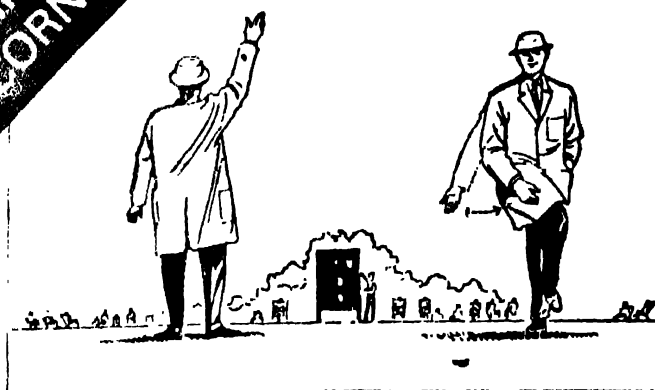
NEW ZEALAND

| Against | P | W | L | D |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| England | 57 | 2 | 30 | 25 |
| Australia | 15 | 2 | 8 | 5 |
| South Africa | 17 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| West Indies | 17 | 3 | 5 | 9 |
| India | 25 | 4 | 10 | 11 |
| Pakistan | 21 | 1 | 8 | 12 |
| Sri Lanka | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 154 | 16 | 70 | 68 |

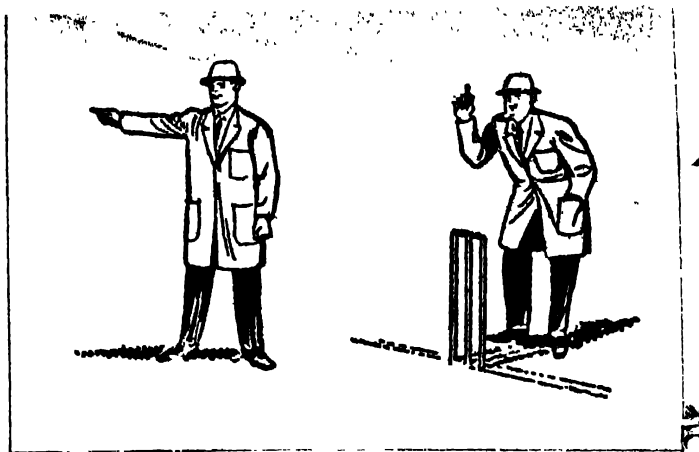
SRI LANKA

| Against | P | W | L | D |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| England | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| India | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| New Zealand | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Australia | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 8 | 0 | 6 | 2 |

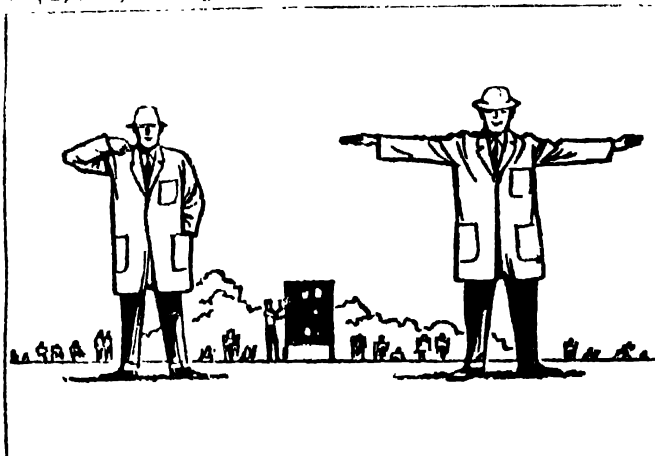
Note: P-Played; W-Won; L-Lost; D-Drawn. V.K.S.



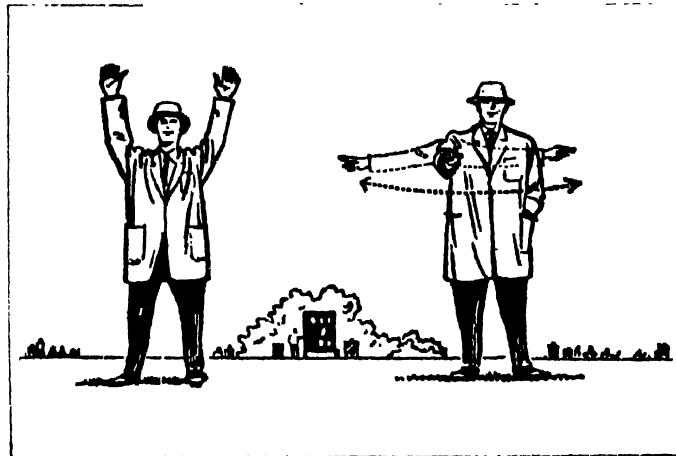
Byes by raising the open hand above the head
Leg byes by touching a raised knee with the hand



No-balls by extending one arm horizontally
Out by raising the index finger above the head



One short by raising the arm upwards and by touching the shoulder nearest to the scorers with the tips of the fingers
Wides by extending both arms horizontally



Six by raising both hands above the head
Boundaries by waving the hand from side to side

OF STARS AND SUPERSTITIONS

It may be the 20th century and cricket may have undergone a lot of change. But when it comes to cricketers, they are as superstitious as any villager and when it comes to the game, it is as uncertain as the Indian politician. The history of cricket is full of coincidences, superstitions and trailing decisions.

Did you know that the run machine Don Bradman always brushed his teeth with a new toothbrush on the morning of a Test? According to him the brush not only shone his teeth but also his innings.

Have you noticed that Sunil Gavaskar always wicket on the left side of his partner? This helps him to play useful knocks, admits Sunil himself.

In 1903, when Australia toured England, the MCC scored 302 in an innings. Colin Cowdrey, one of the English players had just bought a new car. It bore the number plate MCC 302. And would you believe

that Cowdrey always roamed about in his room in his birthday suit prior to a Test match?

The two Amaramath brothers share a common superstition. Both of them keep a handkerchief in their right hip pocket while batting; it moves to the left hip pocket while fielding. The only difference, Surinder uses a red handkerchief and Mohinder a blue one.

Frank Worrell never played a match without donning the pair of socks which he wore while scoring his first century. The pair wasn't discarded even when they were full of holes. He just wore another pair over them.

Alan Knott, the former English wicket-keeper, always saluted the wickets when he came in to bat. He believed that Mr Wickets should be kept happy or else.

Len Hutton, the great English captain,

always carried a penny coin given him by his grandpa's friend. Once when he was injured on the field, he tried to locate the coin in his pocket. It was not there. He had forgotten it in the dressing room.

Pataudi Sr once wrote in a friend's autograph book: "Fast horses and women are no good to a cricketer." Years later when 'Tiger' Pataudi read this, he countered on the next page: "I know nothing about horses and women, dad." While he was cutting his tenth birthday cake in India, his father died on a polo field in England.

Doug Walters of Australia always used the same locker in the dressing room whenever he went to play on any ground.

Kirti Azad, the talented Indian cricketer, always makes it a point to enter the field with his right foot.

Who the hell says modern people are not superstitious?

ANJAN MITRA

A PARTING SHOT

A SPECTACULAR CASE

You will remember Sir Aubrey Smith, the tall, handsome Englishman who went into films and, late in life, became the uncrowned king of Hollywood. Even Hollywood is not wrong about everything, and when it came to regard Sir Aubrey as its ideal of a fine old English gentleman it showed more than usual intelligence. Long before that time, though few can recall it now, he had been C A Smith, of Cambridge University, Sussex and England, and captain of the first touring side in South Africa. He was a slow bowler—slow to the point of slow motion who used to start his run about mid-off and then as though by after-thought, bowled round the wicket. That is why they called him 'Round-the-Corner' Smith and his house in Hollywood was christened *Round the Corner*. In the film colony he ran his own cricket team, and he ran it as strictly as Lord Hawke or Lord Harris would have done. He was a stickler as you may imagine for etiquette and insisted on the correct interpretation of cricket's laws, both social and sporting on all occasions. As he grew older he grew stricter, as he grew older too his eyesight grew sketchier and one day in the field he committed the enormity so hard to forgive in others of dropping a slip catch. Instantly he stopped the game and signalled for his butler who walked ceremoniously across the ground and bowed low.

"Bring me my spectacles," ordered Sir Aubrey. Slowly the butler returned to the outer world and once more appeared, bearing a pair of spectacles (in case) on a silver salver. Sir Aubrey put on his spectacles and signalled for the umpire's permission to resume action. The bowler bowled, the batsman snicked, the ball shot into Sir Aubrey's hands and shot out again. There was an almost interminable pause. Finally, a loud complaint arose to heaven. "Egad," exclaimed Sir Aubrey, "the dam' fool brought my reading glasses."

A.A. Thomas: From *Some Eccentric Matches*

VILLAGE CRICKET

The scores were level and there was one wicket to fall. The last man in was the blacksmith, leaning heavily upon the shoulder of the baker who was going to run for him, and limping as if in great pain. He took guard and looked round savagely. He was clearly still in a great rage

The first ball he received he lashed at wildly and hit straight up in the air to an enormous height. It went up and up until it became difficult to focus it properly against the deep, cloudless blue of the sky, and it carried with it the hopes and fears of an English village. Up and up it went and then at the top it seemed to hang motionless in the air, poised like a hawk, fighting, as it were, an heroic but forlorn battle against the chief invention of Sir Issac Newton, and then it began its slow descent.

In the meanwhile things were happening below, on the terrestrial sphere. Indeed, the situation was rapidly becoming what the French call *mouvement*. In the first place the blacksmith forgot his sprained ankle and set out at a capital rate for the other end, roaring in a great voice as he went "Come on Joel!" The baker who was running on behalf of the invalid also set out and he also roared "Come on Joel!" and side by side like a pair of high stepping hackneys, the pair cantered along. From the other end Joe set out on his mission and he roared "Come on Bill!" So all three came on. And everything would have been all right so far as the running was concerned had it not been for the fact that Joe, very naturally ran with his head thrown back and his eyes goggling at the hawk like cricket ball. And this in itself would not have mattered if it had not been for the fact that the blacksmith and the baker also very naturally, ran with their heads turned not only up-

wards but also backwards as well, so that they too gazed at the ball, with an alarming sort of squint and truly terrific kink in their necks. Half-way down the pitch the three met with a magnificent clang, reminiscent of early happy days in the tournament-ring at Ashby-de-la-Zouch and the hopes of the village fell with the resounding fall of their three champions.

A.G. Macdonnell From *England Their England*, 1933

W.G.

Dr W.G. Grace
Had hair all over his face
Lord! how all the people cheered
When a ball got lost in his beard

—E.C. Bentley

Sometimes he (W.G.) would play, at the height of his fame in a country cricket match in some village in the west of England. And from far and wide the folk would come, on foot, in carriages, and homely gigs. On one of these occasions Grace had made a score of twenty or so when he played out at a ball and missed it. The local wicket-keeper snapped up the ball in his gloves triumphantly and swept off the bails and—seeing visions of immortality—he screamed at the umpire "H'zat!"

The umpire said "Not out, and look'ee 'ere, young fellow the crowd has come to see Doctor Grace and not any of your monkey tricks."

Neville Cardus From *William Gilbert Grace* in *The Great Victorians*, 1932

SNICK 'n' A SLIP



Begging for a ball. Ashes produces some best cricket—also the best pictures. The above one was snapped during the Second Test match at Lord's between England and Australia in 1975. Aussie keeper Rodney Marsh is seen backed up by the slip fielders.



MINI-MAG



LONG LIVE THE QUEEN!

Buckingham Palace

Buckingham Palace has been the residence of British kings and queens since Queen Victoria acceded the throne in 1837. The palace occupies the site of Buckingham House, built in 1703 by the Duke of Buckingham. King George III bought the house in 1762 and in 1821 King George IV employed architect John Nash to build the present palace. Nash retained the shell and much of the plan of the earlier house.

With the exception of the Queen's Gallery and the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace is not open to the public.

The state apartments in the west wing of the palace are approached by the Grand Hall and Grand Staircase with its marble stairway and gilt bronze balustrading. The Ballroom, which is the largest of the apartments, was built for Queen Victoria in the 1850s. Lit by six immense chandeliers formed of crystal bowls, the room contains at one end the Throne Dais, and at the other an organ and musician's gallery. It is here that state balls, state banquets and investitures are held. The Blue Drawing Room, the most beautiful room in the palace, was the palace ballroom before 1854. In this room is the 'Table of the Commanders', made for the Emperor Napoleon I in 1812 and after his defeat presented to King George IV by King Louis XVIII of France. The table is of green and gold Sevres porcelain.

The White Drawing Room is a white and gold room, with delicate yellow upholstery and curtains and a magnificent flowered carpet. Its furniture includes many fine examples of English Regency and French craftsmanship. The Throne Room with a marble frieze depicting the Wars of the Roses of 15th century England is lit by seven cut glass chandeliers. The thrones on the dais were used by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at the Coronation in 1953.

The ivory and gold Music Room has a domed ceiling and the two huge cut-glass chandeliers are the finest in the palace. Queen Victoria and her Consort, Prince Albert, held musical evenings in this room.

The Queen's private apartments are in the north wing. The east wing is mainly used as guest rooms on occasions such as state visits.

The palace gardens, covering some 45 acres (18 hectares) and extending to Hyde Park Corner, were laid out for King George IV by W.T. Aiton. They comprise a lake, lawns



and paths and a large variety of flowers and trees. In the summer the gardens are the scene of three royal garden parties during which the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh meet about 22,000 guests of many nationalities and from different walks of life.

The south wing of the palace contains the Queen's Gallery, open since 1962 for the public display of art treasures from the royal collection. In the Royal Mews (or stables) on the south side of the palace grounds, the coach houses, carriage horses and royal cars and carriages can be viewed by the public twice a week. The carriages include the Gold State Coach, built for King George III in 1762 and used at coronations ever since.

Monarchy



The Queen in all her majesty (left); Commons' viewing 'royal' splendour at Buckingham Palace, London (above).

THE BRITISH people look to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II not only as their Head of State, but also as the living symbol of their nation's unity. When the Queen was born on April 21, 1926, her grandfather, King George V, was on the throne and her uncle was his heir. However, the death of her grandfather and the abdication of her uncle (King Edward VIII) brought her father, King George VI, to the throne, and on his death on February 6, 1952, Princess Elizabeth became Queen and Head of the Commonwealth. Four years before, on November 20, 1947, she had married Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, now Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey on June 2, 1953, and in 1977 celebrated her Silver Jubilee, the 25th anniversary of her accession to the throne.

In the United Kingdom (UK), the Queen's title developed through the union of the kingdoms of England and Wales, and Scotland (1707), the union with Ireland (1801) and the creation of the Commonwealth. The Queen is also the Head of State of Barbuda, Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Saint

The head of the monarchy is in the UK and in other countries she is represented by a Governor-General. He is appointed by her on the advice of the ministers of the country concerned and is completely independent of the British Government. In the UK dependencies, the Queen is usually represented by Governors, who are responsible to the British Government for the good government of the countries concerned.

Succession

The title to the Crown derives partly from statute, partly from common law rules of descent. Lineal Protestant descendants of Princess Sophia (the Electress of Hanover, granddaughter of James I of England-James VI of Scotland) are alone eligible to succeed, and although the succession is not bound to continue in its present line, it can only be altered by common consent of all the member nations of the Commonwealth of which the Queen is Sovereign.

Acts of Government

The Queen personifies the State. In law she is head of the executive, an integral part

of the Crown, and Supreme Governor of the established Church of England. As a result of a long process of evolution, during which the monarchy's absolute power has been progressively reduced, the Queen acts on the advice of her ministers, which she cannot ignore. The UK is governed by Her Majesty's Government in the name of the Queen, like India is governed in the name of the President.

An important function is appointing the Prime Minister. As in India this is normally automatic, and like the Indian President the Queen invites the leader of the political party which commands a majority in the House of Commons to form a government.

Despite the nominal powers invested in a British monarch, considerable significance is attached to royal functions and ceremonies. Monarchy with all its grandeur and splendour, is an indispensable part of British culture and heritage. Besides, the royal household has a special place in the hearts of its countrymen. "Long Live The Queen."

Courtesy BIS

Centre-Stage

INDIAN DANCES—5

Kathak

The origin of Kathak is traced to ancient story tellers who recited *kathas* (stories) from sacred *Puranas* or epics. Kathak is a classical dance form which was a religious art performed in temples and royal courts of Rajasthan in medieval India.

The oldest Kathak dancer was Bhanuji, a devotee of Siva. His son, Maluji, was his disciple. His two grandsons, Laluji and Kanhuji, acquired the mastery of *Natvani Nritya*, the lyrical and impassioned dance of *Krishna Natvar*, the divine dancer. They made Jaipur their home, and their style is therefore the Jaipur Gharana of Kathak dance.

Kathak owes much to Nawab Wajid Ali Shah who gave a lot of encouragement to his dancers. Even in his exile in Calcutta he continued to extend his patronage to Kathak dancers.

Other dances. The group dances of the *Rasandharis* of Brindavan and Mathura, the *Ras Mandala* and *Ras Leelas* are the refined folk form of Radha Krishna dances accompanied by *Kirtanas* or devotional songs. The classical *Hori* and *Dhamar* songs of the Holi festival of spring are dance songs.

The styles vary according to the gharanas. The Jaipur Gharana is one of the most famous. Its contemporary exponents include Roshan Kuman, Mohan Rao Kalyanpurkar and Durgalal. Apart from the Jaipur Gharana, there is the Lucknow Gharana. Binda Din and Kalka Prasad developed the expressional aspect of Kathak which is the speciality of the Lucknow Gharana. Descendants of Kalka Prasad are Shambhu Maharaj, Lachchu Maharaj and Achchhan Maharaj. Contemporary exponents of the Lucknow Gharana are Munnaal Shukla, Reba Vidyarthi and, of course, the 'Kathak wonder' Birju Maharaj.



Kathak wonder Birju Maharaj

Some of the rising stars on the Kathak firmament include Gitanjali and Neelima Azeem.

The Janki Prasad Gharana of Benaras is another branch of Kathak. Its style is noted for its grace and precision and uses dance syllables exclusively for its rhythm patterns.

The revival of Kathak came along with that of Bharat Natyam and Kathakali in the south in about the third decade of this century. Among those connected with the music for Kathak in recent years are Moinuddin Dagar and Aminuddin Dagar.

Swamy, New Delhi

On The Lighter Side

Talking Politics

Socialism If you have two cows, you keep one and give one to your neighbour.

Communism You give them both to the state, which may give you some of the milk.

Imperialism You steal someone else's bull.

Anarchism Your neighbour shoots one cow and takes the other.

Fascism Your neighbour shoots you and takes both the cows.

Capitalism You sell one cow and buy a bull.

A French theatre critic attended a ridiculous play about a ship sinking in the Atlantic. By the middle of the first act he had had enough. He rose abruptly, turned to the audience, and announced "Ladies and gentlemen, please no panic, women and children first." The spectators, eager for any excuse, rose and fled towards the exit.

To avoid electric shock. Cut off current at main switch before attempting repairs. Don't stick your fingers in the socket and open the electricity bill very slowly.

From the editor of a leading newspaper. It has been brought to our notice that last month we labelled a picture 'Madam Cune' while the photograph was of Margaret Thatcher. However, since the article was about Goldie Hawn, disregard the whole thing.

Arunya Krishna Pattanaik, Pune

Anybody can be a heart specialist. The only requirement is loving somebody.

Being in love is like a sweet dream. Marriage is the alarm clock.

Name of a canteen near the anatomy department of a medical college in Vellore. 'The Hip Joint'.

Two men were discussing a new novel. Finally, one of them, a writer, said "You can't really criticise this book since you have never written anything yourself."

"So what?" said the other, "I have never laid an egg either, but I can still criticise an omelette, can't I?"

Vinay Khanna, Meerut

A mad man proclaimed in the asylum "Wish me and pay suitable regard to me as I am Shiva! All of you should be ready. We shall apprehend our enemies. Anon!"

When the other mad man asked, "How did you know that you are Shivaji?" the former replied, "God came and said it to me."

The latter laughed and said at once "This man is artful. I never said any such thing to anyone."

A.K. Srivastava, Tundla

Know Your Hobby



HANG GLIDING

"I bought a house about the same time I bought my glider. And that was the last time I saw my house. The glider always comes first. You get up there and it cures headaches and it cures worries, and if you're thinking about your life, maybe a lady or something, or a job, you get up there and all that goes away. I've been scared up there, so scared I've cried for my mamma. But if I don't get air for a long time I get crazy. And another thing, I used to be a duck hunter. But ever since I started gliding I haven't been able to kill a bird."

Reggie Jones, an American hang-gliding flier

This is the typical psychology of hang-gliding pilots worldwide. For them, hang-gliding is like finding the fountain of youth, a delicious slice of time when they are up there in the air and all their problems shrink to the size of the people below them on the ground. It's their way of making molehills out of mountains. Indeed, hang-gliders have often spoken of flying in mystical terms, and some have reported a godlike feeling when they are flying high enough above the earth to feel actually separate from it.

It's a fascinating spectacle as hang-gliders—lovely symmetrical things streaked with brilliant colours—take off from high hills and dip, swerve and float in the air at the mercy of the wind and get intimate with the cool blue of the skies and the white ruffle of clouds.

But where there is adventure, there are risks. In 1971, three people were killed in hang-gliding accidents worldwide; in 1973, 10 were killed, in 1974, 50 were killed; in 1978, the deaths reached a high of 86; in 1979, the number of deaths dropped to 63; and in 1980 to 51.

Making molehills out of mountains.

Excited onlookers watch as a hang-glider gets all set to soar above the hills (above), a pilot strapped on to his flying kite (above right)

Despite such statistics, today there are as many as 75,000 people hang-gliding worldwide. Yet to say that hang-gliders must all be dare devils to take to this dangerous sport is an oversimplification. Most hang-gliders fly not because of the risks but in spite of them. Flying becomes so important to a pilot that the risks are studied, understood, accepted, and eventually minimised—though not forgotten—as the pilot perfects his skills.

There are three types of skill. Slalom (zig-zagging) around pylons, pinpoint landing, and endurance flight. Soaring is determined by two kinds of lift, the thermal and the ridge lift. Thermals are rising currents of air that are created when the ground has been heated by the sun and the pilot manoeuvres to stay near the core of a thermal, letting it carry him higher and higher. Ridge lift occurs when wind strikes the face of a ridge and is diverted upward; it is often found in conjunction with thermals. With these lifts, pilots have been known to climb as high as 10,000 feet above their take-off point and to fly for more than 165 miles without touching down.

From the beginning level to soaring, however, may take a year or more. You will begin by attempting a running launch on flat ground after you have learnt how the glider works and steers—and you may rise several feet into the air for a few seconds. Eventually, you will fly, for 20 seconds, as high as 75 feet. Coasting down to the ground or beach from not very high hills is the next step and pilots might ride for four to five minutes. The US Hang-Gliding Association requires, for an



intermediate rating between beginning and soaring, a minimum of 90 flights, 30 days flying time and ability to make 180-degree turns.

After Leonardo da Vinci failed with his flying attempts in the late 1400s, further attempts were made only in the 19th century, the most famous being those of a German engineer Otto Lilienthal, who successfully flew a number of bat-like gliders of his own design. He is now considered the father of hang-gliding. The current hang-gliders are fashioned after the models of Francis M. Rogallo, an aeronautical engineer who was employed by the US National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in the 1940s.

Reggie Jones could not kill a bird, but he got quite a lark up there in the sky.

What're you waiting for, man?

A.A., New Delhi

TRAINING DARE-DEVILS

The sport in India has been pioneered and encouraged at the College of Military Engineering, where the country's first hang-glider flier, Major Vivek Mundkur, runs training courses for about two weeks. He also manufactures hang-gliders for clubs which are coming up at various places in India. The army is planning, in a big way, to start hang-gliding clubs at the NDA and IMA.

The first public display of hang-gliding was organised in Pune last year in May at the Baner Hills. Later, in September, the same team gave a more thrilling demonstration in Srinagar, where the gliders soared to a height of 3,000 feet, and remained flying over the city for more than 30 minutes.

Says Mundkur: "The material for the fabrication of hang-gliders is imported from abroad but now a small workshop at the College of Military Engineering has started functioning and has produced 25 gliders already. Additionally, four have been imported. The Army Adventure Foundation, under Lt Gen A.M. Sethna, has given its patronage to promote hang-gliding and we propose providing training in hang-gliding on the lines of that imparted to para troopers."

All cannot be paratroopers. But where are you eagles who dare?

P.N. Kurnaria, New Delhi

Pick Of The Month

THE TURIN SHROUD

WHEN JOHN HELLER is praying, he's a Southern Baptist. When he's working, he's a scientist, with no time or patience for hypotheses that cannot be tested, weighed and measured, proved or disproved. The Shroud of Turin should not have interested him one bit. Catholics have venerated the shroud for almost seven centuries as the burial cloth of Jesus. Many scientists have written it off as superstitious nonsense.

Heller is a biophysicist with a medical degree. He has taught at the Yale University School of Medicine, and he knew that the report he was reading, by a forensic pathologist, Dr Robert Bucklin, was medically accurate. What raised Heller's eyebrows was the fact that Bucklin, deputy coroner of Los Angeles, was describing the physical evidence of the death of the man whose image appears on the shroud.

The shroud is a strip of linen, 14 feet long and three and a half feet wide (about four by one metres). On it appears a faint image of a man with wounds through his wrists and feet, wounds circling his brow, his back scored by welts.

Bucklin's report, along with a thermal expert's study that seemed to indicate that the image on the shroud was not paint, and a set of computer-enhanced photographs of the image, troubled Heller. "What are these stains?" he kept asking himself. "And how did they get there?"

So, against his better judgment, Heller joined the hunt for scientific answers about the shroud. His stated purpose was the same as that of most of the other 39 scientists on the Shroud of Turin Research Project: to debunk what they were convinced was a forgery, or at least the product of a thoroughly explicable natural process. "I felt that, given adequate time, adequate instrumentation, adequate research facilities, it was impossible that we would not come up with the answers to two questions: What is the image on the shroud made of and how did it get there? I would have made a book on it, 10,000 to one." He would have lost his bet.

"We failed," Heller said. "The image was not made by the hand

of man, and there is no known mechanism, accidental or otherwise—physical, chemical or biological—which can satisfactorily account for it. After five years and 100,000 to 1,50,000 man-hours of scientific work, it's still a mystery."

Of course, there is a third question. Is this the shroud of Jesus? The scientists did not address that one, and they never intended to. "In science," said one team member, Ray Rogers, a thermal expert, "you're entitled to any hypothesis you choose, including the one that the shroud was made by elves from the Black Forest. But if you don't have a test to examine that hypothesis, it's not worth anything. We do not have a test for Jesus Christ." Three members of the team—the project's founder, John Jackson, a nuclear physicist; Bucklin; and Barne Schwartz, a photographer—are convinced that the shroud is the shroud of Jesus.

Heller said: "I really don't know. Even if the carbon 14 examination dates the shroud as 2,000 years old, most of us probably still will have to say we just don't know." The team hopes to conduct a carbon 14 dating test next spring. Heller's hackles rise when antagonists suggest that he and fellow team members are religious zealots out to prove the authenticity of the shroud. "This scientific adventure was just what science. It had nothing to do with faith," he said. But their work on the shroud did alter the religious convictions of some of the scientists. One of the six agnostics on the team told Heller, "I'm still agnostic, but I have my antennae up now."

When Heller finished his research, he wrote a most readable account of the Shroud of Turin Research Project. Called simply *Report On The Shroud Of Turin*, the book was published recently by Houghton Mifflin Co. He manages to bring to life the personalities of the diverse lot of scientists who came together to apply their expertise to the shroud. Physicists, chemists, botanists, biologists, pathologists, endocrinologists, bacteriologists, computer scientists, radiographers, textile experts, mathematicians—on Heller's pages they collaborate and

collide, wrestle with the inexplicable and risk their professional reputations in a thoroughly human way.

Heller tells how the archbishop of Turin got the scientists' equipment released from customs, where it was being held against the posting of a \$2,50,000 bond. "His Eminence guaranteed the bond from the clerical account. When I later asked what exactly that meant, I was told in simple language that he had hocked the cathedral."

The equipment that almost didn't make it to the team's five-day, hands-on examination of the shroud in 1978 was valued at \$2.5 million. All of it was donated or lent to the project. About \$6,00,000 in cash was raised. Team members donated their time and paid their own way to meetings.

Heller and the rest of the

team are convinced that the shroud image is not a painting and that the stains on it are human blood. Walter McCrone is sure they're wrong. He is an analytical chemist who runs a commercial laboratory in Chicago. He is not a member of the research team. He borrowed the microscope slides the team brought back from Turin, tested them and pronounced the shroud a fake. The "blood" is from oxide, McCrone said, and the image is a painting, made of red ochre pigment and gelatin.

"We bent over backwards to try to find what he said he'd found," Heller said. After more than 1,000 experiments, "examining every particle we could find and testing it chemically, we could not corroborate any of his observations."

From International Herald Tribune

Beat Street

IMPRESARIO WITH A DIFFERENCE

AT 32 impresario Yusuf Gandhi of Bombay can look forward to drowning the Indian subcontinent in decibels of loud rock and jazz music. With the Shakti, Hanoi Rocks and Lea Hart tours already under his belt, Gandhi has plans to launch the reunited Yardbirds, Bootleg Beatles, Shakti and Louis Bank's Sangam on the national music circuit.

"There are too many hassles involved in this business," grumbles Gandhi, who wants to promote both local as well as international artists equally. "For one, the 20 per cent disallowance on advertising has almost killed commercial sponsorship of such events. Now, companies would be more selective," he adds. "They would rather sponsor international than local artistes."

Basically a music lover, Gandhi worked his way up through association with various musical shows and groups like the pioneering Indian Music Group at St Xavier's College in Bombay. He shot into prominence as manager of the legendary Human Bondage rock group and was the organiser of the Malavi Youth Festival, near Pune, in 1972, the Indian equivalent of Woodstock.

The main obstacle to bringing down foreign groups, Gandhi maintains, is the Central government regulations which prohibit payments either in cash (both Indian and foreign currency) or



Gandhi (centre). Drowning India in jazz.

kind, save for their accommodation and travelling expenses. "If we could pay them even in our own currency, as they do in most socialist countries, more groups will come down," Gandhi affirms.

So far, most of the groups which have played here were merely passing through on their way to the Far East. Gandhi reveals that there are big acts like Rod Stewart's willing to play here for free, but transporting their entire gear down would put us in the red as we have to keep tickets low.

Last year, Gandhi teamed up with Henry Tham, a Chinese restaurateur, to form Arena Promotions with the avowed aim of turning the country into one big musical arena. Will he be able to pull it off completely?

Melody, Bombay

CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-15

- 1 Sea King anti-submarine helicopter and the sea-skimming Sea Eagle anti-ship missile;
- 2 27 1/3 days
- 3 Scotia
- 4 Karl Marx
- 5 Tsang Po
- 6 Former Deputy National Security Affairs Adviser, Robert McFarlane
- 7 Marcus Junius Brutus
- 8 It is an altitudinal line above which it is too cold for snow to melt even in summer
- 9 Iran
- 10 President Roosevelt of the US and Prime Minister Churchill of the UK when they met at sea off the coast of Newfoundland. It was a programme of peace aims

Winners

First Prize (all correct) 1 Atul Limaye, Dhanbad 2 Sujata Bakshi, Patna 3 T.M. Murali, Dhanbad 4 Rajesh Chand Jain, Rohtak 5 Shailendra Kumar Mishra, Dhanbad 6 Arvind Kumar 'Mukul', Patna 7 Chiranjeev Konwer, Dehra Dun Cantt. 8 Vikas Konu, Dehra Dun 9 C Raja Reddy Hyderabad 10 Piyush Sharma, New Delhi

Second Prize (all correct) 1 Ashok Kumar Chanana, Delhi Cantt 2 D Krishna Mohan Hyderabad 3 Surendra Kumar Jain Gauhati 4 Archana P Borooa, Gauhati 5 N Mahendran, Coimbatore.

Third Prize (all correct) 1 Sangeet Kumar Mishra Dhanbad 2 Debi Prasad Mishra, Cuttack 3 K Ramesh, Dhanbad 4 N R

Premjeet, Mangalore 5 V. Madhu Sudhan Reddy, Hyderabad.

Consolation Prize (all correct): 1. Sameer Rastogi, Roorkee. 2. Tuhin Kant Pandey Hoshiarpur 3. Rakesh Gupta, New Delhi. 4. Anupam Sheshank, Patna. 5. Rajendra Singh, Roorkee 6. Anil Singh, Anand, Gujarat 7. Birendra Narayan Singh, Ranchi 8. Atma Nand Das, Patna 9. Jayanta Kumar Padmapati Tezpur, Assam 10. Mukul Kumar 'Arvindo', Patna

SPORTS QUIZ-23

1. Badminton
2. USA; lawn tennis
3. 26 miles 385 yards
4. Reputed to be Suleman Ali Nashnush—8 feet
5. Yannic Noah
6. Brazil vs Hungary in the 1954 World Cup
7. Colin Cowdrey—114

Winners

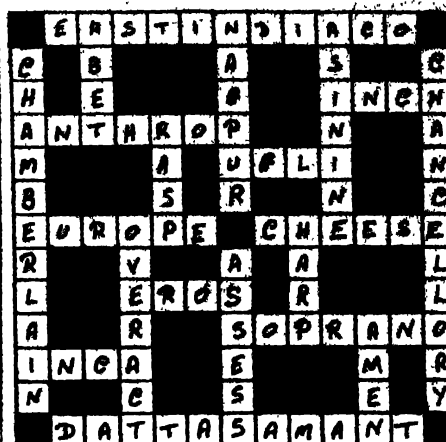
First Prize (all correct): 1. Jagtreshwar Singh Hazuria, Ludhiana. 2. Sumita Basu, Calcutta
Consolation Prize (all correct): 1. P Ekamber, Secunderabad. 2. Ajay Kumar Chokhani, Gauhati. 3. G. Shyam Sunder, Secunderabad 4. Neelam, Delhi. 5. C. Venu Gopal, Pune.

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SOLUTION TO KENWORDS-23



Winners

First Prize (all correct) 1. K.T. Nair Trivandrum. 2. Rakesh K. Singal, Patiala.
Consolation Prize (all correct): 1. Dev Kumar Nair Mhow, MP 2. Manju Srivastava, Nagpur. 3. P.S. Raveendra, South Kanara Distt., Karnataka. 4. M.S. Gowramma, Mysore. 5. Ila Dikshit, Patiala.

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Pen Friends



Mahendra K. Bawri (22) C/o Diamond Flour Mills, T.R. Phookan Road, Gauhati-781 001 (Penfriendship, travelling, sports).

Pradip Kumar Jain (19), C/o Suren Electricals, Opp Police Reserve, Gauhati-781 001 (Penfriendship, reading magazines, movies).

Ajay Kumar (23), C/o C.B. Sharma, Canal Lining Circle, Improvement Trust Building, Ludhiana (Music, games, penfriendship)

Manotosh Saha (25) WH-F/15, Durgachak, Midnapore-721 602 (Penfriendship, reading, movies)

Ali Akbar Teherally (20) 20 Narayan Sarang Garden Street, Madras-600 001 (Poetry, reading, sports).

S. Manoharan (21), Mamata 289/2, Timber Market Road, Near Sonmarg Talkies, Pune-411 002 (Story-writing, reading, cinema, penfriendship, swimming, sports).

Prakash Ajila (22), Bombay Medical Centre, Gautam Building, V.M. Road, Vile Parle (West) Bombay-400 056 (Penfriendship, reading).

Vijay Kumar Gupta, IX/1805, Kailash Nagar, Delhi 110 031 (Penfriendship, reading, music).

Arvind Kumar Shrivastava, Room No 102,

New Hostel, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad-826 004 (Music, dancing, Penfriendship).

Narendra Chaplot (20), Sohan Ghati, Nimbahera-312 601 (Penfriendship, chess, music, numerology, reading, writing).

Arvind Kumar Jha (21), State Bank of India, Red Cross Building, Muzaffarpur-842 001 (Reading, debating, D-xing, meditation, group discussion).

M. Nasar (25), 102, Krishna, IIT Madras-600 036 (Photography, travelling penfriendship).

M.S. Suresh (20) Bharadwaj, Murugavel Nagar, LIC Colony, Trichy-21 (Screen printing, photography, penfriendship).

Padmarag Tami Shesham (21), 17/84, M.O. Flats, C.I.D. Colony, L.B.S. Nagar, Patna-800 023 (Reading, singing, badminton, music, penfriendship).

Arvind Kumar 'Mukul' (26), L.F.-27, Shreekrishnapuri, Patna-800 013 (Penfriendship).

Satish A. Trimukhe (23), P.O. Kallam, Distt Osmanabad-413 507 (Singing, reading, exchanging views, movies, penfriendship).

Vakil Ahmad (19), 16/89 Sader Bhatti, Akbar Road, Agra-282 003 (Penfriendship, literature, politics, social service, correspondence).

Praveen Goyal (20), Room No. 86, Patel Bhawan, Pant Nagar, District Meenital-283 145 (Collecting viewcards, travelling, movies, music, badminton, playing cards,

penfriendship)

Abhay Kumar Saxena (21), Rose Cottage, Chandausi-202 412 (Penfriendship, reading, movies, music, travelling, philately, numismatics).

Ramesh Babu Shrestha (19), Mahadev Park, Pokhari Thok Bazar, Gorkha, Nepal (Philately, exchanging postcards).

Anil Bhatnagar (23), 699 Civil Lines, Behind Central Hotel, Jhansi-284 003 (Sightseeing, exchanging views, photography).

Jagabandhu Nayak (23), U.C.O Bank, Bapuji Nagar, Janpath, Bhubaneswar-751 009 (Penfriendship, story-writing, movies, thinking).

Prabhu Agrawal (20), C/o Govind Stores, 8, main road, Birat Nagar, Nepal (Penfriendship, movies, reading, photography, travelling, badminton).

M.V. Ashok, Room No. 38, 1st block, K.R.E.C. Hostel, Surathkal (D.K.), Srinivasnagar-574 157 (Reading, rowing, swimming, cricket, music).

F. Liaquat Ali (21) 37 A Rue Cazy, Pondicherry-605 001 (Philately, numismatics, reading, pop music, photography, D-xing, travelling, penfriendship).

Arvind Kumar Vora (22), B-29, 74 Bungalows, T.T. Nagar, Bhopal-462 003 (Penfriendship, correspondence, current affairs, reading, cricket).

Kirti Kumar Bhojani, Shree Ram Niwas, Bhowada, Morbi-363 641 (Old movies, yoga, meditation, tourism, chess, reading).

TO MEND YOUR MIND

Do you ever worry about your memory? Perhaps you go into a room and forget what you came for, go blank on names, mislay things, or there may be something on the tip of your tongue, but you can't remember it. Don't worry. You are absolutely fit. Well-known psychologist Gordon Bower of Stanford University says: "It is the nature of the mind to forget—and the nature of man to worry about his forgetfulness."

Actually, you have a prodigious memory. In a few cubic centimetres your brain stores more information than can be stored in a large computer. Furthermore, it can do things that would baffle any modern computer. It can remember how burning clothes smell, or how strawberries and cream taste. One researcher says that the brain's storage capacity is over a thousand billion pieces of information. With such a capacity, it is not surprising that we occasionally forget.

Memory is an awesome process that has long fascinated enquiring minds. But most agree that there are at least two types of memory. Short-term memory may last only for seconds (you look up a telephone number and remember it long enough to dial). Long-term memory is stored probably for life.

Short-term memory is severely limited. As you read this, you store words in short-term memory, at the end of the sentence you extract meaning and discard the words.

Long-term memory is a consummate wonder, once a bit of information gets in, it is apparently there for life. You may have diffi-

culty if it is not used for 10 years—say, by an adopted Indian in Canada—all knowledge of Hindi may seem to have been lost. But a few weeks in India and he will again be fluent.

However, if a short-term item is encountered often enough, the name of a new neighbour, for instance, it will be moved into permanent storage in long-term memory.

Loss of memory. Memory loss is one of the main worries and irritants, of aging. One of the reasons for the loss could be that after the age of 40, about 1,00,000 brain neurons perish each day, never to be replaced. According to researchers, lack of oxygen is another. Because of hardening of arteries and poor pumping of the heart, sufficient oxygen does not get to the brain, making it difficult to retrieve stored knowledge.

Mending of mind. Can anything be done to improve memory? Research is underway on mind-sharpening. Several drugs have been introduced for the purpose, but they are only mildly helpful. The results, however, suggest that far better ones will soon be found.

The tickle of electricity also activates storage areas and brings back events long forgotten. Breathing pure oxygen under pressure also helps shoot up the memory-test scores.

"Perhaps the best advice," says Professor Craik, "is to keep mentally active by reading, observing, learning. The brain responds to exercise. Memory decline is far less in the intelligent, mentally active persons than in others." So try hard and 'mend your mind'.

Rajesh Sharma Sonepat

Booktalk

STELLAR SPY NOVELIST

You are the bows from which your children as living arrows are sent forth

—Khalil Gibran

Arise, walk through the land in the length of it and in the breadth of it

—Genesis 13:17

John le Carré gets us right into the heart of the matter. Inevitably, this master of contemporary spy novels—David Cornwell alias le Carré—takes us from chilly, cold-war counterespionage to the none-too-quiet clashes of conscience, Kalashnikov rifles and Katyusha rockets in the Middle East. The novel *The Little Drummer Girl*. The subject: the long simmering Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Le Carré, the creator of the legendary British superspy George Smiley, earlier dealt with the shadowy world of intelligence services in which one tries to out-manoeuvre the other through cunning and conspiracy. His Smiley books—*Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*, *The Honourable Schoolboy* and *Smiley's People*—became famous as thrillers and overnight best-sellers.

But *The Little Drummer Girl* is not strictly Carré stuff. In this novel a team of brilliant Israeli intelligence agents, headed by Kurtz, is pitted against an elusive Palestinian terrorist who "never sleeps in the same place twice." The man is to be reached through his brother Salim (Michel). Charlie an English ac-

tion. She is the "theatre of the real" by the name of Israeli war-hero Gadi Becker (Joseph), who also impersonates as her Palestinian lover.

The book took the West by storm. For the first time, someone in the West dared to ask as Becker does "What are we to become? A Jewish homeland or an ugly little spartan state?" For the first time, a writer has dared to echo the almost instinctive sympathy of the developing Third World for the Palestinian cause.

Without condoning terrorism, le Carré seems to explain its causes. He seems to say that if the Palestinians kill, it is because they have been killed.

Despite the basic framework of a spy novel, with Charlie as the double-agent, *The Little Drummer Girl* is not like a Bond book. The Middle-East gives the author a wonderful opportunity to explore the moral ambiguities of the situation. Who is the victim and who the villain in the conflict? Who is to blame and who to condone? Questions to which le Carré has no answers. When explaining his plot to Charlie, Kurtz says, "Only those who break completely the human bond Charlie, they deserve to die," referring to the Palestinian bombing of some Israelis. But the last few chapters show that it is the Israelis who have broken these bonds.

It is his exploration of the moral dilemma in a complex set-up (where it is hard to differentiate between the heroes and villains) that raises le Carré to the level of masters of conspiracy such as Greene and Balzac.

Le Carré's style has a sense of urgency and immediacy which is almost tangible. For example, his description of the Israeli air attack on Palestinian refugee camp "The blast of the first bomb threw her against the steel door, though the noise was not as bad as the earthquake that accompanied it and the hysterical swimming pool of screams that filled the black rank smoke on the other side of the playing field." His descriptions are also often tinged with deprecating humour and sarcasm.

The vividness of the scene is possibly due to

le Carré's own visit to Beirut before writing the novel. Le Carré an ardent supporter of Israel had in fact wanted to write a novel of the Israeli heroes fighting the Palestinian villains. But what he saw there left him troubled. His meetings with Palestinian soldiers and leaders changed his whole perception of the situation. And he imparts this perception to his readers, along with some basic information about the Palestinian problem. He admitted in an interview to *Newsweek* that many of Joseph's speeches to Charlie as her Palestinian lover have an unashamedly educative purpose.

Le Carré's plots and characters are not entirely imaginary. It is believed that when he was a diplomat (as David Cornwell), he did some intelligence work for the British Secret Service. This is possibly why his intricate plots ring so true. Cornwell's chequered childhood—plagued by his father's intrigues and conspiracies against law—also played a significant role in making him the stellar spy master that he is.

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CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-17

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1. What specifically are the cardinal points?
2. Which country is the largest foreign investor in India?
3. Who was the captain of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 which was downed by the Soviets in the Sea of Japan recently?
4. Phantom, The Ghost Who Walks, has been created by Lee Falk. Who is the creator of Tarzan?
5. Which is the oldest written language in the world?
6. What is the adjective for 'cowlike'?
7. Who has been elected President of the 12th World Energy Conference, which ended in New Delhi on September 23, for the next three years?
8. Gujarat, which houses the Anand Milk Dairy, is the biggest milk-producing state in India. Which state ranks second?
9. What is the name of R.K. Narayan's latest novel?
10. The tiny islands of St Kitts and Nevis gained independence from Britain on September 18, 1983. In which century did Britain settle here—15th, 16th or 17th?

HOW TO ENTER

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•Though all your entries will be included in the draw of lots, you will be entitled to only one prize—the highest in case you're getting more than one.

•The decision of the judges is final and binding. No correspondence will be entered into

Closing date for the three contests: November 25.

Address your entries to: The Editor, Career & Competition Times, 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi - 110 002.

Solutions to this issue's contests will be published in January.

Solutions to SPORTS QUIZ-23, KENWORDS-23 and CCTIMES QUIZ CONTEST-15 on page 94.

Sports Quiz-25

BY NAROTTAM PURI

WIN Rs 100 IN BOOKS

1. Jullundur is the ——— Test centre of India.
2. How many Test centuries did W.G. Grace hit?
3. And how many did Ranji hit?
4. On August 15 one year, India won an Olympic hockey gold. Which year and where?
5. Who wrote the book, *The Art Of Cricket*?
6. Who won the 5,000m event in the World Cup Athletics Championships at Helsinki?
7. Where did the game Korfbal originate?

PRIZES

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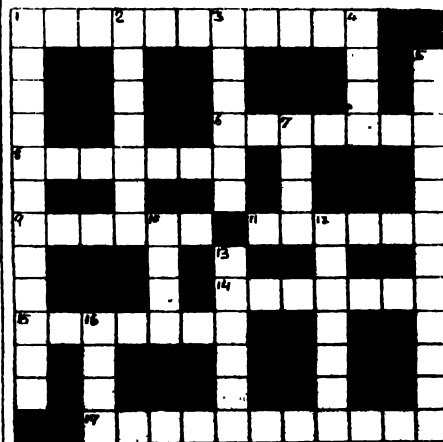
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